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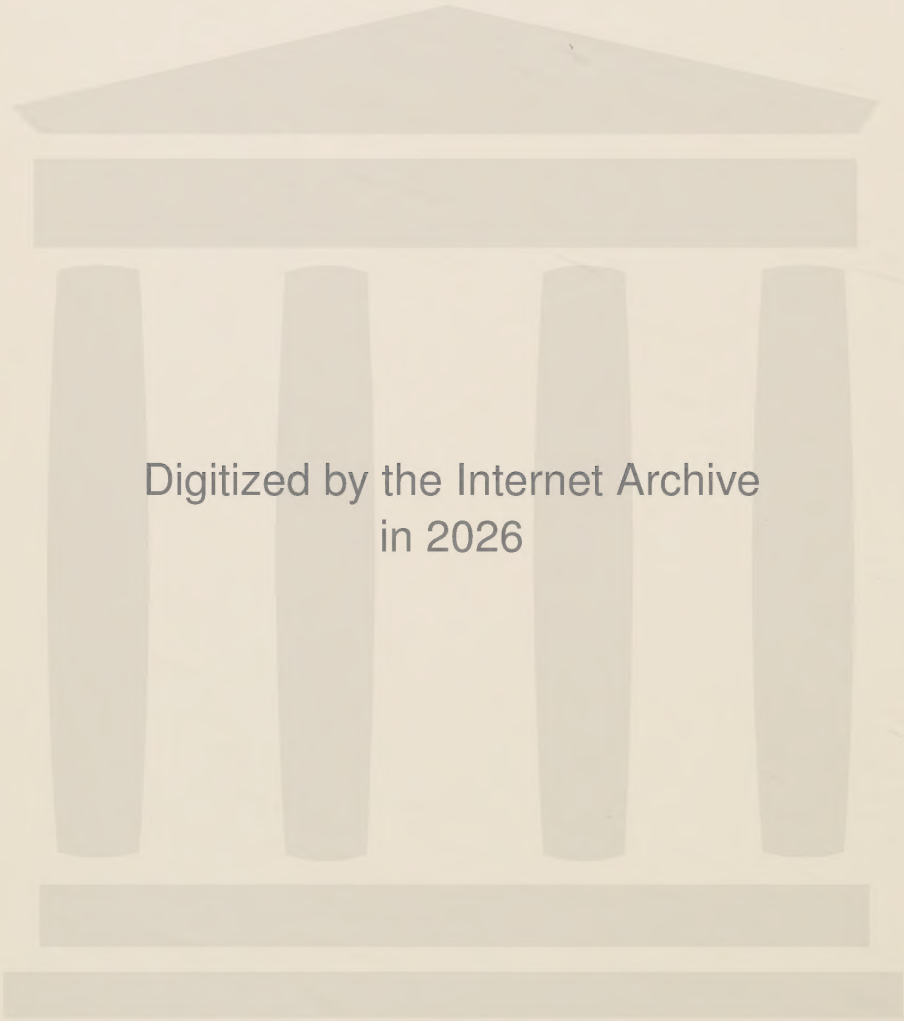
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WILLIAM DIGBY

FOUNDER OF LAFAYETTE

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PAST AND PRESENT

OF

REMOTE STORAGE

TIPPECANOE COUNTY

INDIANA

GENERAL R. P. DEHART,
JUDGE TIPPECANOE CIRCUIT COURT,
EDITOR IN CHIEF

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
1909

DEDICATED

TO THE HEROES

OF THE

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE

BY WHOSE BLOOD AND SACRIFICE THE WHITE RACE WAS

ENABLED TO SETTLE AND DEVELOP THE

GREAT NORTHWEST,

INCLUDING

TIPPECANOE COUNTY, INDIANA.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

This work has been carried forward to completion with a specific object in view, namely, to place upon record, in bound book form and in a readable manner, the more important incidents in the discovery, early settlement and development of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, down to and including the year A. D. 1909. As preliminary to the narrative proper, it was deemed best to give a brief history of the county, as relates to its geological formation, its topography, etc., as well as an outline history of the state of Indiana from the date it was embraced in the great Northwest Territory. And before entering into the county history of modern times, we have thought it not without interest to the average reader to give some of the traditions and real evidences of a pre-historic race of people, who at one time peopled North America, and of which race Tippecanoe county has abundant evidence in the way of mounds and articles found within them, all of which go to prove that there once lived on the banks of the Wabash a civilized, or at least a much more enlightened people than the Indian was when the white race first knew him.

Herein is furnished—and this is said with confidence—to the present generation and to those which may follow it, a valuable reflex of the times and deeds of the pioneers. It has been said that "A people that takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything to be remembered with pride by remote generations." It is believed that, in the following pages, there is erected to the pioneer men and women of Tippecanoe county a lasting monument—one that contains all that every previous history has contained, with new material, composed of much that has transpired in the last quarter of a century (at the beginning of which the last historic work on the county was compiled), besides a vast amount of interesting history concerning the old French settlement at Ouiatenon, the old fort there, and much authentic matter relating to the Indian wars and the important battle of Tippecanoe, which engagement settled the destiny of the Norhwest.

The labor of compiling this work has been cheered by the cordial assistance and good-will of many friends, who have contributed in a large measure to the success of the work, their sole incentive being their deep interest in the perpetuation of a complete and accurate record of the county in which they live. To these we express gratitude and the hope that in this work they will realize the fruition of their desires.

THE AUTHOR

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the residents of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin prairie it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of intersecting railways, grand educational institutions, marvelous industries and immense agricultural productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the incentives, hopes, aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of preservation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete history of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, ever offered to the public.

The publishers desire to extend their thanks to those gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end, particularly to General Richard P. DeHart and the members of the Advisory Board, whose province it has been to edit, review, correct and approve of the contents of the historical section of this work. The local newspaper press rendered valuable assistance in the use of their files and in many ways showed an interest in the work. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Tippecanoe county for the uniform kindness

with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve perpetuation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment.

In placing "Past and Present of Tippecanoe County, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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PAST AND PRESENT

OF

TIPPECANOE COUNTY, IND.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY BY WHITE MEN.

In 1492 Columbus discovered America and it was more than a century and a half after that before the territory embraced in Indiana was discovered and explored by the white race. Colonies were established by rival European powers in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia, but not until 1670-72 did the first white travelers venture as far into the northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan.

These explorers were Frenchmen—Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon —who explored that part of the state north of the Kankakee river. The year following came M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial government, accompanied by James Marquette, a Catholic missionary, who made an exploring expedition as far west as the Mississippi, the banks of which they touched June 17, 1673.

La Salle explored the West in 1682, but it is not known that he entered the domain now within Indiana. He took possession of the Mississippi country in the name of Louis, King of France, and called the country Louisiana, which also included present Indiana. At the same time Spain claimed all the country in the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico, thus the two great powers became competitors for the extension of domain, and soon caused the several Indian tribes (who were in actual possession of the country) to take sides, and a continual state of warfare was the result. The great Miamis confederation of Indians, the Miami proper (anciently the Twightwees), being the eastern and most powerful tribe, embraced the country from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. These Indians were frequently visited by fur traders and missionaries from both the Catho-

lic and Protestant creeds. The Five Nations, so called, were tribes farther to the east and in no way connected with Indiana history.

From the most authentic account of the white settlement in Indiana it should be stated that it was first settled by this race on the banks of the Wabash river, then styled the *Ouabache* by the French.

"Francis Morgan de Vincenne, who served in a French military regiment in Canada as early as 1720, and on the Lakes in 1725, first made his advent at Vincennes, possibly as early as 1732. At least records prove that he was there January 5, 1735." But it is positively known that this bit of history (so called) is in error, for be it known that Fort Ouiatenon on the Wabash, in Tippecanoe county, was established in 1719-20, as recent records copied from the French archives, in Paris, prove. Again that Post Vincennes was occupied prior to 1720 is shown by a letter from Father Marest, dated Kaskaskia, November 9, 1712, reading as follows: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary, and Father Mermet has been sent to them." Mermet was therefore the first Christian preacher stationed in this part of the world.

Contemporaneous with the church at Vincennes was a missionary work among the Ouiatenons, near the mouth of the "Wea river." This record evidently has reference to the work at the settlement in Tippecanoe county, as understood today.

Then from what has been said concerning the first settlement of the white race in Indiana, it may now be summed up by stating that in all probability the settlement was effected at Post Vincennes and at Ouiatenon, at about the same dates, and both being a little before the opening years of the eighteenth century—about 1700.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

The wars in which France and England were engaged between 1680 and 1697 retarded the growth of the colonies of those two nations in North America. The English, jealous of the French, resorted to all available means to extend their domain westward. The French were equally active in pressing their claims eastward and south. Both sides succeeded in securing aid from the various Indian tribes, and for many years the pioneer settlers were harassed, and were as if living between two fires.

France continued in her effort to connect the Canadian country with the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies, which further increased the jealousy of England and really laid the foundation for the

French and Indian war, which terminated in the treaty of 1763, at Paris, and by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi river, except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated.

The British policy, after getting entire control of the Indian territory, was still unfavorable to its growth in population. In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern territory did not exceed six hundred. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the Wabash river and in the neighborhood of Ft. Chartres on the Mississippi river.

Of these families, eighty-five resided at Post Vincennes, fourteen at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and Indians.

Accordingly, he engaged a corps of scientific men and sent them to the Mississippi river to ascertain the point on that river intersected by latitude thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, to the southern line of this state and to measure its distance to the Ohio. He entrusted the military operations in that quarter to General Clark, with instructions to select a strong position near the point named, and erect a fort, and garrison the same, for protecting the settlers, and to extend his conquests toward the Great Lakes on the north. Conforming to his instructions, General Clark erected "Fort Jefferson," on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition to Virginia of the vast Northwest Territory. The simple fact that a chain of forts was established by the Americans in this vast region, convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land.

During this time the minor events were transpiring outside the territory in question which later promoted the settlement in portions of what is now Indiana.

On February 11, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from Louisville, Kentucky, to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions.

Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively nineteen and sixteen years, accompanied Hinton as his guards. When eight miles out from Louisville, they were surprised and captured by the renegade

white man, Simon Girty, and twelve Indian warriors. They were marched hurriedly for three days through deep snows, and when they reached the Indian village of Wa-proc-ca-nat-ta Hinton was burned at the stake. Rue and Holman were adopted into the tribe, and remained three years, when Rue made his escape, and Holman at about the same time was ransomed by relatives in Kentucky. These two men were the first whites to settle in Wayne county, Indiana, where they lived to à good old age, and died at their homes two miles south of Richmond.

COLONEL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION.

In the spring of 1776 Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Virginia, but who resided in Kentucky, conceived the plan of more rapidly settling up the Northwest territory. That part known as Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Company, who pretended to own the land and held it at a high price. Colonel Clark wished to test the validity of their claim, and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage settlement. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company, and consult with reference to the interests of the country.

This meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates elected to confer with the state of Virginia as to the propriety of attaching the new country as a county to that state.

Many causes prevented a consummation of this object until 1778. Virginia was favorable to the enterprise, but would not take action as a state. But Governor Henry and a few others assisted Colonel Clark all they could. Accordingly Clark organized an expedition. He took in stores at Pittsburg and Wheeling, and proceeded down the Ohio to the "falls," where he constructed some light fortifications.

At this time Post Vincennes comprised about four hundred militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Colonel Clark with his small force of men to go up against it at Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Some of his men becoming alarmed at the critical situation deserted him.

He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them the Indians to some extent, as both were very bitter against the English, who had possession of the lake region.

He took Kaskaskia first, and succeeded by kindness in winning them to his standard. It was difficult, however, for him to induce the French to accept his paper (Continental money) in payment for provisions. Colonel

Vigo, a Frenchman who had a trading establishment there, came to the rescue and prevailed on the people to accept this paper. Colonel Vigo sold coffee at one dollar per pound, and other goods in proportion.

The next post was Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, an all-important possession to gain. Father Gibault, of Kaskaskia, who also had charge of the church at Vincennes, being friendly to the Americans, used his influence with the people of the garrison, and won them to Clark's standard. They took the oath of allegiance to Virginia, and became citizens of the United States. Colonel Clark had concluded treaties with several Indian tribes, and placed Capt. Leonard Helm, an American, in command at Vincennes. On learning the successful termination of Clark's expedition, the General Assembly of Virginia declared all the settlers west of the Ohio organized into a county of that state, to be known as "Illinois" county; but before the provisions of the law could be made effective, Henry Hamilton, the British lieutenant governor of Detroit, collected an army of thirty regulars, fifty French volunteers and four hundred Indians, and moved upon and took Post Vincennes in December, 1778. Captain Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Captain Helm was taken prisoner and the French disarmed.

Upon hearing of the taking of Post Vincennes, Colonel Clark, who was still at Kaskaskia, determined to retake the place. He gathered together about one hundred and seventy men, and on February 5th started from Kaskaskia, crossing the stream of the same name. The weather was wet and the low lands covered with water. He had to subsist on such game as he could shoot en route. He waded the water and shared all the hardships and privations with his men. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th. Two days were occupied in crossing the swollen stream. They found the roads no better, but marched on and reached the Big Wabash on the 17th of the month. The next two days were consumed in attempting to make a crossing of the angry waters of the stream. Finally canoes were constructed, and the entire force crossed the main stream, and then found much of the low land entirely under water and considerable ice had formed by the recent cold weather. His men refused to proceed. All of Clark's persuasions had no effect upon the half-starved men.

In one company was a small drummer-boy and also a sergeant who stood six feet and two inches high. He was friendly to Clark and the proposed expedition. Clark mounted the drummer-boy on the shoulders of the tall, active sergeant, and ordered him to plunge into the water, half frozen as it was. He did so and the little boy, beating the charge from his lofty position, while Colonel Clark with sword in hand, followed them, giving the

command, as he swept aside the ice with his sword, at the same time shouting "Forward"; the effect was electrical; the men hoisted their guns above their heads and plunged into the water and followed their determined leader. On arriving within two miles of the fort Clark halted his little band, and sent in a letter demanding a surrender, to which he received no reply. He next ordered Lieutenant Bayley with fourteen men to advance and fire on the fort, while the main body of men moved in another direction and took possession of the strongest portion of the town. Clark then demanded Hamilton's surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer. Hamilton made reply indignantly, refusing to surrender. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days. Clark's reply was that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted. In less than an hour Clark directed and dictated terms of surrender, on February 24, 1779.

Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, as well as of the skill and bravery of those engaged in it, a volume could well be written. This expedition has never been surpassed if equalled in modern warfare, when we consider that by it the whole territory now included in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the Union, and so admitted by the British Commissioners to the treaty of peace in 1783. But for the result of this expedition, our western boundary would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi. When we consider the vast area of territory, embracing three million people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects. We still wonder that a force of one hundred and seventy men under this superb leader, Colonel Clark, by this single action should have produced such far-reaching results.

Clark reinstated Captain Helm in command at Vincennes, with instructions to subdue the marauding Indians, which he did, and soon comparative quiet prevailed on Indiana soil.

The whole credit of this great conquest belongs to Colonel Clark and Colonel Francis Vigo. The latter was a Sardinian by birth, and had served in the Spanish army, but left to trade among the Indians. He then devoted his time and talents in the aid of Clark in the interests of the United States.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

As has already been shown, Indiana was within the territory belonging to Virginia, through the Colonel Clark conquest.

January, 1783, the general assembly of that state resolved to cede this territory to the general government of the United States. The proposition

made by Virginia was accepted by the United States, and the transfer confirmed early in 1784. By the terms of the transfer, Virginia was to be reimbursed for all expenditures incurred in exploring and protecting settlers in the territory; also that one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land should be granted to the soldiers who with Colonel Clark had made the famous expedition and caused the annexation to be made to Virginia. After all these matters had been attended to, in the spring of 1784 the matter of governing this section of the West was referred to a committee of Messrs. Jefferson, of Virginia, Chase, of Maryland, and Howell, of Rhode Island, which committee, among other things, reported an ordinance prohibiting slavery in the territory after 1800, but this article of the ordinance was rejected.

The ordinance of 1787 has an interesting history. Much controversy has been indulged in as to who really is entitled to the credit of framing it. This undoubtedly belongs to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belongs the credit of having inserted the anti-slavery clause which it contained.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwest Territory excluding slavery therefrom. The South invariably voted him down, however.

In July, 1787, an organizing act without the slavery clause was pending, which was supposed to secure its passage. Congress went into session in New York City. July 5th, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came to New York in the interests of some land company or speculators in the Northwest Territory. He was a graduate of Yale College; had taken the degrees of the three learned professions—medicine, law and theology—and as a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin.

He was a courtly gentleman of the old school type and had got into the confidence of the Southern leaders. He wished to purchase five million, five hundred thousand acres of land in the new territory. Jefferson and his administration desired to make a record on the reduction of the public debt, and this was a rare opportunity. Massachusetts' representatives could not vote against Cutler's scheme, as many of their constituents were interested in the measure personally; Southern members were almost committed. Thus Cutler held the key to the situation, and dictated terms, which were as follows:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Providing one thirty-sixth of all the lands for public schools.
3. Be it forever remembered that this compact declares that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happi-

ness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged.

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield, stating that unless they could procure these lands under desirable conditions and surroundings, that they did not care to purchase. July 13, 1787, the bill became a law. Thus the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire of themselves—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality.

October 5, 1787, congress elected Gen. Arthur St. Clair governor of the Northwest Territory. He assumed his official duties at Marietta and at once proceeded to treat with the Indians and organize a territorial government. He first organized a court at Marietta, consisting of three judges, himself being president of the court.

The Governor with his judges then visited Kaskaskia, for the purpose of organizing a civil government, having previously instructed Major Hamtramck, at Vincennes, to present the policy of the new administration to the several Indian tribes, and learn their feelings. They received the messenger with a cool indifference, which, when reported to the Governor, convinced him that nothing short of military force would command compliance with the civil government. He at once proceeded to Fort Washington, to consult with General Harmar as to future action. In the meantime, he entrusted the secretary of the territory, Winthrop Sargent, to the settlement of the disputed land claims, who found it a hard task, and in his report states that he found the records had been so falsified, vouchers destroyed, and other crookedness, as to make it impossible to get at a just settlement, which but again proves that the "graft" of the twentieth century existed away back decades before this word had been coined.

The general court in 1790 passed stringent laws against the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and also to soldiers within ten miles of any military post; also prohibiting any games of chance within the territory.

The consultation between St. Clair and General Harmar ended in the decision to raise a large military force and thoroughly chastise the Indians about the head of the Wabash river. Accordingly, Virginia and Pennsylvania were called upon to muster eighteen hundred men, at Fort Steuben, and, with the garrison of that fort, join the forces at Vincennes under Major Hamtramck, who proceeded up the Wabash as far as the Vermillion river, destroying villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

General Harmar, with one thousand four hundred and fifty men, marched from Fort Washington to the Maumee, and began punishing the

Indians, but with little success. The expedition left Fort Washington September 30th, and returned to that place November 4th, having lost during that period one hundred and eighty-three men killed and thirty-one wounded.

General Harmar's defeat alarmed as well as aroused the citizens in the frontier counties of Virginia, thinking the Indians might invade that state.

The governor of Virginia called out the militia along the upper borders of that state; at the same time Charles Scott was appointed brigadier-general of the Kentucky militia now preparing to defend the frontiers of that state. This excited congress and a war board was appointed consisting of five members. March 9, 1791, General Knox, secretary of war, wrote to General Scott recommending an expedition against the Indians on the Wabash. (This affair is treated at length in another chapter.)

March 3, 1791, congress invested Governor St. Clair with the command of three thousand troops, and he was instructed by the secretary of war to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post. After that was accomplished he was to seek the enemy with all his available forces and make them feel the effect of the superiority of the whites.

ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE EXPEDITIONS.

The Indians had been seriously damaged by Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from subdued. The English along the Canadian frontier gave them much encouragement.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Ft. Washington with a force of two thousand men and a number of pieces of artillery. November 3d he reached the headwaters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was later built, and here the army camped, consisting of one thousand four hundred effective men. The following morning the army advanced and engaged a force of twelve hundred Indians. Here the American army was disastrously defeated, having thirty-nine officers and five hundred and thirty-nine men killed and missing, twenty-two officers and two hundred and thirty-two men wounded. Several pieces of artillery and all their provisions were taken from them. The property loss was estimated at thirty-two thousand dollars.

There has always been some disposition to blame General St. Clair for this awful defeat, but his recent biographer, John Newton Boucher, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, proves conclusively that he was not to blame for such defeat. But be that as it may, he resigned his commission after that battle and the work was taken up by Gen. Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame, who organized his forces at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in October,

1793, moved westward at the head of an army of three thousand six hundred men. He proposed an offensive campaign. The Indians still held that the Ohio river should be the boundary line between the United States and their lands.

General Scott, of Kentucky, joined General Wayne with sixteen hundred men. They erected Fort Defiance at the mouth of the Auglaize river. August 15th the army moved toward the British fort, near the rapids of the Maumee, where on the morning of August 20th they defeated two thousand Indians and British almost within range of the guns of the fort. About nine hundred American troops were actually engaged. The Americans lost in killed thirty-three and wounded one hundred, the loss of the enemy being fully double this amount. Wayne remained in that region three days, destroying crops and villages, then returned to Fort Defiance, destroying everything pertaining to Indians for many miles around and on either side of his route.

September 14, 1794, General Wayne moved his army in the direction of the deserted Miami villages, at the junction of St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers, arriving October 17th, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed November 22d and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery. It was in command of Col. John F. Hamtramck, who named the place "Ft. Wayne." It was not long after this that General Wayne concluded a treaty of peace with the Indians at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

Upon the final victory of the American army in 1796, the principal town within what is now the state of Indiana was Vincennes, which comprised only fifty houses, but presented a thrifty appearance. There was also a small settlement where now stands Lawrenceburg, and several smaller settlements about trading posts, and the total number of civilized inhabitants in the territory was estimated at four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Indiana Territory was organized by act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the material features of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force, and the people were invested with all the rights and advantages granted and secured by that ordinance.

The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, William Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed governor, and John Gibson, of Pennsylvania, was made secretary of the territory. General

Harrison called together the first territorial legislature or council, March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810 the chief questions under discussion were land speculators, African slavery, and hostile views of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother the wily Prophet.

Up to this time the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, had been somewhat neglected, and many French settlers held slaves; many slaves had been removed to slave-holding states. A session of delegates, elected by a popular vote in the new territory, petitioned congress to revoke the sixth article of the old ordinance. Congress failed to grant this, as well as many other similar petitions. When it appeared from a popular vote in the territory that a majority of one hundred and thirty-eight were in favor of organizing a general assembly, Governor Harrison, on September 11, 1804, issued a proclamation, and called for an election to be held in the several counties of the territory, January 3, 1805, to choose members of the house of representatives, who should meet at Vincennes February 1st. The delegates were duly elected, and assembled as ordered, and they perfected plans for territorial organization, and selected five men who should constitute the legislative council of the territory.

The first general assembly or legislature of the territory met at Vincennes July 29, 1805.

July 30th the Governor delivered his first message to the council and house of representatives. Benjamin Park, who came from New Jersey in 1801, was the first delegate elected to congress.

The first newspaper published within the territory of Indiana was the *Western Sun,* first issued at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first named the *Indiana Gazette,* but changed to the *Sun* July 4, 1804.

In 1810 the total population of Indiana was twenty-four thousand five hundred and twenty. There were then reported thirty-three grist-mills, fourteen saw-mills, three horse-mills, eighteen tanneries, twenty-eight distilleries, three powder mills, one thousand two hundred and fifty-six looms, one thousand three hundred and fifty spinning wheels, value of woolen, cotton, hemp and flax cloths one hundred and fifty thousand and fifty-nine dollars; of nails, thirty thousand pounds; of wine from grapes, ninety-six barrels and fifty thousand pounds of maple sugar.

The territory of Indiana was divided in 1809, when the territory of Illinois was erected, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory west of the Wabash river, and a direct line drawn from that river and Vincennes, due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. For the first half century from the settlement Vincennes grew slowly.

The commandants and priests governed with almost absolute power; the whites lived in peace with the Indians.

The necessaries of life were easily procured; there was nothing to stimulate energy or progress. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science; few could read, and fewer still could write their own name; they were void of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.

Not until the close of the war of 1812-14 did Indiana take on her vigorous growth and since then she has kept pace with her sister states. In 1815 the total white population was sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

February 13, 1813, the legislature in session at Vincennes changed the seat of government to Corydon. The same year Governor Posey was appointed to take Governor Harrison's place, for he was engaged in subduing the enemies of this country.

Up to 1811 a man must own at least fifty acres of land before he was entitled to cast his vote. To become a member of the council he must possess five hundred acres of land, and each member of the legislature must needs own two hundred acres. This change was made by an act of congress and is still in practice.

In 1814 the territory was divided into three judicial districts. The governor appointed the judges and the compensation was fixed at seven hundred dollars per annum.

The same year two banks were authorized—the Mechanics' Bank of Madison, with seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the Bank of Vincennes with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars.

ORGANIZED AS A STATE 1816.

The last territorial legislature convened at Corydon in December, 1815, and petitioned congress for authority to adopt a state constitution and maintain a state government. The President approved the bill and Indiana was made a state. The following May an election was held for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention. That body met at Corydon June 15th to 29th, John Jennings presiding, and William Hendricks acting as secretary.

The representatives in the constitutional convention were able men. The constitution they there formed for Indiana in 1816 was in no wise inferior to that of any other commonwealth in the Union, up to that date.

The first state election was held the first Monday in August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected governor, Christopher Harrison, lieutenant governor, and William Hendricks, representative to congress.

The close of the war of 1812-14 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the new state and in 1820 the state had more than doubled its population, having at this time one hundred forty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-eight. From 1825 to 1830 was one of prosperity in Indiana. Immigration continued to come in rapidly, the crops were excellent, and the hopes of the people raised higher than ever before.

THE LAST OF THE RED MEN.

In 1830 there still remained on Indiana soil two tribes of Indians—the Miamis and the Pottawatomies. These were much opposed to moving to territory farther toward the west. This condition of unrest was used by the celebrated warrior, Black Hawk, who, hoping to receive aid from the discontented tribes, invaded the frontier and slaughtered the settlers. Others fled from their homes and a vast amount of property was destroyed. This was in 1832 and was known as the "Black Hawk war." The invaders were driven away with severe punishment, and when those who had abandoned their homes were assured that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not contemplate joining the invaders, they returned and again took up their peaceful vocations.

In 1837-38 the Indians were all removed to a country west of the Mississippi, and very soon land speculations assumed large proportions.

STATE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The matter of making public improvements in Indiana began to be freely talked of as early as 1818, and continued in favor until 1830, when the people became much excited over the question of railroads.

In 1832 work on public roads and canals was really commenced, the Wabash and Erie canal being the greatest of such undertakings. Thirty-two miles of this canal were completed during that year.

During 1836 many other projected works were started, and in 1837, when the governor took the executive chair, he found a reaction among the people in regard to the gigantic plans for public improvements. The people feared that a state debt was being saddled onto their shoulders which they could never free themselves from. The state had borrowed three million

eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars for internal works, of which one million three hundred thousand dollars was for the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal. The state to pay annually two hundred thousand dollars' interest on her public debt, and the revenue derived which could be thus applied amounted to only forty-five thousand dollars in 1838.

In 1839 all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and the contracts surrendered to the state in consequence of the act of the legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes.

In 1840 the system of improvements embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash and Erie canal. The aggregate length of this system was one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine miles. Of this only one hundred and forty were completed. In 1840 the state debt amounted to eighteen and one-half million dollars. In 1850 the state having abandoned public improvement, private capital and enterprise pushed forward public work, and although the canal served its day and age, it was finally superseded by the railroads which now form a network over the state. When water transportation was in vogue, Indiana had one of the most extensive and complete systems in the entire Union.

THE DEFINITION OF INDIANA.

In an address at Battle Ground in 1899, the late Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben-Hur," who distinguished himself in the Civil war, spoke as follows:

"The age is utilitarian and materialistic, and by that idea we are governed whether we will or not. So, if you insist upon a definition of Indiana from me, I will meet you as a statistician who insists that nothing conveys comprehension like figures. Observe, if you please, how much I will be able by that resort to crowd into an interval scarce more than the space of a breath—how much of history, area, prosperity, production; then observe that I have further accomplished what is my special aim, an answer which will set before you the power of Indiana, one of a community of states marching, in bonds of happiest union, toward Christian control of the earth. Settled at Vincennes, 1702; admitted as a state, 1816; population 1890, 2,192,404; real property, $567,000,000; personal property, $227,000,000; area in square miles, 36,350; miles of railroad, 6,046; manufactures (yearly), $148,000,000; farm land in acres, 21,000,000; farm land values, $635,000,000; public schools, 10,000; newspapers, 600."

INDIAN SOUP BOWL

Taken by Capt. Benjamin Parke from the Prophet's village the morning following the battle of Tippecanoe, and carried to Vincennes; given later by him to the mother of Charles Lasselle, and kept by the latter at Vincennes and Logansport until 1905, when he presented it to the Tippecanoe County Historical Society. This bowl was scraped out of the heart of an oak tree by the Indian squaws. It is probably the finest Indian relic in the State, and must have attracted considerable attention at the time, or Captain Parke would not have carried it back to Vincennes, nearly two hundred miles.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

The Miamis were one, if not the greatest, of Indian tribes on this continent. They held sway over a large territory, including the domain which embraces Indiana, and hence are more especially treated in this work on Tippecanoe county. All the tribes of Indians which have from time to time inhabited this fair section of the West were but small in comparison to the Miamis, who appear to have been the original and exclusive occupants of this portion of Indiana.

It was about one hundred and seventy-five years ago that the Pottawatomies took, either forcibly or by permission, possession of the Miamis' territory in this state and continued to occupy it until they were removed to the far West, until which date they exercised the rights of ownership and took part in the various treaties with the general government. That portion of Tippecanoe county which the Pottawatomies occupied was mostly north of the Wabash and to the east and south of the Tippecanoe river.

The Indian tribe known as the Weas, an immediate branch of the Miamis, owned and occupied a large tract of land to the south of the Wabash, and mainly west of Wea creek, principally covered by the extensive and fertile prairie known by that name, including the ancient town of Ouiatenon, a trading post founded by French Jesuits somewhere about the close of the seventeenth century, or very early in the eighteenth century.

On the north side of the Wabash river, and opposite the lands of the Weas, the Kickapoos held dominion. The principal towns of the Kickapoos were destroyed by Generals Scott and Wilkinson in 1791. They and their near neighbors on the east, the Pottawatomies, about the year 1805-06, granted to Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, and their adherents, a small tract on the north side of the Wabash, and westward from the mouth of Tippecanoe river, which was almost, if not wholly occupied by the Prophet's Town.

South of the Weas a band of the Shawnees occupied a tract of country, chiefly prairie, on which one of their villages was located.

The Winnebagoes occupied a town on the Wild Cat creek, just above its mouth, which town was destroyed by General Hopkins in November, 1812.

THE MIAMIS.

When the white race first knew the Miamis, this powerful tribe of North American Indians possessed and occupied a territory greater in extent than any other on the continent.

Because of this widely extended dominion of the Miamis, together with its numerous branch-families, they came to be known as the Miami Confederacy. We find among them no traditions that they had ever occupied any other territory, hence it is but reasonable to suppose that they were never a migratory people.

As early as the latter half of the seventeenth century the existence of villages and settlements by members of the tribe along the banks of the Wabash, the Ohio rivers and lakes is well settled, and that they were visited by explorers and missionaries, and still later by traders.

By the treaty of St. Mary's, October 6, 1818, the United States acquired title to the following territory: "Beginning at the Wabash river, where the present Indian boundary line crosses the same, near the mouth of the Raccoon creek; thence up the Wabash river to the reserve at its head, near Fort Wayne; thence to the reserve of Fort Wayne; thence with the lines thereof to the St. Mary's river; thence up the St. Mary's river to the reservation at the portage; thence with the line of the cession made by the Wyandotte nation of Indians to the United States, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, September 29, 1817, to the reservation at Loramie's store; thence with the present Indian boundary line to Fort Recovery; and with the said line, following the course thereof, to the place of beginning."

SHAWNEE MOUND AND VILLAGE—ANCIENT.

Shawnee Mound is a natural elevation, seventy-five feet from base to summit, and is situated on the farm long owned by Jesse Meharry. During the days of Indian supremacy in Indiana it was the noted rendezvous around which clustered the warriors of the then powerful tribes from which its name is derived.

The Shawnee village was situated west of this point on what later became known as Longlois Reserve. It has been stated by Peter Longlois, many years since, that he had known of as many as fifteen hundred Indian warriors, with their families, to be congregated at this point, making a total of nearly, if not fully, six thousand souls in the "village."

On the summit of Shawnee Mound their sentinels were constantly posted, casting their vigilant eyes over the level prairie landscape surrounding their position and defying the approach of hostile tribes or adventurous white men.

Many are the interesting traditions connected with this part of Tippecanoe county. Especially is this true concerning their cruelty and the torture of their captives. If traditions be true (and there are evidences that they are), some of these captives were roasted alive by slow fires, and the Shawnee Mound was once the scene of all the hideous barbarities known to the fiendish minds of the savages. The truth of such traditions is somewhat backed up in recent years by the mound having been opened up and exposed to view. In places where it has been caved away human bones and the remains of objects having passed through fires have been found, all of which throw some light on the mystery once surrounding these things handed to us by traditions.

ANCIENT OUIATENON VILLAGE.

Not later than 1664, it is found from history that the French missionaries and traders had established a line of travel from the northern lakes to the Mississippi river, along the borders of the Wabash, and that it was explored a few years later and the practicability of the route well established. In Hennepin's Journal of Discoveries reference is made to an account sent by La Salle to Count Frontenac, in 1682, which mentions the fact that the route by the Maumee and Wabash was the most direct to the great western river—the Mississippi. This statement renders it "evident that this region was not only visited, but that the route through this immediate vicinity was often and very early traversed by explorers, missionaries and fur traders." From the foregoing, it is apparent that there were settlements and trading posts at suitable points along the route described. In 1679, a fort was built by the French at the mouth of the river St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan. A short time subsequently, it is known that the Miami village of Ke-ki-ong-a (Fort Wayne) was established, and became a point of considerable importance. About the same time a similar post was established on the lower Wabash in the territory of the Piankeshaws, originally known as the Che-pe-ka-kah (Brush Wood). This was later called Post Vincennes. Intermediate between these two points, and on the south bank of the Wabash, at a point two or three miles east of the town of Granville, the Ouiatenon village was established, without much doubt, near the same period, as a part of the same enterprise that gave existence to the other two.

As a proof of this view, it may be cited that reference was made to this question by the biographer of M. de Denonville, an early voyager in the interests of the French government. In describing the boundaries of the French dominion in North America, in March, 1688, the writer says: "Diverse establishments on the Mississippi river, as well as those on the Oyo, Ouabache, etc., which flow into the said river Mississippi."

True, however, in some instances, the name Ouabache, in that day, was applied to the Ohio, but in this instance both are referred to in the same paragraph, and were applied to those two rivers as we now know them; and then there were "establishments" upon them, Ouiatenon doubtless among them. At least there was a series of Wea (Ouia) villages occupying the site of its establishment. Other establishments had been erected below the mouth of the Wabash and above by French enterprises as early probably as 1702. A settlement was commenced about that date by M. de Jurchereau, a French officer, of Montreal, and a few Canadians, on the lower Wabash, as appears by reference to an article published in La Harpe's Journal of the date of February 8, 1703.

Mr. Dillon, the historian, says: "The Miami village which stood at the headwaters of the river Miami, the Wea villages which were situated about Ouiatenon on the Wabash river, and the Piankeshaw villages, which stood on or about the site of Vinceennes, were, it seems, regarded by early French fur traders as suitable places for establishing of trading posts. It is probable that before the close of 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points, it is believed, had often been visited by traders before 1700."

The first notice in detail of the settlement of the Wea village near Post Ouiatenon is given by a certain memoranda found in the French archives at Paris, written in 1718, already referred to. It is reasonable, therefore, to presume that this branch of the Miami confederation were enjoying quiet possession of the territory in question, in the early years of the seventeenth century, since it is usually conceded that the Miamis held dominion here at the date of the first settlements along the shores of the Atlantic.

The Weas continued to occupy the territory possessed by them, without molestation, save the permitted occupancy allowed by fragments of other Indian tribes, temporarily or permanently, acording to inclination, until the commencing with the treaty at Greenville, Ohio, concluded August 3, 1795, they ceded to the United States a tract at the Ouiatenon, or old Wea towns, six miles square. This cession, though small, appears to have been the first made by them as a separate tribe, or jointly with other interested tribes, and embraced a portion of their most valuable possessions.

By a subsequent treaty, in which the Weas joined with the Miamis, Eel Rivers, Delawares and Pottawatomies, at Grouseland, near Vincennes, on August 21, 1805, it was declared that these tribes were "joint owners of all the country on the Wabash and its waters, above the Vincennes tract," and which had not been ceded to the United States by that or any other treaty, and as such they agreed thereafter to recognize a community of interest in the same. By the provisions of the same treaty the joint interests of these tribes in certain lands south of the White river were relinquished to the United States, in consideration of which the Weas were to receive an annuity of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Again, by the treaty of Fort Harrison, July 4, 1816, the Weas with the Kickapoos, entered into a treaty of peace with the United States, and confirmed the treaties before made by them, involving the title to lands on the west side of the Wabash river. Under a later treaty, October 2, 1818, the Weas for themselves ceded to the United States all lands owned in Indiana by them; also in Illinois and Ohio, except certain special reservations made in their interest, for which the United States stipulated to pay them, in addition to their former annuity of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, thus making an aggregate of three thousand dollars to be paid them annually in silver.

August 11, 1820, at Vincennes, this tribe made further cessions of all their lands reserved by the last preceding treaty, to the United States, in consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars in money and goods; the receipt of which was then and there acknowledged. The Weas then soon afterward moving from the Wabash, their annuities were thereafter directed to be paid at Kaskaskia, in Illinois.

It may here be appended that Cox, in his work called "Old Settlers," says with reference to the relics of these Indians: "In the fall, after the grass was burned on the prairie, the pioneers' children amused themselves with the hunting up of blades of butcher knives, tomahawks, brass kettles, gun barrels, beads, etc., that could be found upon the ground. The knives still retained their temper, notwithstanding the many fires to which they had been exposed to."

In addition to this certain individual grants were reserved, among which may be cited the following:

"To Long Hair, Twilight, Woman Striking, Difficulty and Noon, Indians, as joint tenants, five sections of land upon the Wabash river, the center of which shall be the Wyandotte village, below the mouth of the Tippecanoe

river. The two oldest children of Peter Longlois, two sections of land at a place formerly called Village du Puant, at the mouth of the river called Ponceau Pichoux (Wild Cat)."

In addition to this, it should be stated that in consideration of the above cessions, it was stipulated that the Miamis should receive a perpetual annuity of fifteen thousand dollars, payable in silver; also one hundred and sixty bushels of salt. The United States was also bound to build for them one grist mill, one saw mill, one blacksmith's shop and one gun shop, with all necessary agricultural implements.

The Miamis were usually of medium height and well built, active and excessively fond of racing; their heads were more round than most other tribes, with countenances rather agreeable than otherwise, and in their habits cleanly. They also had a disposition to cultivate the soil.

THE SHAWNEES.

The Shawnee, or sometimes called the Shawanoe, tribe of Indians is classed among the branch of the Algonquin family known as Lenni Lenapes, and they themselves claim that their ancestors were not inhabitants of America, but originated beyond the waters of the Pacific ocean. They aver that, becoming dissatisfied with the country, they marched in a body to the sea shore, when, under the guidance of a leader of the tribe, they walked into the sea, the waters of which separated before them, and they walked dry shod along the bottom of the ocean until they reached the opposite shore.

The earliest record of this people is at the beginning of the seventeenth century, on the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," in speaking of the arrival of Capt. John Smith on this continent in 1607, says that during the following year a fierce war was waged against the allied Mohicans, residing on Long Island, and the Shawanoes on the Susquehanna and to the westward of that river by the Iroquois. In 1682 it appears they were connected with a treaty with William Penn, under the great elm tree at Kensington. Later they were in a treaty at Philadelphia in February, 1701, and were then represented by their chiefs—Wap-a-tha, Le-moy-tungh and Pe-moy-aj-agh. The tribe in part moved on to the great West and were found in great numbers in Ohio. They were warlike and faithless toward other tribes, as well as toward the white race. One of the interesting accounts of the grounds upon which this people claimed superiority over others was recited by one of their chiefs at a convention held at Fort Wayne, in 1803. It reads as follows:

"The Master of Life, who himself was an Indian, made the Shawnees before any other Indian tribes; and they sprang from his brain. He gave them all the knowledge He himself possessed and placed them upon the great island, and all the other red people are descendants from the Shawnees. After He had made the Shawnees, He made the French and English out of his breast, the Dutch out of his feet and the Long Knives out of his hands. All these inferior races of men He made white and placed them beyond the stinking lake (Atlantic ocean)."

The superiority of this tribe is generally conceded. They are known to have produced some chiefs of very superior intellect, at the same time were possessed of great elements of treachery.

It has been well stated that this tribe was the cause of the awful outrages committed during the Dunmore war, and one of their chiefs was leader at the battle of Point Pleasant, and was there slain. This war continued during a greater part of the Revolutionary war, with greater or less disaster to the Shawnees who took part with the English forces. But after long years of bloodshed and under the treatment given them at the hands of Gen. Anthony Wayne, in 1794, when the treaty at Greenville was being made, they were found ready to treat for lasting and perpetual peace with the white race.

Blue Jacket and Black Hoof, chiefs of this tribe, were among those who wanted peace and spoke very eloquently on that occasion. Blue Jacket spoke in these words: "Elder Brother, and you, my brothers present; you see me now present myself, as a war chief, to lay down that commission and place myself in the rear of my village chiefs, who, for the future, will command me. Ever remember, brothers, you have all buried your hatchets. Your brothers, the Shawnees, do the same good act. We must think of war no more."

But there were other chiefs of this tribe who did not agree to terms of peace, and among them were Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet; the former who manifested his hostility by endeavoring to induce an alliance with other kindred tribes for their enforcement of their opposition, and the latter, the Prophet himself, by a system of jugglery, to insure support by the power of superstition.

In the spring of 1808, having by his artful policy drawn around him a considerable number of followers, with Tecumseh, his brother, he removed from Greenville, Ohio, and by the permission of the Pottawatomies and the Kickapoos settled on the west bank of the Wabash river, below the mouth

of the Tippecanoe river, and to the northward from where Lafayette city now stands; and the place where they settled was ever afterward known as Prophet's Town. From that date the number of adherents continued to increase, until they became very numerous, so much so that their presence began to excite the few settlers in this section of Indiana. The vigilant eye of General Harrison in this exigency was ever on the alert, guarding and protecting the rights of his people; at the same time extending the olive branch, that robbery and bloodshed might be prevented and the general peace of the locality preserved. His measures were successful, so far as protecting the helpless, but positive and unyielding in his purpose to punish the wrong. Hence upon assuring himself of the treachery of the Prophet, the expedition was set on foot, which resulted in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The subsequent history of the tribe within the borders of Indiana is soon related. Afterward the experiences on the morning of November 7, 1811, were such that the Prophet's followers deserted him, and his own people becoming demoralized, the remnants of the tribe, after contending against the fates for the succeeding four or five years, finally succumbed to the authority of the United States government, and accepted a home beyond the waters of the Mississippi.

THE POTTAWATOMIES.

Next to the Miamis, the Pottawatomies were the most powerful tribe of Indians who in times past inhabited the domain now known as Tippecanoe county, Indiana. They had crowded the Miamis, in the early decades of the eighteenth century, from their dwellings at Chicago, and forced a settlement on territory before, from time immemorial. They belonged, like most of the other tribes on the Wabash, to the great Algonquin family, and were related by ties of consanguinity to the Ojibways—better known, possibly, as the Chippewas. The first account we have of this tribe was when they lived in the Great Lake region, about the islands near Green Bay. The name has a peculiar significance and is a compound of Put-ta-wa, signifying an expansion or blowing out of the cheeks, as in blowing fire; and me, a nation—literally *a nation of fire-blowers.* This seems to have originated by the fact that they were adepts at producing flames and set burning the ancient council fires of their forefathers beside the waters of Green Bay.

From the Green Bay district they migrated southward, powerful bands of them having acquired a show of right of title to locate on certain territory of the Miamis below Lake Michigan. Thenceforward they were recognized

as the legitimate owners of the domain occupied by them from the south shores of Lake Michigan to the Tippecanoe river, thence to the borders of the Wabash to the northward.

As a tribe they have long been noted for settling on territory not by right their own, without consulting the rights of others.

At the close of the war of 1812-15, in which most of the Indian tribes in the Northwest had been engaged in opposition to the whites, on the 18th of July, 1815, a treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Pottawatomies.

By the treaty at St. Mary's, October 2, 1818, they ceded to the United States all the territory embraced within the following limits: "Beginning at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and running up the same to a point twenty-five miles in a direct line from the Wabash river; thence on a line as nearly parallel to the course of the river as practicable, to a point on the Vermillion river, twenty-five miles from the Wabash river; thence down the Vermillion river to its mouth; thence up the Wabash river to place of beginning." The Pottawatomies also ceded to the United States all their country south of the Wabash river.

But the most important treaty with this tribe was the one made on "The Old Treaty Ground," at Paradise Springs, on the Wabash, near the mouth of the Mississinewa river, October 16, 1826. This gave the United States all the lands within these limits: "Beginning at the Tippecanoe river where the boundary of the northern tract ceded by the Pottawatomies at St. Mary's in 1818 intersects the same; thence in a direct line to a point on Eel river, half way between the mouth of said river and Pierish's Village; thence up Eel river to Seeks Village, near the head thereof; thence in a direct line to the mouth of a creek emptying into St. Joseph's of the Miami, near Meteas Village; thence up the St. Joseph's to the boundary line between Indiana and Ohio; thence south to the Miami; thence up the same to the reservation of Fort Wayne; thence with the line of the said reservation boundary to the line established by the treaties of the Miamis in 1818; thence with said line to the Wabash river, thence with the same river to the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, and thence with the last named stream to the place of beginning."

In the course of time, nineteen other treaties were made with the Pottawatomies, by which certain reservations withheld by other treaties were effected. The final treaty was made February 11, 1837, between John T. Douglass, for the United States, and this tribe, and it included all the interests held in Indiana by these Indians, and they then accepted a tract of country appropriated to their use beyond the Missouri river, and agreed to remove

thither. They moved in the autumn of 1838, and some lingered another year. Several bands stopped on Iowa soil and were finally, in the forties, sent on West.

THE WEAS, OR OUIATENONS.

This tribe, around which clusters so much of tradition, romance and true history, as connected with Tippecanoe county, were a branch of the Miamis. The first account we have of them was in 1702, when M. de Jurchereau, a French officer from Montreal, attempted a white settlement on the Ouabache (Wabash) and he makes mention of the Wea villages. Much of the history of this tribe appears elsewhere in this chapter and will not be repeated under this caption. For a description of the villages made by them, the reader is referred to the first section of this article.

THE KICKAPOOS.

This tribe, also of the Algonquin family, during the war of the Revolution, says General Harrison, "the Miamis had invited the Kickapoos into their country to assist them against the whites. A considerable village was formed by that tribe on the Vermillion river, near its junction with the Wabash." At a still later date, by virtue of the same permission, villages were established farther up the Wabash, opposite the Wea villages. Though not very numerous, they maintained their position among other tribes, yet were not especially warlike. Generally they were friendly with the white race.

In the spring of 1791, an expedition was fitted out against the Wabash Indians, under direction of Gen. Charles Scott. On June 1st he attacked and destroyed the villages of the Weas. After the destruction of these the Kickapoo town, on the opposite side of the Wabash river, was also destroyed. After the destruction of these towns, and remaining two or three days to dispose of prisoners, and to obtain as much reliable information as was possible concerning other bands of Indians, June 4th he addressed a written speech to "The various tribes of the Piankeshaws, and all other nations of red people lying on the waters of the Wabash river," dated at Ouiatenon, giving them some wholesome advice touching their conduct concerning the whites. The same day he resumed his march toward Fort Washington.

By the provisions of the treaty of Greenville, Ohio, August 3, 1795, the Kickapoos ceded their interest in certain lands disposed of by that treaty to the United States in consideration of five hundred dollars. By the provision

named in article 7 of such treaty, they were allowed the "liberty to hunt within the territory and lands which they have ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably and offer no injury to the people of the United States."

Again, by the Fort Wayne treaty of 1803, their tribe, with others, made further cession rights "as a mark of their regards for and attachment to the United States, whom they acknowledge for their friends and protectors."

Again, June 4, 1816, at the Fort Harrison treaty, they, with the Weas, acknowledged the cession of certain lands on the northwest side of the Wabash river, on the Wabash and Vermillion rivers, and again entered into a league of friendship with the people of this government.

By final treaty with the United States, July 30, 1819, at Edwardsville, Illinois, they ceded to the United States, "All their land on the southwest side of the Wabash river, including their principal village, in which their ancestors formerly resided, consisting of a large tract to which they had had from time immemorial, and now have, a just right; that they have never heretofore ceded or otherwise disposed of, in any manner whatsoever," also all other lands in Indiana, not before ceded by them, thereby confirming all other treaties before made by them, promising to continue under the protection of the United States and no other nation. In consideration of this last treaty, they were to receive two thousand dollars in silver, as an annuity; also three thousand dollars' worth of merchandise, as consideration for cessions made, together with certain lands in Missouri territory, provided they never sell said lands without the consent of this government.

Aside from the alliance of some of their tribe with Tecumseh and his brother, in their proposed scheme for forming an Indian confederacy, they have generally maintained integrity of their treaty stipulations at Greenville, in 1795, by remaining at peace with the whites. The result of that alliance was an unprovoked attack on the camp of General Harrison, at Tippecanoe, on the 7th of November, 1811, in which they lost eleven brave warriors killed and many more wounded.

About the middle of May, 1812, a great council was held at an Indian village on the Mississinewa river, in which nearly all the Wabash tribes took part, Tecumseh being the leading spirit. During the progress of that council, their pacific disposition was well manifested. In reply to an harangue by Tecumseh on his favorite theme, they declared that, having made peace with Governor Harrison, "We have not two faces and we despise those who have. The peace we have made with Governor Harrison we will strictly adhere to, and trouble no person, and hope none will trouble us." With this the council ended.

OLD OUIATENON.

(By Hon. B. Wilson Smith.)

To Tippecanoe county belongs the honor of the first civilized military fort in Indiana Territory. This fort was a stockade, one used both as an army post and a trading place, with soldiers' quarters, warehouses and a church chapel. It was established by the French in the year 1720, at least seven, and probably fifteen, years before the establishment of a French military post at Vincennes.

This fort was located at the mouth of the "Riviere de Boisrouge (Little Wea) at the foot of the rapids, eighteen miles below the mouth of the Tippecanoe, nine miles above Old Chippoy, on the north or northwest side of the Wabash, and seventy yards from the river." Its location is not a matter of modern conjecture, but is clearly set forth by at least five reputable authors of the eighteenth century. Its location was also known by the early settlers of the county, for as late as 1818 some remains of the fort and houses were still visible. (See statement of Mother Sunderland.) During the great flood of 1875 the channel of the Little Wea filled with driftwood and the flood of water cut a new channel, and since then this creek has flowed into the Wabash half a mile above its old debouchment.

But there were two Ouiatenons located on opposite sides of the river; the one the French fort of 1720, and afterwards English, until captured during the Pontiac conspiracy June 1, 1763. But probably never afterward garrisoned.

The other was the Wea Village on the Wea Plains, about a mile below the old mouth of the Little Wea creek.

The description of this village, or of the five villages on the Wea Plains, has led to much confusion. The record of 1718, now in the archives of history at Paris, and published in the New York Historical Records, speaks of a fort in the village; hence the historically misinformed have concluded that this village with a fort, and the old French Fort Ouiatenon, were identical. They forget that it was not uncommon for the Indians who had long been in contact with the domiciled French traders, to take on French customs, build log houses instead of wigwams, and to fortify their chief towns. There is a strong probability that the Indians and French cultivated together the Wea Plains more than two hundred years ago. Reliable records cover a period of but nine years less than two hundred.

The name Ouiatenon, and pronounced as if written We-au-te-non, probably means "the place of the Weas." The Miamis were a great Indian tribe—confederacy—once occupying the whole of Indiana, and all of Ohio west of the Scioto river, and frequently confederated with the Iroquois against the French. In the latter part of the seventeenth century they numbered four thousand warriors. In Indiana there were three great families, or tribes, but all confederated—Twightwees, Weas and Piankeshaws.

The Twightwees dwelt on the headwaters of the Maumee (Miami) about old Kekionga (Fort Wayne), the Weas on the central Wabash, about Ouiatenon, and the Piankeshaws about the Vermillions, and later at and above Vincennes. But these great families were all Miamis, speaking the same language and claiming a common kindred. In many respects a remarkable tribe. The later comers to Tippecanoe county, like the Kickapoos, Mascoutins and Pottawatomies, were uninvited, unwelcome guests—simply interlopers. The still later ones, the Shawanoes, who came and built the Prophet's Town in 1808, were from the Auglaize and descendants from a wandering warlike race.

That light may be shed on the investigation, the nature and object of the French forts established in the Northwest should be understood. Their purpose was threefold: a military post, a trading station and a church sanctuary. The commandant was usually the trading post agent and sometimes the chaplain. The object of this triple establishment, though almost apparent, may be briefly stated. The French were determined to grasp as much as possible of North America; the Spaniards had seized and held the southern portion; the English, with the tenacity of the Anglo-Saxon grip, seized upon the central portion, and were pushing their claims northward and southward and especially westward. The French were hemmed in by the English on the south, and the rigors of an inclement climate on the north. They were confined to the lands lying on the St. Lawrence from the gulf to the lakes. Up to the opening of the eighteenth century the English had not crossed the Alleghanies. The Ohio and Mississippi valleys were to them a "terra incognita." But the French, guided by those restless, aggressive, wonderful members of the Society of Jesus—Jesuits—had explored the river courses of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the Northwest, and erected forts along the chain of lakes to Green Bay and at the Kaskaskia, and had explored the Mississippi from its source to its mouth. Robert Chevalier de LaSalle, the greatest organizer and most dauntless spirit of this immortal band of explorers and adventurers, had imparted his spirit to the French court and king, and they were fully awakened to the importance of both the conquest and the fur trade; at

the same time the church was fired with zeal for conversion of the denizens of the forest, the hunters and trappers of the beaver and the otter. With these objects in view, and aided by the fortuitous law of Christian nations that discovery and constructive possession give title to territory, the French were alert in discovery and fort building, in order that they might have title to territory and secure the rich trade in furs and skins. Owing to the abundance of the furbearing animals, Indiana and Illinois were greatly coveted. But they found an almost insurmountable barrier in their way. The English had secured and held for almost a century the friendship of the "Five Nations," whose hatred of the French from the day Champlain aided the Hurons was like a festering poisoned arrow. The English had later gained the good will of the Tuscarawas, whom they induced to join the Five Nations, making the confederacy of the Six Nations, and this powerful confederation held western New York, western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. They maintained this alliance unbroken with the English, and for many years the Five Nations and the Six Nations were confederated with the English. As the whites infringed on their eastern and southern territory, they pressed westward and southward, following the retreating buffalo, deer and elk into the homes of the tribes on the Scioto, the Wabash and the Ohio rivers. This brought them in contact with the Hurons, who, though formerly dwellers along the northern lakes, Ontario and Erie, had moved southward and eastward. They were allies of the French and consequently in frequent contests with the Iroquois. But the Iroquois were united and powerful, and after destroying the Chats and Andastes—kinsmen of the Hurons—they drove the Hurons far to the northwest and seized the interlying territory, compelling the French to reach their western and northwestern posts, not by the way of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, but via the Ottawa and French rivers and the Georgian bay. It was after the failure of LaSalle's confederation at Fort St. Louis on the Illinois, and the return of the Miamis to their old home in Indiana and Ohio, that they became the confederates of the Five Nations and the friends of the English. But the Latin nations were always more successful in their management of the Indians than the Anglo-Saxons, and in the lull of war between the French and English, the French occupied this coveted land by a chain of forts from the lakes to the junction of the Ohio, and along the lakes to the far northwest. To hold this splendid territory, and to complete the connections and communication between Detroit and the Mississippi posts, this fort and the one at Vincennes, the others at Fort Wayne and Fort Miami were established.

LaSalle, it is true, had been assassinated before this or any other French fort had been built on the Wabash or the Ohio, unless he may have built one

at the mouth of the Tennessee. But the spirit of LaSalle was still alive. The genius of Colbert, Premier of France, was still awake, and the greed of the Louises still insatiable. The English were now sending their daring adventurers across the mountains from Virginia and Carolina, offering the most tempting trade to the Miamis who held this territory.

There is no page of our early history more interesting, or pregnant with facts that become causes of momentous events, than the French and English contest for Ohio, Indiana and southern Illinois. It was the contest of Anglo-Saxon civilization with Latin civilization, backed by the sympathy of Rome and all the Latin nations. But this contest was not confined to the European races, but the great struggle involved the most daring, brave and powerful Indian tribes on this continent, and before it finally closed with the fall of Quebec and the Treaty of Paris, February 10, 1760, which gave to England and Spain all the French possessions in North America, many erstwhile powerful Indian tribes were completely blotted out, many bloody battles fought, thousands of red and white warriors had been slain, thousands of homes burned, and their occupants slain by the cruel tomahawk, or subjected to the fiendish torture of fagot and stake, or carried into slavery worse than death; and three of the most distinguished of the heroes and warriors of the nations engaged had fallen a prey to the fury of war, Wolf and Montcalm on the Heights of Abraham, and Pontiac, the peerless chief of the Ottawas, was a homeless wanderer, and ended his life by the hand of an Indian assassin in the far west.

No more appropriate place for the location of a fort on the Wabash, when its purposes are considered, could have been selected. It was in the center of the region of the furbearing animals, and it was the centering place of the Indian races from the North and West. It was the central place of the most powerful branch of the Miamis; it was the place of the Weas; it was on the most feasible water line from Quebec to the Louisiana possessions. And even after the founding of Detroit (1701) it was still in the direct line of water transit. Out of Lake Erie, up the Maumee (the Miami of the Lakes), to old Kekionga, up the St. Mary's to the portage of Little Wabash, deep river, down this stream to the Great Wabash, down this noble river past the Mississinewa, past the Eel, past the Tepicon (Tippecanoe), over the rapids to Ouiatenon; thence down the river past Big Pine and the Big and Little Vermillion, on to Post Vincent; thence down the river five miles farther to the mouth of the Embarrass, up this river to the portage of the Kaskaskia; thence down this historical stream to old Kaskaskia; thence up the Mississippi to Fort Chartres and Fort St. Louis and the mouth of the Missouri river.

A wonderful voyage, dedicated to adventure, war and commerce, by that greatest of Jesuits, Chevalier Robert de LaSalle. His keen eye detected the important rivers of internal commerce, his military genius dictated the points of both offensive and defensive warfare; that the founders of this military post and trading station were wise, the history of its associations testify. Here at the foot of the "Rapids" the batteaux and pirogues were interchanged in both the ascent and descent of the river for the lighter canoes. It became the great change place of carrying the immense trade of furs up and down the river. It will be seen by the statement of Colonel Hutchison that this trade at this point reached forty thousand dollars in a single year. If we figure up the number of beaver skins at fifteen cents each—the usual price—it would be an annual trade covering two hundred and sixty-seven thousand skins. No wonder the early white settlers found beaver dams everywhere. This post was early designated as Great Ouiatenon, and the one at Vincennes as Little Ouiatenon. The first commandant of this post was Sieur Dubuisson, who held this command a few years. The reason for designating this post as Greater Ouiatenon grew out of its greater importance, both because it was nearer to and tributary to Canada, and because it was nearer to the scene of the conflicting interest of the French and English, both geographically considered, and in the relation of the Indian tribes friendly to the one or the other, also neutral tribes which were sought to be controlled by the one or the other.

We must not forget the triple character of this fort—military post, trading post, and it was a church establishment also, where the gospel was preached and the sacraments of the Roman church were administered to both whites and Indians. We find in the archives of St. Francis Xavier's church at Vincennes the record of a baptism of a white male child at this fort in 1752, one hundred and fifty-seven years ago. The record is as follows:

"Today, 21st of the month of May—feast of Whitsunday, of the year 1752—I baptized solemnly Chas. Mary, the legitimate son of Charles Boneau, and of Genevieve Dudevoir, who have settled at this post; said child being born yesterday evening at ten o'clock. The godfather was M. Francois Mary Merchant, Esquire, Sieur de Lignaris, Captain of Infantry, commanding for the King at this Post. The godmother, Elizabeth Cardinal, wife of Claudevoir, and grandmother to the child. Done at Ouiatenon the year and date above mentioned.

"P. du Jaunay,
"Missionary of the Company of Jesus.

"Charles Boneau Merchant de Lignaris."

There is an older record found in a Paris record (document), written in 1718, which being older than the fort founding may properly be quoted here:

"This river Ouabache is the one on which the Oujatenons are settled. They consist of five villages, which are contiguous one to the other. One, the chief, is called Oujatenon, the other Peanguichias, and another, Pettite Scotias, and the fourth Lesgros. The name of the last I do not recollect. But they are all Oujatenons, having the same language as the Miamis, whose brothers they are, and properly all Miamis, all having the same customs and dress. The men are very numerous, fully a thousand or twelve hundred. They have a custom different from all other nations, which is to keep their fort extremely clean, not allowing a blade of grass to remain in it. The whole of the fort is sanded like the Tuilleries. Their village is situated on a high hill (probably bluff) and they have two leagues of improvements where they raise their Indian corn, pumpkins and melons. From the summit of this elevation nothing is visible to the eye but prairies full of buffaloes." You can easily conceive this to refer to the great Wea Plain, where there was little timber to interrupt the wide sweep of vision.

There are no records of great historical importance other than the two quoted till after the fall of Quebec and Montreal gave England possession of all the posts and forts dependent on Canada. On November 19, 1760, Major Robert Rogers received the surrender of Detroit, and immediately Forts Miami and Ouiatenon were turned over to the English military authorities. The latter received for its commandant the young ensign, Edwin Jenkins. Under this change of masters, affairs with the Indians went badly. The English, now confident of ultimate rule, ceased the giving of costly presents to secure friendship and trade, and the courtly treatment which had always characterized the French dealings with the Indians. And soon Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawas, refusing to transfer his allegiance and friendship from the beaten French to the conquering English, organized his great conspiracy, seized all the forts from Green Bay to the Lakes, except Detroit, and in this tragedy was involved the fate of the two forts of northern Indiana.

"The soldiers at Ouiatenon were to have been surprised and killed on the night of the 13th of May, but Maisonville and Loraine, two of the French traders here, induced the Indians to proceed with more moderation. On the next morning, June 1st, Lieutenant Jenkins was requested to come to one of the Indian cabins, and on arriving there, was seized and bound. He found several of his soldiers in the same condition, and was induced to command the few remaining in the fort to surrender. The Ouiatenons told him they would not have molested him if they had not been compelled to do so by the other tribes. They treated the captive soldiers kindly, but held them as prisoners for some time."—Simms' Indiana Commonwealth.

From Ouiatenon, after about three months, Ensign Jenkins and his command were sent by the Indians, as prisoners, to Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, where, of course, they were freed by the French commandant, Neyon de Villiers. The following letter from Ensign Jenkins to Major Gladwyn, commandant at Detroit, will be full of interest to people in Tippecanoe county, though written more than one hundred and forty-six years ago:

"Ouiatenon, June 1st, 1763.

"Sir: I have heard of your situation, which gives me great pain; indeed we are not in much better, for this morning the Indians sent to me, to speak to me, and immediately bound me when I got to their cabin, and I soon found some of my soldiers in the same condition. They told me Detroit, Miamis and all of their posts were cut off, and that it was folly for me to make any resistance, therefore desired me to make the few soldiers that were in the fort surrender, otherwise they would put us all to death in case one man was killed. They were to have fell on us and killed us all last night, but Mr. Maisonville and Loraine gave them wampum not to kill us, and when they told the interpreter that we were to all be killed, and he knowing the condition of the fort, begged them to make us prisoners. They put us into the French houses, and both French and Indians used us well. All these say they are very sorry, but they were obliged to do it by the other nations. The belt did not arrive here till last night about eight o'clock. Mr. Loraine will inform you of all. Just now received the news of St. Joseph's being taken, eleven men killed, and three taken prisoners with the officers. Have nothing more to say but that I sincerely wish you speedy succor, and that we may be able to revenge ourselves on those who deserve it. I remain with my sincere wish for (your) safety. Your most humble servant,

"Edwin Jenkins.

"N. B.—We expect to set off in a few days for the Illinois."

The next record of this fort and its surroundings is given by Col. George Croghan, a former commander of a British regiment, now in the employ of Sir John Johnson, agent of the British government, who, while descending the Ohio river a short distance below the mouth of the Wabash river on a mission of peace to the commandant at Fort Chartres, St. Ange, was surprised and captured by a band of Kickapoos and Mascoutins who lived near Ouiatenon, but were raiding white settlements in Kentucky. He was robbed, and carried a prisoner first to Vincennes and thence to Ouiatenon. His captors treated him kindly except that they robbed him of a large part of the money that he carried. Here he met many Indians whom he had formerly known and was treated with great cordiality at the fort though still a prisoner. He

describes the fort as a stockade about seventy yards from the river, and having within the enclosure about fourteen French families. He met here a number of traders and noted Indians whom he had previously known, and who were not only glad to see him, but openly condemned his captors. Two days after his arrival the noted Indian French trader, Maisonville, arrived from Fort Chartres bearing a message from St. Ange to Colonel Croghan himself, inviting him to visit him immediately. This message from St. Ange to Croghan, carried by so distinguished a person as Maisonville, led Croghan's captors to release him and in turn lionize him as a guest.

The next day Colonel Croghan and Maisonville, accompanied by a large number of noted Weas, left Ouiatenon for Fort Chartres. On their way, just as they entered the timber, not far from the lower end of the Wea Plains, they met the great Ottawa chief, Pontiac, attended by many warriors and a large retinue, on his way to Ouiatenon. He recognized and shook hands with Colonel Croghan and Maisonville. A halt was ordered and after a brief consultation, they all set out for Fort Ouiatenon. Arriving there, runners were sent to all the Indian villages within reach, and in a great council of many warriors and distinguished chiefs in this old fort, Ouiatenon village on the Wabash, Croghan and Maisonville and Loraine being present, the great Pontiac announced that he had been deceived by the French king, "that the French would fight no longer." And with a stately mien, and intense feeling, he hurled his tomahawk into the ground and declared he would never again take it up against the English. The next day he and his retinue accompanied Colonel Croghan to Detroit, and there in a great council of all the Indian tribes within reach, the action of the Ouiatenon council was confirmed—the siege of Detroit was raised and the "Pontiac Conspiracy" ended. From that hour, Pontiac, the greatest chief of the Ottawas, the organizer of the bloodiest Indian war of American history, up to his death by assassination, was true to his plighted council word at Ouiatenon. For more than ten years peace hovered over this lovely land of Indiana.

In 1777 Lieut. Gov. Edward Abbott left Detroit for Post Vincennes as Indian agent by way of this river. In a letter to Carleton at Detroit, he speaks of the beautiful Wabash and the large Indian towns on the river. He especially mentions Ouija (Ouiatenon,) where he said there were a thousand men capable of bearing arms.

"I found them," he says, "so numerous and so needy that I could not pass without great expense; the presents, though very large, were in a measure despised, saying their 'ancient father' (the French king) never spoke to them without a barn full of goods. Having no troops and only a handful of French,

obliged me to acquiesce in part of their exorbitant demands, which created a greater expense than I could have imagined, but I believe it not thrown away, as I left them seemingly well disposed for his Majesty's service."

Capt. Thomas Hutchins of his Majesty's Sixtieth Regiment of foot, afterwards geographer to the United States, who occasionally visited this part of the country from 1764 to 1769, describes, viz.: "Two French settlements are established on the Wabash, called Post Vincent and Ouiatenon. The first is one hundred and fifty and the other two hundred and sixty-two miles from its mouth. The former is on the east side and consists of sixty settlers and their families." Then follows a minute description of the people, soil, climate and production—exceedingly interesting but not germane to this locality. Of the other he writes, "Ouiatenon is a small stockade fort on the western side of the Wabash in which about a dozen families reside. The neighboring Indians are the Kickapoos, the Musquitons, the Piankeshaws and a principal part of the Ouiatenons. The whole of these consist, it is supposed, of about one thousand warriors. * * * * The annual amount of furs and skins obtained is about eight thousand pounds sterling (forty thousand dollars). By the river Wabash the inhabitants of Detroit move to the southern part of the Ohio (river) and the Illinois country. This route is by the Miami (Maumee) river to a carrying place, which place as before stated is nine miles to the Wabash, when the river is raised with freshets." At a later period the carrying place was from the St. Mary's to the Little Wabash, a distance of two miles, and in the treaty of Greenville, 1795, General Wayne secured the cession of two miles square covering this portage.

Col. George Croghan tells in his journal some remarkable things about this country as he saw it in 1765. "This fort is on the Wabash; about fourteen families live in the fort, which is on the north side of the river. The Kickapoos and Mascoutins, who captured us, live nigh the fort on the same side of the river. The country about here is very pleasant, being open and clear for many miles, the soil is very rich and well watered, all plants have a quick vegetation, and the climate is very temperate through the winter. This post has always been a very considerable trading place. The very great plenty of furs taken in this country induced the French to establish this post, which was the first on the Wabash, and by a very advantageous trade they have been richly compensated for their labour. On the south side of the Ouabache runs a big bank in which are several fine mines of coal, and behind this bank is a very large meadow clear for several miles." Apropos of this statement of coal mines, Butler's "History of Kentucky" says, speaking on this subject, "The nearest coal mines now known to this place are fifty or more miles be-

low the site of Ouiatenon, though it is said by old settlers that formerly there were coal beds even above Tippecanoe." Soon after the complete occupation of this country by the English and then by the Americans, the greater part of the original Indians and French traders moved to near the mouth of the Tippecanoe and built the great Indian and French town of Keth-tip-pe-ca-nunk—which became the greatest town of Indian history on the Wabash, which in its destruction has been confounded with Ouiatenon. (Imlay's Top. and Geog. Observations, page 404.) The visit of Antoine Gameline, who was sent from Vincennes in 1790 by Major Hamtramck for St. Claire, to visit the Wabash Indians, bearing friendly speeches to them. But his speeches fell on unsympathetic ears, and he returned with a discouraging report. Rumors of war were rife, and wherever a Miami, Delaware, Shawnee, Wyandotte or even the lesser tribes of Ohio and Indiana dwelt dark forebodings by the Indian traders were seen and felt.

But is it not anomalous that here in this little village of Ouiatenon events so pregnant with future weal to our nation, and so prophetic of disaster, and the doom of great wariors and great tribes were here enacted? Here the stately Miamis and the warlike Kickapoos rejected the overtures of peace made through St. Claire by Washington. Little did they dream that ere fifteen moons had waxed and waned, the Kickapoo village on the north side of the Wabash and the famous villages on the equally famous Wea Plains would be obliterated forever. * * * *

No longer does the lordly Miami and the warlike Kickapoo linger here. Only their trinkets, worn by a superior civilization, their arrow heads and rude implements of wigwam and chase remain to tell that they once dwelt here. Nor do these tell the story of any particular tribe, only of red men. Their light canoes that once danced upon the undulating bosom of the Wabash are gone, the twanging bowstrings that once winged the feathered arrows are broken, all gone forever, leaving no more trace than the echoes of their war whoops that once broke the silence of plain and dell. * * * *

Awake from dreams! The scene changes. The morning breath of the first day of summer has kissed the grass and flowers, but it brings no evil omen to the Kickapoo villages on this shore, nor to the five Wea towns on the adjacent plains. High noon has come, but still birds and grass and flowers bask in the meridian splendor of a June sunshine, unconscious of danger or the tramping of hostile feet. One o'clock! and over "High Gap" hostile horsemen are galloping. They separate, one division wheels to the left led by the relentless Colonel Hardin, still smarting from the defeat of last year by the great Miami, Little Turtle. But the main division, led by the noble

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Colonel Scott, afterward the distinguished soldier and governor of Kentucky, moves straight forward on to Ouiatenon. It is the black Friday of these famous villages which for a hundred years have gilded the pages of history with all the enchantment of romance. Here let the official report of Colonel Scott tell the sad story.

"At one o"clock (June 1, 1791), having made by computation one hundred and fifty-five miles from the Ohio, as I penetrated a grove which bordered on an extensive prairie, I discovered two small villages on my left at the distance of two and four miles. My guides now recognized the ground and informed me that the main town was four or five miles in my front, behind a point of timber which jutted into the prairie. I immediately dispatched Col. John Hardin with sixty mounted infantry and a troop of light horse under Captain McCoy to attack the villages to the left, and moved on briskly with my main body in order of battle toward the town, the smoke of which was discernible. My guides were deceived with respect to the situation of the town, for instead of standing on the edge of the plain through which I marched I found it on the low ground bordering on the Wabash. On turning the point of woods one house presented in my front. Captain Price was ordered to assault that with forty men. He executed the command with great gallantry and killed two warriors. When I gained the summit which overlooks the village on the banks of the Wabash I discovered the enemy in great confusion, endeavoring to make their escape over the river in canoes. I immediately ordered Colonel Wilkinson to rush forward with the first battalion. The command was executed with promptitude, and this detachment gained the brink of the river just as the rear of the enemy had embarked; and regardless of a brisk fire kept up by a Kickapoo town on the opposite bank, they in a few minutes, by a well directed fire from their rifles, destroyed all the savages with which five canoes were crowded. To my great mortification the Wabash was many feet beyond fording at this place. I therefore detached Colonel Wilkinson to a ford two miles above, which my guides informed me was more practicable. * * * * The enemy still kept possession of the Kickapoo town. I determined to dislodge them; and for this purpose I ordered Captain King's and Captain Logsdon's companies to march down the river below the town under the conduct of Major Barber. Several of the men swam the river, and others passed in a small canoe. This movement was unobserved and my men had taken position before they were discovered by the enemy, who immediately abandoned the village. * * * * About this time word was brought me that Colonel Hardin was encumbered with prisoners, and had discovered a stronger village farther to my left than

those I had observed, and was proceeding to attack. I immediately detached Captain Brown with his company to support the Colonel; but the distance being six miles the business was done before the Captain arrived, and Colonel Hardin joined me a little before sunset, having killed six warriors and taken fifty-two (52) prisoners.

"Captain Bull, the warrior who discovered me in the morning, had gained the main town, and given the alarm a short time before me; but the villages to my left were uninformed of my approach and had no retreat. * * * *

"The next morning I determined to detach my lieutenant colonel commandant with five hundred men to destroy the important town of Keth-tip-pe-ca-nunk, eighteen miles from my camp, on the west side of the Wabash, but on examination I found my men and horses so crippled and worn down by a long and laborious march, and the active exertions of the preceding day, that three hundred and sixty men only could be found in a capacity to undertake the enterprise, and they prepared to march on foot.

"Colonel Wilkinson marched with the third detachment at five and a half in the evening and returned to my camp the next day at one o'clock, having marched thirty-six miles in twelve hours, and destroyed the most important settlement in that quarter of the federal territory. Many of the inhabitants of this village—Keth-tip-pe-ca-nunk—are French and live in a state of civilization. By the books, letters, and other documents found there it is evident that the place was in close connection with and dependent upon Detroit. A large quantity of corn, a variety of household goods, peltry and other articles were burned with this village, which consisted of about seventy houses, many of them well finished. * * * *

"On the same day, June 4th, having burned the town (Ouiatenon) and the adjacent villages" (both Wea and Kickapoo), "destroyed the growing corn and pulse, I began my march for the rapids of the Ohio, where I arrived June 14th without the loss of a single man, and only five wounded, having killed thirty-two, mostly warriors of size and figure, and taken fifty-eight prisoners."

You will discover in this official report the description of Keth-tip-pe-ca-nunk, destroyed by Colonel Wilkinson, which many have supposed referred to Ouiatenon.

This "greatest town of the Federal Territory" was near the mouth of the Tippecanoe. A full account of the march of Colonel Wilkinson to it, and its destruction the morning of the 3d of June, 1791, is found in Imlay's Topographical and Geographical Observations in the West, published at London,

1793. Also extract from a letter, written to the author, by one of the soldiers of this expedition. "Immediately after the engagement" (at Ouiatenon) "a council of war was called, when it was determined that Wilkinson should cross the Wabash under the cover of night and endeavor to surprise the town of Keth-tip-pe-ca-nunk, which was situated at the north side of the river, at the mouth of the Rippecanoe creek, and about twenty miles above the lower Wea towns. The expedition marched afoot, and reached the margin of the prairie, one mile west, about one hour before daylight. The disposition for attack was made, one division was to circle the town and gain position between the town and the ford of the Rippecanoe, and a signal from this division was to be the signal of the attack of both divisions. But before the encircling division could reach their position the presence of the army was discovered and most of the Indians escaped across the river, with the loss of several warriors killed and two soldiers wounded.

"This town, which contained about one hundred and twenty houses, eighty of which were roofed with shingles, was immediately burned to the ground.

"The best of the houses belonged to the French traders, whose gardens and improvements around the town were truly delightful, and everything considered not a little wonderful. There was a tavern, with cellar and bar, public and private rooms; and the whole marked a considerable share of order, and no small degree of civilization. Wilkinson returned with his detachment, after destroying the town, and reached the main army at one o'clock p. m."

It was this same year, 1791, and the following August; also the year of St. Clair's defeat on the headwaters of the Wabash, where two years later General Wayne built Fort Recovery, that this same Colonel Wilkinson, who had, the previous June, destroyed Keth-tip-pe-ca-nunk with about five hundred mounted men, crossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Licking and there penetrated the wilderness, striking the Wabash two miles above the mouth of the L'Anguilla (Eel river) and destroyed the famous Indian town of Kena-pa-com-a-qua, located on the Eel river, six miles above its mouth. This town was then the residence of the "King of the Weas." Colonel Wilkinson, from here, tried to push his way westward to the Kickapoo towns of the prairie, but falling into the impassable marshes of the tributaries of the Wabash and Tippecanoe, after suffering incredible hardships, was compelled to give up his westward march. He followed the best indication of a route to escape the marshes, and at length struck a well-worn Indian trail, which led him southwestward till he reached the site of Keth-tip-pe-ca-nunk, which he had

destroyed the previous June. He found that the inhabitants had returned, replanted their corn and pulse. The corn was in roasting ear. * * * * Stopping to rest their jaded horses, they cut down the standing corn and completed the destruction of crops as far as possible. He then pushed his little army westward and destroyed a Kickapoo village of thirty houses three leagues west of Ouiatenon. Returning he crossed the Wabash, and went into camp on the old camping ground of Colonel Scott's army the June previous. He found that the villagers had returned and replanted their corn and pulse, and that it was growing in luxurious abundance. Several of the fields were well ploughed. All of the corn was cut down and the improvements were destroyed.

Colonel Wilkinson in his official report sets forth the results of the expedition, viz.: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiatenon nation (Ke-na-pa-com-a-qua), and made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, cut down at least four hundred and thirty acres of corn, most in the milk. The Ouiatenons, left without houses, homes or provisions, must cease to war, and will find active employ, to subsist their squaws and children during the impending winter."

At this period the fort and the village of Ouiatenon pass from history, a tragical history for this great branch of the Miamis and indeed for the Miami nation, for in battles of 1790 and 1791 at the Vermillion, at Ouiatenon, at Keth-tip-pe-ca-nunk, at Kenapacomaqua, at the St. Mary's and the head of the Wabash—defeat of St. Clair—the beautiful Wabash almost literally ran with blood; and more than half of the Miami warriors fought their last battle. But still the beautiful Wea Plains and the Pretty Prairie yield a luxuriant abundance, compensating the toil of the husbandman, though this demand has been annually made with one brief interval for two hundred years. They are still gardens of beauty and delight. And passing over them in the season of blossom and fruitage, one little dreams of their tragic history, their story of carnage and blood.

B. Wilson Smith.

October 2, 1909.

EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

August 20, 1794—Battle of the Maumee Rapids, where Gen. Anthony Wayne disastrously defeated the united Indian tribes. In this battle Harrison, having served as aide to General Wayne, first met in combat the young chief Tecumseh, who led the Shawnee Indians.

August 3, 1795—Treaty at Greenville, Ohio, between Wayne and eleven Indian chiefs, ceding to the United States the disputed lands in the Maumee

valley. Tecumseh refused to attend the council and never recognized the terms of the treaty.

1795-1801—William H. Harrison made captain in 1795; secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798; delegate from that territory to congress in 1799; and governor of the newly formed territory of Indiana in 1801.

1803-'05—Treaty between Harrison and the Indians.

1804-'05—British agents inciting northwestern Indians to enmity against the Americans.

1805—The Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet, began the formation of the confederacy of western Indians for the recovery of their lost domain. The Prophet claimed to represent the Great Spirit and wielded a powerful influence on the Indians of various tribes, while Tecumseh moved from tribe to tribe, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, advocating the principle that the Indians were one people and that the lands being common property could not be sold by one tribe without the consent of all.

Spring of 1808—By invitation of the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies Tecumseh and the Prophet removed with their tribe of Shawnees to the junction of the Tippecanoe and Wabash rivers where Prophet's Town was built and the headquarters of the Indian confederacy established.

August, 1808—The Prophet visited Governor Harrison at Vincennes and disclaimed evil intentions in his influence over the Indian tribes of the west.

September 30, 1809—Treaty at Fort Wayne in which Harrison purchased from the assembled chiefs title to two large bodies of land. Tecumseh was absent when this treaty was made and on his return protested against the validity of the sale, even threatening with death some of the chiefs who took part in the council.

July, 1810—Tecumseh visited Governor Harrison at Vincennes, accompanied by seventy-five Indians. Frequent interviews were held in which Tecumseh protested against the sale of the lands at the last council at Fort Wayne. He openly told the Governor of the powerful confederation he was forming, and of an intended visit to the British while on a trip to the Huron tribe. The conference on August 20th nearly ended in open hostility.

1810-'11—Numerous minor attacks were made on settlers, who retaliated. Early in 1811 the British Agent of Indian Affairs took active steps to incite the northwestern Indians to discontent. In June, 1811, Harrison sent a warning message to Tecumseh at Prophet's Town, and on July 27th Tecumseh appeared at Vincennes, accompanied by a considerable band of Indians, en route to southern tribes to complete his federation. Anticipating their visit, the Governor had a review of the militia, numbering about seven hundred and

fifty men. Tecumseh soon left for the South, and Harrison, understanding that he would return in three months' time, determined to move at once on the Indians at Prophet's Town and strike a blow at the confederation.

November 7, 1811—The blow was struck, the battle of Tippecanoe was fought, won and the four great northwest territories saved from the British. It was in this battle that the fame of Ensign John Tipton became noted as a warrior and an Indian fighter.

As one of the greatest events in the history of Indiana and the whole of the then unsettled western country was the battle of Tippecanoe, it will be of interest to the reader of history, especially to those living in Tippecanoe county, to know something of the famous characters who took part in that decisive conflict that was the turning point in the successful settlement of the county. Three celebrated men, at least, must be touched upon to lead the reader up to the battle itself—these men are Tecumseh, his brother, the Indian Prophet, and Gen. William Henry Harrison. But it should be remembered that Tecumseh was not present at the battle, as will later be observed by reading the whole of the interesting narrative.

TECUMSEH.

This strong-minded and intelligent Indian chieftain was the son of Pucke-shin-wa and Me-tho-a-tas-ke, the former of the Kiscopoke, and the latter of the Turtle tribe of the Shawanoe (Shawnee) nation, and hence was of the pure blood, notwithstanding the supposition that his paternal grandparent was of the Anglo-Saxon race and his grandmother a Creek, both of them possessing superior qualities, mental and physical.

Tecumseh, meaning "Shooting Star," was the fourth of seven children—six sons and a daughter. The first two were born in Florida, during the sojourn of the tribe in that locality. Tecumseh was born on Mad river, in what is now Clark county, Ohio, about the year 1768. His father was a brave of great merit, which won for him the confidence of his people and promoted him to a chieftaincy, a rank only acquired by the possession of rare qualities entitling him to that consideration, and was among the leading spirits at the battle of the Kanawha, in 1774, in which he lost his life.

At an early age Tecumseh was placed under charge of his elder brother, Chee-see-kau, who is represented to have taken great pains in preparing him for what he seemed destined to become, a distinguished warrior, instilling into his mind a love for the truth and a contempt for the wrong. His earliest instincts seem to have been for war, and his first impulses impelled him

forward in the development of mind and muscle, after the most approved methods of the age in which he entered his great career. He excelled in all departments of Indian military life, and assumed the leadership among his companions in their trainings and pastimes. In the use of the bow and arrow, his dexterity surpassed all the youth of his tribe, over whom he exercised an influence only begotten of unbounded respect and confidence. This confidence, it is said, he never in the slightest degree betrayed.

The first important expedition in which he took part was about 1783, when less than seventeen years of age. At this time an attack was made upon some flatboats descending the Ohio river, near Limestone. The boats were all captured, and the boatmen, except one, were killed. This one was afterward taken prisoner and burned.

Of this phase of Indian warfare, in those days, he was never before a spectator. The experience was a terrible one, and the influence of the revolting spectacle, it is said, was not lost upon him; that in addition to manifesting abhorrence of the act, he then and there resolved nevermore to burn a prisoner. It was the belief of many best acquainted with him in after life that he forever kept this resolution.

Again, about 1787, with his eldest brother Chee-see-kau, and a party of Kickapoos, he started on a hunting expedition, stopping for a few months on the Mississinewa, and then crossing over to the Mississippi, encamping opposite the mouth of Apple creek, where they remained nearly a year. They then proceeded to the Cherokee country. He remained in the South nearly two years, returning to his birthplace—Mad river—thence to Auglaize in 1790, shortly after Harmar's defeat.

From this date until the summer of 1794, Tecumseh was chiefly occupied in hunting, but in the mean time participated in numerous skirmishes with the whites, exhibiting unusual coolness and tact in the management of his forces.

He took part in the decisive engagement between the combined Indian forces and the army of Gen. Anthony Wayne, August 20, 1794, near the Miami rapids, in which the Indians met with a terrible repulse at the hands of the "Mad Anthony Wayne." In this action, Tecumseh took command of the Shawnees, who, under his direction and leadership, fought with a desperation surpassed by no other band. From some cause, it appears he was not in the council of the preceding evening when the engagement was finally determined upon, and hence we find no evidence of any attack in force, dictated by himself, other than in the engagement of the small bands under his immediate command. In this action it is said General Harrison and Tecumseh met for

the first time on a battlefield as opposing foes. They were both young—nearly of an age, and both displayed a courage and gallantry indicative of the brilliant careers awaiting them.

He refused to attend the treaty at Greenville, August 3, 1795, and ever afterward was determined in his opposition to a recognition of its provisions.

Having removed from his former habitations, near Urbana and Piqua, Ohio, to the headwaters of White Water river in the spring of 1797, the following year the Delawares, then residing in part on White river, Indiana, invited Tecumseh to remove to that locality. This invitation he and his followers accepted, and for a number of years remained in that section of the state. Some of the Shawnees living at the Tawa towns, on the headwaters of Auglaize river, in 1805, desiring to bring together the scattered bands of their people, sent a deputation to Tecumseh inviting him and his followers to join them at these towns. The proposition was mutually accepted but never fully carried out, in consequence of some of the movements of the embryo Prophet.

In April, 1807, under the influence of Tecumseh and his brother, some four hundred Indians were assembled at Greenville, and a council held, but with little result, other than affording an opportunity to exhibit his personal dissatisfaction with the provisions of the old treaty at that point in 1795, with General Wayne.

The Pottawatomies and Kickapoos having granted to Tecumseh and the Prophet a tract of land on the Wabash, below the mouth of the Tippecanoe, in the spring of 1808, the latter immediately located there and established a town, since known as Prophet's Town, because of its being the headquarters of the tribe and under the special control of the Prophet himself.

At about that time Tecumseh began to manifest his cherished purpose to concentrate the various Indian tribes of the Northwest into a grand confederacy. His influence had been strongly felt, in a general sense, at an earlier date, but until recently he had not gone on a special mission with that purpose in view. In the spring of the year 1809 he attended a council of various Indian tribes at Sandusky, Ohio, and attempted to prevail upon the Wyandottes and Senecas to join his settlement of the Tippecanoe. His operations in this direction seemed to have been premature, for some of the wily old Wyandottes distrusted his purpose and so informed him.

However, with Captain Lewis, another Shawnee chief, a mission to the Creeks and Cherokees was planned and subsequently accomplished, the same purpose moving them.

The movements of Tecumseh and his brother during the latter part of the summer of 1809 and spring of 1810, began to develop more certainly than

ever before their ultimate purpose to make war upon the frontier settlements, especially along the Wabash. Their followers continued to increase and there were numerous instances of secret diplomacy between them and the head men of other tribes supposed to entertain opinions favorable to an alliance with them against the white people. The visit of Tecumseh to the Wyandottes and the success attending his visit, with concurrent circumstances, elicited greater vigilance on the part of General Harrison, including a determined purpose on his part to prepare for an active defense of his territory.

In August of that year, Tecumseh, under promise of a visit to the Governor at Vincennes, proposed to go there accompanied by only thirty of his warriors. Instead of complying with this promise, on the 12th of August, he descended the Wabash river, accompanied by some four hundred warriors fully armed with tomahawks and war clubs, for the purpose of holding a conference with the Governor at Vincennes. This council took place in a grove near the Governor's residence, on the morning of August 15, 1810. Tecumseh opened the council with a speech in which he avowed his fixed purpose to resist all cessions of land unless agreed to by all the tribes in common as one nation. He had threatened to kill the chiefs who signed the treaty of Fort Wayne, and was still determined not to permit village chiefs, in the future, to manage their affairs, but to place that power in the hands of the war chiefs. While he disclaimed all purpose to make war against the United States, he declared his resolution to oppose all further intrusion of the whites on Indian lands, except on the terms indicated.

General Harrison, in reply, reviewing Tecumseh's objections to the treaty of Fort Wayne, stated that the Indians were not one nation having a common property in the lands; that the Miamis were the real owners of the lands on the Wabash ceded by that treaty, and that the Shawnees had no right to interfere in the case except by suffrance, because, from time immemorial, the Miamis had been in undisputed possession. As an answer to the assertion of Tecumseh that the red men constituted but one nation, that if such had been the purpose of the Great Spirit, He would have taught them to speak the same language; instead, as the facts were, every tribe was wont to speak in a different tongue. This strong point to the Governor's speech greatly exasperated the chief, who sprang to his feet and flourished his tomahawk and disputed the correctness of the statement. The Indians, his warriors, sprang to their feet also, and assumed a warlike attitude. A collision seemed imminent, but by the coolness of the Governor, and his manifest purpose to meet force with force, if need be, the calamity was averted. Rebuking Tecumseh for his rashness, he told him he was a bad man, and that no further communi-

cation would then be held with him, and that he must at once leave the place. On the following morning, having recalled his hasty temper, he sought and obtained another interview with the Governor, in which the subjects of conference were more pacifically canvassed, without materially changing the issues. In the latter interview the Wyandottes, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Winnebagoes signified their purpose to abide by the principles of their compact with the Shawnees.

Subsequently, while Tecumseh manifested an indisposition to commence hostilities against the whites, he occupied his time in visiting neighboring tribes, and sought by every means in his power to further the objects of his proposed confederacy. In the meantime, however, the battle of Tippecanoe was brought about by the Prophet, contrary to the wishes of Tecumseh, who, at that time, was on a mission to the Southern Indian tribes and in the interest of the confederacy of all the tribes.

Up to the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, June 18, 1812, Tecumseh declared himself the ally of the latter, and united his destinies with the British army, in which he was given command of Indians in alliance with him. In the engagement at Brownstown, which took place soon after the declaration of war, he received a slight wound. The courage and tact exhibited by him in the action before Detroit, August 16, 1812, which resulted in the capture of that post, induced his appointment as a brigadier-general in the British army. Again, at the siege of Fort Meigs, in May, 1813, Tecumseh commanded the Indians and acquitted himself with distinguished credit. It is related of him that, after the defeat of Colonel Dudley, through his agency many of the American prisoners were saved from the tomahawk and scalping knife, the usages of civilized warfare being more in consequence of his deep convictions of duty; thus in his conduct, exhibiting qualities of heroism to which the British general, Proctor, seemed to be a stranger. On that occasion Tecumseh, seeing the indisposition of Proctor to stay the effusion of blood, said to him: "You are unfit to command; go and put on petticoats." A further declaration of Tecumseh on this point is especially characteristic: "I conquer to save, and you to murder," addressing himself to the belittled general.

In October following, the battle of the Thames was fought between the army of General Harrison and the combined forces of Proctor and Tecumseh. The result of this action was disastrous to the latter forces. Tecumseh, the brave and magnanimous, falling in the midst of the terrible fight—a greater hero than his superior in command.

THE PROPHET.

The Shawnee Prophet was a brother of Tecumseh, the great warrior, and through him acquired much of the celebrity that in times past attached to his name. He was also the twin brother of Kum-skau-kau, the two being the sixth and seventh children of their parents—see Tecumseh's ancestry elsewhere. The name by which the Prophet was known prior to his being endowed with the spirit of prophecy, was Law-le-wa-si-ka, which signified in the Indian dialect, "Loud Voice," a name no doubt derived from his noisy propensities in early life. He was born about 1771, in the vicinity of Piqua, Ohio. In early life he does not appear to have created any great sensation because of his sagacity. It was not until the early part of 1805 that he assumed to have been clothed with the spirit of prophecy.

The circumstances connected with the acquisition of his supernatural power were to this effect: About this time Pen-ag-she-ga (the changed feathers), who, for some years, had been the reputed prophet of the Shawnees, died and his mantle was appropriated by Law-le-wa-si-ka. From this time forward he refused to be known as "Loud Voice," but gave himself the name of Tens-qua-ta-wa, meaning the "Open Door," because he claimed to be the medium through which he was to open new ways of life for their observance.

In November of that year, he called together a considerable number of the Shawnees, Wyandottes, Ottawas and Senecas on the Auglaize river, where he unfolded to them the new character assumed by him, and developed his religious formularies. Among other things, he declaimed against drunkenness; against the custom of intermarriage of Indian women with white men. One of the doctrines advocated by him in his new departure was the propriety of a community of property, whereby all would possess individual equity in the ownership and use of property. He advocated the observance of a precept, which might well be endorsed by the white race, the duty, especially of young people, at all times and under all circumstances, to respect old age, support and cherish the weak and infirm.

Another peculiarity of his teaching was the maintenance of the original dress and habits of the Indians as a means of preserving the identity of the Shawnee nation as the superior of all other divisions of the Indian family. The chief of the new lights which, through his agency, were made to dawn upon this peculiar people was that, having received from the Great Spirit supernatural powers, "he was able to cure all manner of diseases and to confound his enemies on the field of battle."

In consequence of this superstitious credulity of the Indians, he was competent to exercise an uncommon control over the actions and opinions of a large number of his own, as well as of kindred nations. The power assumed to be exercised by him would not admit of any interference or opposition from others. Numerous instances are recorded of his dealing out such summary punishment for their temerity.

In the course of time the character of these inflictions began to excite a feeling of distrust in the genuineness of his agency. A single instance will illustrate this: Tat-e-poc-o-she, a venerable chief of the Delawares, having incurred the displeasure of the Prophet's order, his body was consumed by fire. He was first tomahawked by command of the Prophet. Two or three other victims were disposed of in like manner. The wife of Tat-e-poc-o-she was selected for immolation, after the manner of her husband. While preparations were being made, her brother, a youth of twenty years, suddenly stepped forward and took her by the hand, and, to the amazement of the council sitting in judgment, led her from the house. On his return, in alluding to the Prophet, he exclaimed: "The devil has come among us, and we are killing each other." Having thus spoken he reseated himself in the crowd. This bold and unexpected act checked the superstitious frenzy by causing them to appreciate the inhuman acts committed by the emissaries of the Prophet, whose influence was much impaired. A message from Governor Harrison to the Delawares, at about this time, also had a soothing effect. The power of his magnetism upon the Miamis was less successful, while among the Kickapoos he acquired a popularity greatly surpassing that among his own people.

During 1806, the Prophet continued to reside at Greenville, Ohio, practicing his vocation with more or less success, and the spring following, with Tecumseh, his brother, called together there a large number of their fanatical adherents with a view to better display his wonderful influence. It resulted in little more than a feeling of distrustful uncertainty of the adjustment of differences. The settlers were greatly exercised over the strange affair and a state of preparation on their part for successful resistance to the contemplated movements of the Indians, notwithstanding the latter numbered some seven or eight hundred warriors.

During the latter part of 1807, he extended the influence of his newly discovered doctrines among the Ojibways, and for some time there was much interest excited touching the observances proposed as tests of their sincerity. The effects of these spasmodic efforts to keep themselves in good repute with the Prophet's chosen ministers was of short duration and the proffered influ-

ence was thrown aside. From other quarters, however, proselytes came in large numbers and remained in the sacred presence until their means of subsistence was exhausted, and then their religious frenzy abated.

The Kickapoos and Pottawatomies on the Tippecanoe granted to the Prophet and his brother a tract of land below the entrance of that stream into the Wabash, and in the spring of 1808 these two worthies and their followers took possession and established a town thereafter styled Prophet's Town, which in the subsequent history of pioneer movements figured quite extensively. Indeed, a comparatively short period, and it became the true hot-bed of treachery and corruption, where raids upon the frontier settlements were hatched and sent out, and plans made for the final consummation of the once proposed Indian confederacy. Here the prime purpose of the Prophet's zeal for reform among the people was nurtured into maturity and bore fruit—defeat of his enterprise and the breaking of his magic spell.

The frequent and large accessions to his band from the various tribes made the number so formidable as to become a source of uneasiness and apprehension to Governor Harrison and the territorial authorities. As a consequence of the disturbances that uniformly had their origin at this point, attention was directed toward the pacification of the elements of discord concentrated there. So well were the motives of the cunning old Prophet concealed by his plausible statements, that it was a long time before the full measure of his deception was fully ascertained.

During 1810, the Prophet sent a deputation to the Wyandottes, with a flattering request that he have permission to examine the provisions of the treaty of 1795 made at Greenville, insinuating that its terms did injustice to the great body of Wyandottes in not being consented to by the chief men of the tribe, alleging that the head men of the tribe had not been properly represented. So well pleased were they with his plausible representations that they seemed ready to form an alliance with him, and soon after visited his town on the Tippecanoe in the interest of the confederation, manipulating some of the plastic elements of the Miamis on their route. Some of the Miamis joined them on their Tippecanoe visit and participated in the councils that ensued. To this council the Weas were also invited to take part.

Notwithstanding these acts of diplomacy were conducted with remarkable secrecy, Governor Harrison soon became cognizant of the movements and ultimate purposes of the Prophet, through the agency of an old Piankeshaw chief, who was friendly to the white people. From him it was learned that a general massacre of the citizens of Vincennes was a part of the contemplated plot. The result of this information was that active preparations began rapidly

to be made by the Governor; military companies were speedily organized, alarm posts were established and other measures, looking especially to the protection of Vincennes, were adopted at once.

In the latter part of June, 1810, information was received through the agency of Winamac, at the head of a deputation of Pottawatomies, that a council had been held at the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, attended by all of the tribes of that vicinity, including a deputation from the Delawares. At this council it was determined by the representatives present that they would participate in no act of hostility against the whites, and that the Governor should be notified of the fact by Winamac. Day by day the situation became more desperate.

According to the instructions received by him from the authorities at Washington, before taking aggressive steps to ascertain definitely the designs contemplated by the Prophet, Governor Harrison sent out two confidential agents, Major DuBois, of his staff, and Joseph Barron, his principal interpreter, with a message of peace to the Prophet's Town, requesting an explanation of his apparently hostile intentions. The agents were kindly received by the Prophet, who disclaimed any purpose of making war upon the whites. These plausible representations were not satisfactory.

A month later Mr. Barron was sent again. Upon arriving at the town, he was conducted with great ceremony into the presence of the Prophet, who was surrounded by a number of families from the various tribes. Here the attendants left him. Says Mr. Barron: "He looked at me for several minutes without speaking or making any sign of recognition, although he knew me well. At last he spoke, evidently in anger, 'For what purpose do *you* come here? Brouillette was here; he was a spy. DuBois was here; he was a spy. Now *you* come; you, too, are a spy. There is your grave—look upon it," pointing to the ground near where Barron stood. Tecumseh, however, possessing a higher degree of honor, interposed, and the threat was not carried into execution. This embassy resulted in little more than a promise on the part of Tecumseh to visit the Governor at Vincennes in a few days.

With the opening of the spring of 1811 came no abatement of the apprehension concerning the movements of the Prophet and his brother, but rather a confirmation of the grounds of distrust. Meantime, a load of salt had been sent by Governor Harrison, as a part of the annuities of the Wabash Indians, five barrels of which were designed for the use of the Shawnees and Kickapoos. When the boat landed at Tippecanoe, a council, called by the Prophet, decided to seize the boat load and, accordingly, it was done. Appearances indicated that Vincennes was to be attacked by the combined forces of Tecumseh

and his brother, consisting of about six hundred warriors, amply provided for. With this force Governor Harrison, not feeling able to compete should the post be attacked, sent a request to the secretary of war asking for assistance in such emergency, and that he be authorized to act offensively against the Indians whenever it became evident to him that their intentions were hostile. Accordingly, the President directed that the Governor should call out the territorial militia, and, should circumstances render it necessary, attack the Prophet and his followers and thus quiet the apprehension of the settlers. He was further authorized to call into service the Fourth United States Infantry, under Col. John P. Boyd. These orders were carried literally into effect, and on the 25th of September of that year the expedition thus organized was ready to move toward the Prophet's Town.

It was desirable to avoid a collision with the Indians as long as pacific measures were of avail. The expedition went forward and on the afternoon of the 6th of November, halted in front of the Prophet's Town, where efforts were made to definitely ascertain the Prophet's intentions. The sequel discloses the results of the efforts. On the following morning the Indians attacked Governor Harrison in his encampment and were defeated, the plans of the Prophet frustrated, his lease of power broken and his followers totally demoralized. The battle of Tippecanoe was fought and the Prophet was consigned to obscurity.

For a time, subsequently, he remained in British territory and under British protection, ere long returning to the Shawnee settlement in Ohio, whence, with a band of his own tribe, he removed to the Indian country to the west of the Mississippi, where he died in 1834, having been since 1813 a pensioner of the British government.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, who had command at the battle of Tippecanoe, was so intimately connected with the settlement and protection of its frontiersmen and their families in this section, that a brief biographical review of his career is demanded at this point in the history of the county in which he bravely fought and won against the combined Indian forces in November, 1811—almost a century ago.

General Harrison was the third son of Benjamin Harrison, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, as well as one of the illustrious men of Revolutionary days. He was Governor of Virginia and served in the Continental Congress, A. D. 1776, being the man who presented the resolution of independent government in that famous body.

The son, William Henry Harrison, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773. After the death of his father, in 1791, he was placed under the charge of his father's intimate friend, Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, the great financier of the Revolution. He was well educated, being a student under Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, but before his course had been fully completed the reports of Indian bloodshed in the west reached the east, he abandoned his cherished profession and entered the United States army, receiving from President George Washington the commission of an ensign when but nineteen years of age. He joined the artillery at Fort Washington in 1791. He was soon placed at the head of the command of a body of troops to reinforce Fort Hamilton, on the Miami river, through a country infested with a horde of savage Indian tribes. The following year he was commissioned lieutenant. In 1793 he was placed into the field under Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was put at the head of a command to take possession of the ground on which General St. Clair had been defeated two years previously. He established Fort Recovery and collected the bleaching bones of the soldiers who had been killed there in November, 1791. June 30, 1794, Fort Recovery was attacked by the Indians, but he caused them to be repulsed and retreat. Again at the battle of Maumee Rapids, in August the same year, he fought the savages and won. For brave and wise acts at that engagement, he was promoted to captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington. While there he married the daughter of John Cleves Symmes, the founder of the Miami settlements. After the close of the war in 1797, he resigned his position, but was soon appointed by President Adams as secretary ex-officio, lieutenant governor of the Northwestern Territory. October, 1799, he was elected first territorial delegate to congress, and was then but twenty-six years old. While in congress he was largely instrumental in causing the public lands to be subdivided into smaller tracts, in order that the poor man might obtain such lands and on it build for himself a home.

About this time Indiana Territory was organized and he was appointed territorial governor and superintendent of Indian affairs. By virtue of his office he was commander-in-chief of the militia of such territory, appointing all officers below the rank of general. In 1803 he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson sole commissioner for treating with the Indians. He was very successful in this office, rarely ever failing in the accomplishment of what was for the best interests of all parties concerned. The greatest difficulty he had to contend with was the influence of Tecumseh, the Indian war chief. The matters grew into open warfare and resulted in the battle of Tippecanoe. By common consent, upon the declaration of war with Great Britain, General

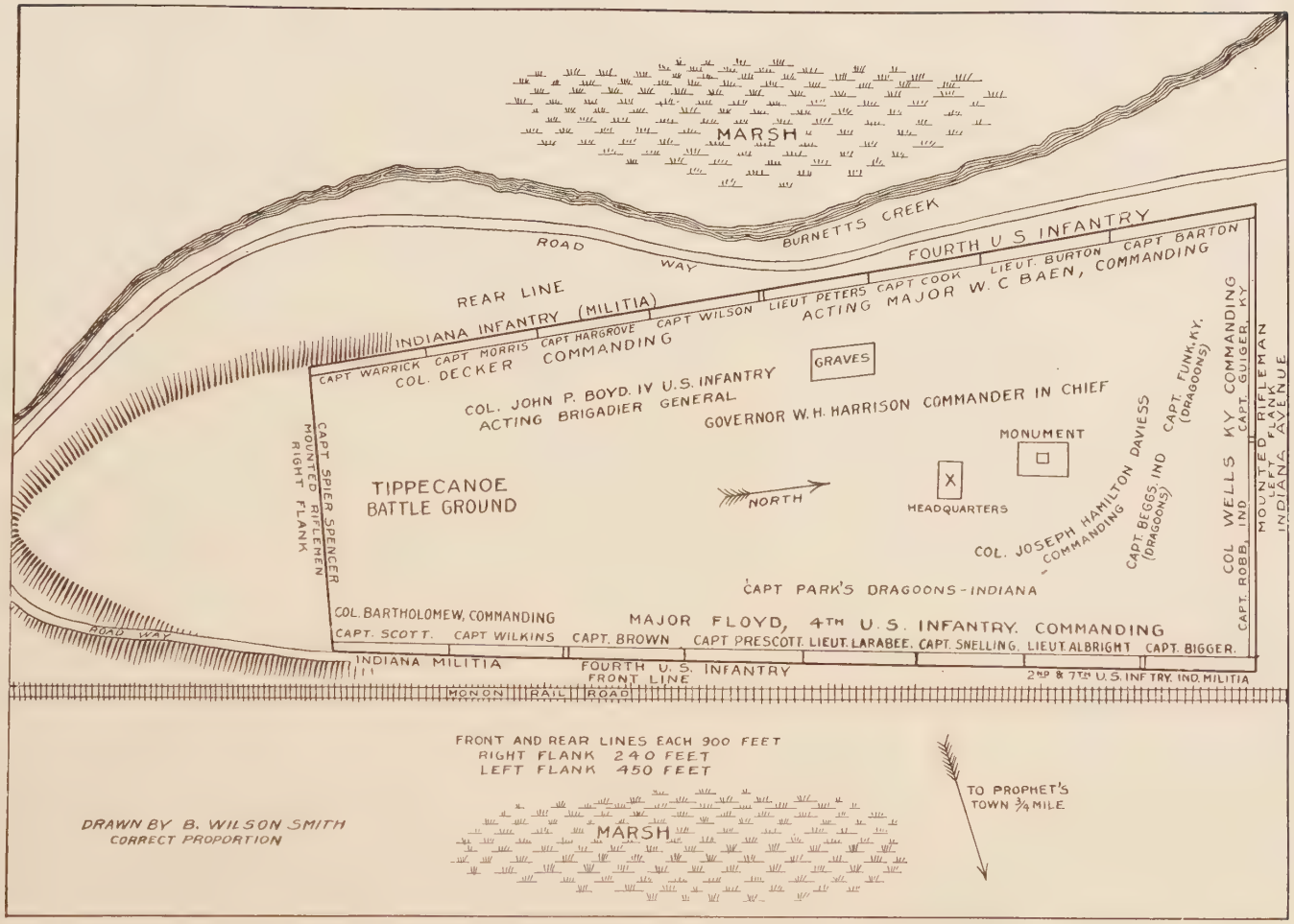
Harrison was appointed to the chief command of the forces in the Northwest, where the English had allied with the Indians against the United States. September 17, 1812, having been invested with the entire control of the armies in the Northwest, he directed his attention toward the recapture of Detroit, the reduction of Malden and the protection of the frontier. General Winchester had failed in this work and Harrison took up the work with new zeal. Early in the spring of 1813, it was ascertained that an expedition against Fort Meigs was contemplated by the combined forces of British General Proctor and Tecumseh. By May 3d, ample preparation had been made and an additional force of three thousand men from Kentucky augmented his means of defense. After an active engagement of five days, in which severe losses were sustained on both sides, the enemy was driven back from their batteries, notwithstanding the superior number of men they possessed. The final charge on the British and Indian forces, the most fierce and telling of all that war, lasted but forty-five minutes, and not less than one-hundred and eighty Americans were killed or wounded and fully double that number of the enemy. The next fight was at Sandusky, where the forces of the British were defeated. September 18th, the fleet under Commodore Perry arrived at Sandusky Bay, and soon after the enemy were again defeated. Proctor was pursued by the Harrison forces up the river Thames to the Moravian towns, and there another engagement resulted in British defeat. Here the celebrated warrior chief, Tecumseh, was killed. The enemy lost in killed and wounded about seven hundred men. In his message to congress, President Madison spoke of it as "signally honorable to Major-General Harrison, by whose military talents it had been accomplished." In congress Mr. Cheever said: "The victory of Harrison was such as would have secured to a Roman general, in the best days of that republic, the honors of a triumph."

Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania, in his annual message, said: "The blessings of thousands of women and children, rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savages of the wilderness and the still more savage Proctor, rests on Harrison and his gallant army."

A gold medal of great size was awarded him by congress.

This ended Harrison's military career, but not his civil life. In 1814, he was appointed by President Madison as one in conjunction with Governor Shelby and General Cass to treat with the Indians at Greenville, Ohio. 1815 he was made commissioner to pacify several tribes who had to do with the treaty of Ghent.

In 1816 he was elected to represent his district in congress. In 1819 he was made state senator in Ohio. In 1824 was a presidential elector from



TIPPECANOE BATTLE GROUND

patriotism; to the pale face it was a contest not so much of national destiny as of the protection of homes and the lives of loved ones. A strange antithesis—these conflicting views that fill the respective horizon of barbarism and civilization. Strange antithesis, these conflicting views of aborigines and the oncoming hosts of civilization from beyond the sea.

The army of Governor Harrison was about nine hundred strong, armed, except the dragoons and riflemen, with muskets and bayonets, and supplied with fixed ammunition. The riflemen were mounted. There was no artillery. The battle, till the final charge, was fought entirely on foot, closing at sunrise with a charge from both right and left flanks, in which the dragoon and mounted riflemen took a conspicuous part.

The army was made up of the following corps: The Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry commanded by Col. John P. Boyd; a part of a company of the Second United States Rifles and a part of a company of the Seventh United States Regiment united in one company, commanded by Lieutenant Albright; three companies of mounted riflemen, two of them from Indiana and one from Kentucky; three companies of dragoons, one from Kentucky and two from Indiana; the balance of the army—seven companies—were Indiana militia. Besides these there were a number of distinguished men from Indiana and Kentucky who joined Governor Harrison without official military rank; like Col. Isaac White, colonel Fourth Indiana Militia Regiment, late superintendent of the government saline in Illinois, who fell at the side of Colonel Daviess and was buried in the same grave, and Hon. Thomas Randolph, late of Virginia, who had recently cast in his lot with the new territory. He acted as aide to Colonel Boyd, acting brigadier-general. From Kentucky were Colonels Wells and Owen, the former given the command of the mounted riflemen and the latter made aide to Governor Harrison, but fell early in the action at the side of the Governor, and was buried in the same grave with Colonels Daviess and White. Besides these was the most distinguished United States District Attorney Joseph H. Daviess, to whom Governor Harrison gave the command of all the dragoons, but his brilliant career and ardent military hopes were cut off in his first battle. With him came, to share his fortunes, such gallant young men from Kentucky as Croghan, Mead, O'Fallon, Chinn, Edwards, Shipp and Sanders. Several of these latter greatly distinguished themselves, not only in this battle but in the war with Great Britain—1812-15.

This brief summary presents the aggregation of this little army which in this battle proved and, in after years, demonstrated it as the "salvation army" of the Northwest, made up wholly of United States regulars and Indiana and Kentucky militia and volunteers.

On the part of the Indians, the assembled host of savages embraced the fierce Winnebagoes; the warlike Wyandottes, still hot with the blood of Iroquois "kindredhood;" the implacable Ottawas, still smarting with the memory of the defeat and failure of their great chief, Pontiac; multitudinous Pottawatomies, uninvited occupants—"interlopers" on the soil of the Miamis; treacherous Kickapoos, who had with a northern audacity seized territory conceded alike by savage usage and civilized treaties to the people of Little Turtle, the Miami. There were also Sacs and Foxes and Chippewas, and lastly a small band of Shawanoes, who were following the fortunes of the false Prophet and the matchless leadership of the great Tecumseh. They had come down from the Auglaize uninvited by the Miamis, owners of the soil.

This army of savages had been drawn together at the Prophet's Town, on the Wabash, about two miles below the mouth of the Tippecanoe; and three-fourths of a mile from the battlefield, by the incantations of the wily, false Prophet, Lau-le-was-i-kau, or Tensk-wau-ta-wa (the open door), and by the commanding eloquence of his twin brother, Tecumseh (the shooting star), who had visited the Indian tribes, far and near, urging them to unite in a confederacy to drive the whites back over the mountains and secure to the red men the whole western country which they said had been given them by the Great Spirit to keep and hold forever, not as the property of individuals, not as the property of tribes, but as the lands and homes of all the Indians in jointure.

In this Indian army were combined the daring, bravery, courage and the cunning of savage life; and the wild fanaticism of a false prophet, who had completely beguiled them and won their belief that in battle, as he had promised, "the powder of the white men should be turned to ashes, and their bullets fall harmless at the red men's feet." These two armies and this battle will live forever in the memory of Indiana and the Northwest.

This battle was fought once on this bloody field, but it has been fought over and over again, a score of times, on paper, and in the house of debate; but not a whit of the lustre and glory has been dimmed of either commanders or soldiers of either army. It was a battle where cowards were absent, but where wreaths of fame in rich profusion were woven.

But the question often arises in the minds of intelligent, thinking men—historically uninformed—why was this army of Harrison here on the night of the 6th of November, 1811? Why encamped in this military array on this soil of the Miamis, which by the solemn treaty of Greenville had been specifically granted to them, and which, for more than a hundred years, had been conceded to be theirs by both French and English authority? The moment this army

crossed the "line drawn through the mouth of Big Racoon creek to the 10 o'clock sun," they were on territory granted to the Miamis and their invited and welcome guests but two years before by the treaty of Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809. The fort built by this army on their way—named by the unanimous request of the officers of the army, Fort Harrison—was but barely within the line separating the Indian domain from ours. Was it not, though on our own soil, a menace to the rights of these loyal, treaty-keeping Miamis? And still the young student of history presses the question, Why were Governor Harrison and his army in hostile array on the soil of the Weas, a branch of the Miamis, consecrated by long occupation and a solemn treaty, recently repeated? Was not Governor Harrison a just man and a friend of the Indian?

The story, in answer, is a long one, but not less necessary is its rehearsal. The causes equally with the issues of the battle should be known. And the one equally with the other is the task of the historian. It was equally in the interest of the Miamis and the Delawares and the safety of the white settlers on treaty-ceded lands that Governor Harrison had gathered this army and had come upon this Indian territory. None of the cohorts of the tribes that had gathered at the Prophet's Town had either treaty title or legitimate Indian concession to the soil. Some of them, like the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, were "interlopers" on the soil of others, and, with not even color of title themselves to the soil, they had invited the Prophet and his deluded followers to occupy the Wabash. The others were co-conspirators and a menace to the peace of the country.

The great Miami confederacy had, for more than a century, been the conceded lords of the soil of Ohio west of the Scioto river, and of all of the territory of Indiana east of the Wabash and across to Lake Michigan, and east to Detroit. They, long before this, had invited the Delawares, the old Lenni Lennapes, who made the treaty with William Penn under the elm tree at Shackamaxen (who later had been conquered by the Iroquois, disarmed and made "squaw men"), to come and dwell among them, because they pitied them and also recognized them as their "grandfathers." The Shawanoes had never been invited onto the soil of either Ohio or Indiana by the Miamis, but driven out of Georgia, their home, by the conquering Creeks and Cherokees they had wandered northward into the Carolinas and later into Kentucky and Ohio, appropriating lands wherever unoccupied, or that could be obtained even by the arbitrament of arms. They were a cruel, brave, warlike, faithless race, having in all their category of warrior chiefs but two bright exemplars of other than "Punic faith," Cornstalk and Black Hoof. Now, fifty years after the bloodiest pages of our colonial history, the conspiracy of Pontiac, a

new hero steps to the front. A warrior (not a chief) wise and more eloquent than Pontiac, a very Shawanoe, born in the north and trained in all the subtlety of Indian sagacity, and endowed with military capacity of the highest order, and, combined with these qualities, the most relentless hatred of the white race. All of these large endowments of Tecumseh were supplemented by others in his twin brother, the Prophet, who combined with shrewdness sorcery and a claim of direct intercourse with the Great Spirit.

Tecumseh proclaimed a new political dogma which puts to the blush the modern demagogue. He said the Miamis did not own this territory, but that all the Indians owned it, and that it could not be alienated (sold) by one tribe, nor by two or three tribes—only by the consent of all the tribes—all of the Indians. That the Great Spirit had forbidden his children to sell their lands. Hence, the treaty of Greenville, by General Wayne, 1795, was a fraud, that the treaty of Fort Wayne, 1809, was solemn mockery, and an outrage on the Indians. And he declared, again and again, that he would kill the chiefs who signed this treaty, and that the United States surveyors should not run the 10 o'clock boundary line. In vain had the Miamis and Delawares urged Governor Harrison to confirm and establish the integrity of these treaties, and drive these interlopers from their territory. But the more did the Prophet keep up his incantations and the more did the matchless orator-chief keep up his journeyings; the more did the restless, idle and vicious of distant tribes gather here till the Prophet's Town became a dangerously threatening menace to the whole Indiana Territory, even to Vincennes itself. Once Tecumseh had visited this capital with four hundred warriors. Might he not come next time with a thousand, or more?

It was to rid this "Land of the Weas" of this pestiferous assemblage of dangerous fanatics and murderers that Governor Harrison was here. He carried both the olive branch and the sword. The one he kept constantly at the front; the other, till the first treacherous shot was fired, he kept sheathed.

His journey hither, the battle and its results are best and most satisfactorily told by his official report to the secretary of war of November 8th, the day after the battle, and November 18th, immediately after his arrival at Vincennes.

"Vincennes, 18th November, 1811.

"Sir:—In my letter of the 8th inst., I did myself the honor to communicate the result of an action between the troops under my command and the confederation of Indians under the control of the Shawnee Prophet. I had previously informed you in a letter of the 2d inst., of my proceedings previous to my arrival at the Vermillion river, where I had erected a block house for

the protection of the boats which I was obliged to leave, and as a depository for our heavy baggage, and such parts of our provisions as we were unable to transport in wagons.

"On the morning of the 3d inst., I commenced my march from the block house. The Wabash, above this, turning considerably to the eastward, I was obliged to avoid the broken and woody country, which borders upon it, to change my course to the westward of north, to gain the prairies which lie to the back of those woods. At the end of one day's march, I was enabled to take the proper direction (N. E.), which brought me, on the evening of the 5th, to a small creek, at about eleven miles from the Prophet's Town. I had, on the preceding day, avoided the dangerous pass of Pine creek, by inclining a few miles to the left, where the troops and wagons were crossed with expedition and safety. Our route on the 6th, for about six miles, lay through prairies, separated by small points of woods.

"My order of march hitherto had been similar to that used by General Wayne; that is, the infantry was in two columns of files on either side of the road, and the mounted rifle men and cavalry in front, in the rear and on the flanks. Where the ground was unfavorable for the action of the cavalry, they were placed in the rear; but where it was otherwise, they were made to change positions with one of the mounted rifle corps.

"Understanding that the last four miles were open woods, and the probability being greater that we should be attacked in front, than on either flank, I halted at that distance from the town, and formed the army in order of battle. The United States infantry placed in the center, two companies of militia infantry and one of mounted rifle men on each flank, formed the front line. In the rear of this line was placed the baggage, drawn up as compactly as possible, and immediately behind it a reserve of three companies of militia infantry. The cavalry formed a second line, at the distance of three hundred yards in the rear of the front line, and a company of mounted riflemen, the advanced guard at that distance in front. To facilitate the march, the whole were then broken off into short columns of companies—a situation the most favorable for forming in order of battle with facility and precision.

"Our march was slow and cautious, and much delayed by the examination of every place which seemed calculated for an ambuscade. Indeed, the ground was for some time so unfavorable that I was obliged to change the position of the several corps three times in the distance of a mile. At half-past two o'clock, we passed a small creek at the distance of one mile and a half from town, and entered an open road, when the army was halted, and again drawn up in the order of battle.

"During the whole of the last day's march, parties of Indians were constantly about us, and every effort was made by the interpreters to speak to them, but in vain. New attempts of the kind were now made, but proving equally ineffectual, a Captain DuBois, of the spies and guides, offering to go with a flag to the town, I dispatched him with an interpreter, to request a conference with the Prophet. In a few moments a messenger was sent by Captain DuBois to inform me that in his attempts to advance, the Indians appeared on both his flanks and, although he had spoken to them in the most friendly manner, they refused to answer, but beckoned him to go forward, and constantly endeavored to cut him off from the rest of the army. Upon this information I recalled the Captain, and determined to encamp for the night and take some other measures for opening a conference with the Prophet.

"Whilst I was engaged in tracing the lines for the encampment, Major Daviess, who commanded the dragoons, came to inform me that he had penetrated the Indian fields; that the ground was entirely open and favorable; that the Indians in front had manifested nothing but hostility, and had answered every attempt to bring them to a parley with contempt and insolence. I was immediately advised by all the officers around me to move forward; a similar wish, indeed, pervaded all the army. It was drawn up in excellent order and every man appeared eager to decide the contest immediately.

"Being informed that a good encampment might be found upon the Wabash, I yielded to what appeared to be the general wish, and directed the troops to advance, taking care, however, to place the interpreters in front to invite a conference with any Indian they might meet with. We had not advanced above four hundred yards, when I was informed that three Indians had approached the advance guard and had expressed a wish to speak to me. I found upon their arrival that one of them was a man in great estimation with the Prophet. He informed me that the chiefs were much surprised at my advancing upon them so rapidly; that they were given to understand by the Delawares and Miamis, whom I had sent to them a few days before, that I would not advance to their town until I had received an answer to my demands made through them; that this answer had been dispatched by the Pottawatomie chief, Winnemac, who had accompanied the Delawares and Miamis on their return; that they had left the Prophet's Town two days before with a design to meet me, but had unfortunately taken the road on the south side of the Wabash.

"I answered that I had no intention of attacking them until I discovered that they would not comply with the demands that I had made; that I would

go on and encamp at the Wabash; and in the morning would have an interview with the Prophet and his chiefs, and explain to them the determination of the President; that in the meantime, no hostilities should be committed. He seemed much pleased with this, and promised that it should be observed on their part. I then resumed my march. We struck the cultivated ground about five hundred yards below the town, but as these extended to the bank of the Wabash, there was no possibility of getting an encampment which was provided with both wood and water.

"My guides and interpreters being still with the advanced guard, and taking the direction of the town, the army followed, and had advanced within about one hundred and fifty yards, when fifty or sixty Indians sallied out, and with loud acclamations called to the cavalry and to the militia infantry, which were on our right flank, to halt. I immediately advanced to the front, caused the army to halt, and directed an interpreter to request some of the chiefs to come to me.

"In a few moments, the man who had been with me before made his appearance. I informed him that my object for the present was to procure a good piece of ground to encamp on, where we could get wood and water; he informed me that there was a creek to the northwest, which he thought would suit our purpose. I immediately dispatched two officers to examine it, and they reported that the situation was excellent. I then took leave of the chief, and a mutual promise was again made for a suspension of hostilities until we could have an interview on the following day.

"I found the ground destined for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it—it was, indeed, admirably calculated for the encampment of regular trooops that were opposed to regulars, but it afforded great facility to the approach of savages. It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front (toward the Indian town), and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which, and near to this bank, ran a small stream, clothed with willows and brushwood. Toward the left flank, this bench of high land widened considerably, but became gradually narrow in the opposite direction, and at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the right flank, terminated in an abrupt point.

"The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground, at the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from each other on the left, and something more than half that distance on the right flank—these flanks were filled up, the first by two companies of mounted riflemen, amounting to about one hundred and twenty men, under the command of Major-

General Wells, of the Kentucky militia, who served as a major; the other by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, which amounted to eighty men.

"The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under the command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops, under the command of Captain Baen, acting as major, and four companies of militia infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker.

"The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen, under General Wells, on the left flank, and Colonel Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the right.

"Two troops of dragoons, amounting to, in the aggregate, about sixty men, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Captain Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in the rear of the front line. Our order of encampment varied little from that above described, excepting when some peculiarity of the ground made it necessary.

"For a night attack, the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept immediately opposite to his post in the line. In the formation of my troops, I used a single rank, or what is called Indian file—because in Indian warfare, where there is no shock to resist, one rank is nearly as good as two, and in that kind of warfare, the extension of line is of the first importance. Raw troops also maneuver with much more facility in single than in double ranks.

"It was my constant custom to assemble all the field officers at my tent every evening by signal, to give them the watchword, and their instructions for the night—those given for the night of the 6th were, that each troop which formed a part of the exterior line of the encampment, should hold its own ground until relieved.

"The dragoons were ordered to parade in case of a night attack, with their pistols in their belts, and to act as a corps de reserve. The camp was defended by two captain's guards, consisting each of four non-commissioned officers and forty-two privates; and two subalterns' guards, of twenty non-commissioned officers and privates. The whole (was) under the command of a field officer of the day. The troops were regularly called up an hour before day, and made to continue under arms until it was quite light.

"On the morning of the 7th, I had risen at a quarter after four o'clock, and the signal for calling out the men would have been given in two minutes, when the attack commenced. It began on our left flank—but a single gun was fired by the sentinels, or by the guard in that direction, which made not the

least resistance, but abandoned their officer, and fled into camp, and the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger was from the yells of the savages within a short distance of the line—but even under those circumstances the men were not wanting to themselves or the occasion.

"Such of them as were awake, or were easily awakened, seized their arms and took their station; others, which were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Captain Barton's company of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Captain Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire upon these was exceedingly severe and they suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them.

"Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. I believe all the other companies were under arms and tolerably formed before they were fired on.

"The morning was dark and cloudy; our fires afforded a partial light, which, if it gave us some opportunity of taking our positions, was still more advantageous to the enemy, affording them the means of taking a surer aim; they were, therefore, extinguished. Under all these discouraging circumstances, the troops (nineteen-twentieths of which had never been in action before) behaved in a manner that can never be too much applauded. They took their places without noise and less confusion than could have been expected from veterans placed in the same situation.

"As soon as I could mount my horse, I rode to the angle that was attacked—I found that Barton's company had suffered severely and the left of Guiger's entirely broken. I immediately ordered Cook's company and the late Captain Wentworth's, under Lieutenant Peters, to be brought from the center of the rear line, where the ground was much more defensible and formed across the angle in support of Barton's and Geiger's.

"My attention was then engaged by a heavy firing upon the left of the front line, where were stationed the small company of United States riflemen (then, however, armed with muskets) and the companies of Baen, Snelling and Prescott, of the Fourth Regiment. I found Major Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of those companies, and, understanding that the heaviest part of the enemy's fire proceeded from some trees about fifteen or twenty paces in front of those companies, I directed the Major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons.

"Unfortunately, the Major's gallantry determined him to execute the order with a smaller force than was sufficient, which enabled the enemy to

avoid him in front and attack his flanks. The Major was mortally wounded and his party driven back. The Indians were, however, immediately and gallantly dislodged by Captain Snelling at the head of his company.

"In the course of a few minutes after the commencement of the attack, the fire extended along the left flank, the whole of the front, the right flank and part of the rear line. Upon Spencer's mounted riflemen, and the right of Warrick's company, which was posted on the rear of the right line, it was excessively severe. Captain Spencer and his first and second lieutenants were killed, and Captain Warrick was mortally wounded—those companies, however, still bravely maintained their posts, but Spencer had suffered so severely, and, having originally too much ground to occupy, I reinforced them with Robb's company of riflemen, which had been driven back, or by mistake ordered from their position on the left flank, toward the center of the camp, and filled the vacancy that had been occupied by Robb with Prescott's company of the Fourth United States Regiment.

"My great object was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until daylight, which should enable me to make a general and effectual charge. With this view, I had reinforced every part of the line that had suffered much; and as soon as the approach of the morning had discovered itself, I withdrew from the front line Snelling's, Posey's (under Lieutenant Albright) and Scott's, and from the rear line Wilson's companies, and drew them up upon the left flank, and at the same time I ordered Cook's and Baen's companies, the former from the rear and the latter from the front line, to reinforce the right flank; foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last efforts.

"Major Wells, who commanded on the left flank, not knowing my intention precisely, had taken command of these companies and charged the enemy before I had formed the body of dragoons, with which I had meant to support the infantry; a small detachment of these were, however, ready, and proved amply sufficient for the purpose.

"The Indians were driven by the infantry at the point of the bayonet, and the dragoons pursued and forced them into a marsh, where they could not be followed. Captain Cook and Lieutenant Larrabee had, agreeable to my order, marched their companies to the right flank, had formed them under the fire of the enemy, and, being then joined by the riflemen of that flank, had charged the Indians, killed a number and put the rest to precipitate flight. A favorable opportunity was here offered to pursue the enemy with dragoons, but, being engaged at that time on the other flank, I did not observe it until it was too late.

"The whole of the infantry formed a small brigade under the immediate orders of Colonel Boyd. The Colonel throughout the action manifested equal zeal and bravery in carrying into execution my orders, in keeping the men to their posts, and exhorting them to fight with valor. His Brigade-Major Clarke and his Aid-de-Camp George Croghan, Esq., were also very serviceably employed. Col. Joseph Bartholomew, a very valuable officer, commanded, under Colonel Boyd, the militia infantry. He was wounded early in the action and his services lost to me. Maj. G. R. C. Floyd, the senior officer of the Fourth United States Regiment, commanded immediately the battalion of that regiment, which was in the front line. His conduct during the action was entirely to my satisfaction. Lieutenant-Colonel Decker, who commanded the battalion of militia on the right of the rear line, preserved his command in good order. He was, however, but partially attacked. I have before mentioned to you that Major-General Wells, of the Fourth Division of Kentucky Militia, acted under my command as major at the head of two companies of mounted volunteers. The General maintained the fame which he had already acquired in almost every campaign and in almost every battle which has been fought with the Indians since the settlement of Kentucky. Of the several corps, the Fourth United States Regiment and the two small companies attached to it were certainly most conspicuous for undaunted valor. The companies commanded by Captains Cook, Snelling and Barton, Lieutenants Larrabee, Peters and Hawkins were placed in situations where they could render most service, and encounter most danger; and those officers eminently distinguished themselves. Captains Prescott and Brown performed their duty also entirely to my satisfaction, as did Posey's company of the Seventh Regiment headed by Lieutenant Albright. In short, sir, they supported the fame of American regulars; and I have never heard that a single individual was out of the line of his duty.

"Several of the militia companies were in nowise inferior to the regulars. Spencer's and Guiger's and Warrick's maintained their posts amid a monstrous carnage—as, indeed, did Robb's, after it was posted on the right flank. Its loss of men (seventeen killed and wounded) and keeping its ground is sufficient evidence of its firmness. Wilson's and Scott's companies charged with the regular troops and proved themselves worthy of doing so. Norris's company also behaved well. Hargrove's and Wilson's were placed in position where they had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves, or I am satisfied they would have done it. This was the case with the squadron of dragoons also. After Major Daviess had received his wound, knowing it to be mortal, I promoted Captain Parke to the majority, than whom there is no

better officer. My two aids-de-camp, Majors Hurst and Taylor, with Lieutenant Adams, of the Fourth Regiment, the adjutant of the troops, afforded me the most essential aid—as well in the action as throughout the campaign.

"The arrangements of Captain Piatt in the quartermaster's department were highly judicious; and his exertion on all occasions—particularly in bringing off the wounded—deserves my warmest thanks. But in giving merited praise to the living, let me not forget the gallant dead. Colonel Abraham Owen, commandant of the Eighteenth Kentucky Regiment, joined me a few days before the action, as a private, in Captain Guiger's company. He accepted the appointment of volunteer aid-de-camp to me. He fell early in the action. The representative of his state will inform you that she possessed not a better citizen, nor a braver man.

"Major J. H. Daviess was known as an able lawyer and a great orator. He joined as a private volunteer; and on the recommendation of the officers of that corps was appointed to command the three troops of dragoons. His conduct in that capacity justified their choice. Never was there an officer possessed of more ardor and zeal to discharge his duties with propriety; and never one who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame. Captain Baen, of the Fourth United States Regiment, was killed (mortally wounded) early in the action. He was unquestionably a good officer and valiant soldier. Captains Spencer and Warrick and Lieutenants McMahon and Berry were all my particular friends. I have ever had the utmost confidence in their valor; and I was not deceived. Spencer was wounded in the head. He exhorted his men to fight valiantly. He was shot through both thighs, and fell; still continuing to encourage them, he was raised up, and received a ball through his body, which put an immediate end to his existence. Warrick was shot immediately through the body. Being taken to the surgery to be dressed, as soon as it was over (being a man of great bodily vigor and able to walk) he insisted on going back to head his company, although it was evident he had but a few hours to live." (He died at 10 o'clock.)

"I have thus, sir, given you the particulars of an action which was certainly maintained with the greatest obstinacy and perseverance by both parties. The Indians manifested a ferocity uncommon even with them—to their savage fury our troops opposed that cool and deliberate valor which is characteristic of the Christian soldier."

* * * * *

A survey of the battlefield, as soon as the smoke had cleared away and the soldiers could realize that the battle for a moment was over, presented

a scene that had never before been beheld on Indiana soil. All over the field lay dead, dying and wounded men, thirty-seven cold in death and one hundred and fifty-one mortally, severely or slightly wounded. All over the ground, too, lay dead horses—and all about, others wounded and bleeding. The beef cattle had been stampeded during the battle. Besides these, thirty-eight dead Indian warriors were lying on the field, some within the lines and the others near by. There was no hospital corps, no modern hospital appliances, only an ordinary number of surgeons and no women. The cold ground was a hospital bed, and a cold November sky a tent canopy. None of the soldiers save those of the regular army had tents; and the army was in the wilderness, far from the homes of civilized men. This picture cannot be painted in all its darkness and discomforts, to say nothing of its overshadowing clouds of uncertainty, torturing suspense and fearful anxiety. No one knew how complete the victory was, or whether the wild horde, reinforced by barbarous confederates, would not return for battle again. It was fully believed that Tecumseh could not be far off, and if coming he would not be alone. There is even a well-sustained tradition that a large body of Pottawatomies reached the Prophet's Town after midnight, having run their ponies much of the way from their great town on the Iroquois, below Rensselaer, and that this accession to the Prophet's forces changed his plans and precipitated the battle. It was a dark day, but a busy one. It was spent in caring for the wounded, burying the dead and fortifying the camp. When we consider that the dead and wounded were one out of every five, the great task and stress is more vividly seen. The whole camp was fortified with a block house at each of the four corners and temporary breastworks along the entire lines. The dead were buried, finally, in nine graves, and fires burnt over them to hide them from the depredations of the Indians after the army was gone. But all day long brave and gallant men were lingering in the throes of death. The brave Captain Warrick, who was shot through the body, and told at the surgery that his wound was mortal, still strong of body, walked back to his post at the head of his company and held his place till morning and victory came, and died at ten o'clock. The gallant Maj. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, whose breast had been pierced by three rifle balls, either of which would have proven fatal, lay all day under a large sycamore tree, conscious all the time, and as the sun went down his gallant spirit fled. Capt. William C. Baen, acting as major in command of the battalion of the Fourth Regulars, who fought on the rear line, was mortally wounded early in the action and lay on the ground through the whole conflict, lingered on through that day and the next, and died on the third—the 9th. The other

officers who fell, either died instantly or during the day of the battle. Of the non-commissioned officers and privates, of whom thirty-three were killed in action, twenty-three were mortally wounded and one hundred and seventeen severely or slightly wounded, one should be specially mentioned—Corporal Stephen Mars of Captain Guiger's mounted riflemen. He was on sentinel duty and stationed in line near the northwest corner of the present camp meeting association's tabernacle. He saw in the darkness something creeping toward him, looking and grunting like a hog. He challenged, but no answer; he fired and a large Indian warrior with a wild whoop sprang high in the air, severely if not mortally wounded. This was followed by a war cry that was terrific and girdled all the camp. The sentinels all fled, pursued by the Indians. Mars was later killed during the action. One other incident is worthy of mention. It shows the reckless, almost frenzied daring of the Indians in their charges on the lines of our army. It is told by Captain Snelling. It will be remembered that it was the bayonet charge of Captain Snelling's company that drove the Indians who occupied the position at the east of the left of the front line. "A large Indian rushed onto one of my company, seized with his left hand the soldier's musket by the bayonet, wrenched it aside and with the stroke of a war club cleft the soldier's skull down to his chin." This war club had at its end a long triangular piece of iron, which made it a deadly weapon in a close fight. The soldier's name was Joseph Tibbetts.

The army was in battle line all the day of the 7th, and kept a sleepless vigil all that night. Cold, weary and hungry, no meat that day but horse flesh, they held their post with sentinels on their continual beat inside the lines. The night was more trying than the battle of the morning. But it passed without attack. Morning came, but no hostile savage was in sight. Upon the General and the army their great victory began to dawn. General Wells, one of the most noted Indian fighters of Kentucky, was sent by Governor Harrison, with a strong detachment of dragoons and mounted riflemen, to reconnoiter the Prophet's Town and its surroundings. There his practiced eye soon discovered how complete the defeat of the Indians had been. Not a living soul was found but one wounded Indian, who had been left. Five dead warriors were found unburied, a number of British muskets in the original cases, a large number of camp kettles, still unpacked; a quantity of powder, recognized as British by its triple glaze; a large quantity of corn in the houses and much in the field. The town had many houses and, Colonel Wells declares, was fortified more completely than any Indian village that in all his experience he had ever seen. They also found pigs and chickens,

which they took back with them for the wounded soldiers, and as much corn as they could carry. The balance they destroyed, and burned the town and its fortifications and returned to camp with the joyful news of how complete the defeat of the Indians had been the morning before.

When Indians leave their dead on the battlefield, it marks a sore defeat; when they leave them unburied after carrying them a mile from the battlefield, it marks the wildness of the panic after their defeat. They had fled precipitately, leaving thirty-eight warriors dead on the battlefield and five unburied after they had brought them to the town. On the 9th, the army prepared to resume its homeward journey. So many of the horses had been killed in the battle, and the severely wounded were so many, and the wagons so few, that it seemed impossible to provide transportation for them. The least wounded, who could not walk, were mounted on the horses. All of the camp equipage and furniture the Governor ordered to be broken and burned. He set the example by destroying all of his but his military chest. They began their homeward march at ten o'clock, encamped the first night on Little Pine, where they had camped the last night on the outward march, and so each night they occupied the old camp until they reached the one at the Big Vermillion, on the night of the 12th. Here, at the block house, where their canoes, pirogues and keel boats were moored, they secured a supply of food of which they were in sore need, and here they embarked the wounded and the sick on the boats, making a happy exchange for them from the clumsy wagons over rough roads to the quiet boats on the placid Wabash. Here also they buried three more of the wounded soldiers who had died that day. Among them, George Spencer, brother of the gallant Spiers Spencer, who fell in battle and was buried on the field. This embarkation was at the block house three miles below the mouth of the Big Vermillion, not at Fort Harrison, as a distinguished historian has recently recorded. On the morning of the 13th the army resumed its march, reaching Fort Harrison on the evening of the 14th and the crossing of Bossoron creek on the 18th, where the army, except the United States troops, were disbanded and went directly to their homes.

There is one other incident of this battle worthy of record. It is from the journal of Adam Walker, a private in this battle, published in Keene, New Hampshire. He says two voices were distinctly heard during the battle, the one of the Prophet, sitting on a nearby eminence, chanting a war song; and the other of Governor Harrison, giving his orders, "in the same calm, cool and collected manner as he was accustomed to give them on parade." He personally led every corps into action on the field until the final charge. This coolness and collected manner was a characteristic of the Harrisons.

This campaign, begun on the 26th of September and ended on the 18th of November, a period of fifty-four days, accomplished marvelous results. It organized and disciplined an army which marched three hundred miles, built a substantial fort on the way, fought a battle in the darkness of an early rainy morning, defeated a foe made up of the most fierce and warlike of the Indian tribes of the Northwest, broke the power of the false Prophet, crushed and forever scattered the confederacy which the wonderful skill, courage and persevering patience of the unsurpassed leader, Tecumseh, had almost consolidated. Had his work been carried through and his confederacy fully perfected, the war with Great Britain the coming year would have marked appalling disasters, which were thus averted. With the Indians, south, west and north thoroughly united and confederated, and led by Tecumseh and his lieutenants, all as allies of Great Britain, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and much of Kentucky would have been wiped off the map amid carnage, blood and flames, surpassing any description of the historic pen. But this wise, sagacious leader, Governor Harrison, knew where and when to strike, and his gallant army knew how to strike; "how to do and dare and die" for their homes and loved ones. But the tardy government at Washington delayed and dallied till it was almost too late. Had they given Governor Harrison a free hand the battle would have been fought on the afternoon of the 6th of November, in daylight, instead of darkness, and this army in "home-spun" would have directed their bullets with that unerring certainty that would have told the savages a story that could never be wiped from savage memory. But in darkness and uncertainty, the lines of battle were maintained. "Oh! for night, or Blucher," was the almost despairing cry of Wellington at Waterloo. "Oh, for daylight," the prayer of this salvation army of the Northwest, girdled by savage foes whose horrid yells would almost chill the stoutest heart. Daylight and victory came joyously together; the battle was won; their homes were safe; their kindred saved.

Almost a century has gone; the heroes who survived the carnage of this field are all numbered with the sleepers here. The red men are gone. Barbarism has fled the land, and civilization, hand in hand with an enlightened humanity, is planning other victories that shall make for the weal of man. Silently today a lofty granite shaft looks down upon a quiet spot where once civilization and barbarism met in mortal fray—where civilization won and barbarism fled. We, the children of these victorious heroes, gather here and, forgetful of the lapse of time and the changes of a century, yesterday becomes today, and we join in the victorious shout. But ours is a loud acclaim, "All honor to the victorious heroes of Tippecanoe."

The Weas or Miamis have passed from the history of Tippecanoe county. The Shawanoes and the Prophet are gone. Tecumseh is a brigadier-general in the British army, and the war of 1812 is on. The Winnebagoes, liking the fertile land on the Wabash, have not returned to their northwestern homes but have built a considerable village on the Wild Cat creek, one mile from its mouth, at Springvale. The Kickapoos have settled on the west side of the Wabash at Davis' ferry—the Monon railroad crossing now—and the Prophet's Town has been rebuilt. This pestiferous hive of bad Indians must be broken up. They must be killed or driven off. Accordingly, an expedition was fitted out by General Hopkins, of Kentucky, consisting of three regiments of infantry, commanded by Colonels Barbour, Miller and Wilcox; a small company of the Seventh United States Infantry, commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor, afterward President of the United States; a company of rangers, commanded by Captain Beckes, and a company of scouts, or spies, commanded by Captain Washburn. The main body of this army—about twelve hundred strong—moved from the place of rendezvous at Vincennes, and arrived at Fort Harrison on the 5th of November, 1812. In a letter, dated November 27th, addresed to Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, General Hopkins says:

"On the 11th (of November) the army marched from Fort Harrison, on the road formerly made by Governor Harrison's army, and the boats set out at the same time. The length of time the enemy had expected us made it necessary to guard ourselves in an especial manner. The rise of the waters from the heavy fall of the rain preceding our march and some large creeks, left us no doubt of considerable difficulty and embarrassment; insomuch that not until the 14th did we pass Sugar creek, three miles above the road. From every information, I had no hesitation in moving on the east side of the Wabash. The Vermillions, Pine creek and other impediments on the west side, superadded to the presumption that we were expected and might more easily be annoyed and ambuscaded on that route, determined me in this measure. The boats, too, with provisions of rations, forage and military stores could be more easily covered and protected as the line of march could be invariably nearer the river. Lieutenant-Colonel Barber, with one battalion of his regiment, had command of the seven boats and encamped with us on the bank of the river almost every night. This so protracted our march that we did not reach the Prophet's Town till the 19th.

"On the morning of this day I detached three hundred men to surprise the Winnebago town lying on Ponce Passu (Ponceau pichou) creek, one mile from the Wabash and four below the Prophet's Town." (This point is at Springvale cemetery extending to the creek.)

"This party, commanded by General Butler, surrounded the place about the break of day, but found it evacuated. There were, in the main town, about forty houses, many of them from thirty to fifty feet in length, besides many temporary huts in the surrounding prairie, in which they had cultivated a good deal of corn.

"On the 20th, 21st and 22d we were embarked in the complete destruction of the Prophet's Town, which had about forty cabins and huts, and the Kickapoo village adjoining below it, on the west side of the river, consisting of about one hundred and sixty cabins and huts—finding and destroying their corn, reconnoitering the circumjacent country and constructing works for the defense of our boats and army. Seven miles east of us on the Ponce Passu creek, a party of Indians were discovered. They had fired on a party of ours on the 21st and killed a man by the name of Dunn, a gallant soldier in Captain Duvall's company. On the 22d, upwards of sixty horsemen, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonels Miller and Wilcox, anxious to bury their comrade, as well as gain a more complete knowledge of their ground, went onto a point near the Indian encampment, fell into an ambuscade and eighteen of our party were killed, wounded and missing. * * * * On the return of this party and the information of a large assemblage of the enemy, who, encouraged by the strength of their camp, appeared to be waiting for us, every preparation was made to march early and engage the enemy at every risk; when, from the most violent storm and fall of snow, attended with the coldest weather I ever saw or felt at this season of the year and which did not subside until the evening of the 23d, we were delayed till the 24th. Upon arriving on the ground, we found the enemy had deserted their camp before the fall of the snow, and passed the Ponce Passu. I have no doubt their ground was the strongest I ever have seen. The deep, rapid creek spoken of was in their rear, running in a semicircle and fronted by a bluff one hundred feet high, almost perpendicular, and only to be penetrated by three steep ravines. If the enemy would not defend themselves here, it was evident they did not intend fighting at all.

"After reconnoitering sufficiently, we returned to camp and found the ice so accumulated as to alarm us for the return of the boats." (The Indian camp above referred to is on Wild Cat creek at the iron bridge, a half-mile from Monitor.) "I had fully intended to have spent one more week in endeavoring to find the Indian camps; but the *shoeless, shirtless state of the troops*, now clad in the remnants of their summer dress, a river full of ice, the hills covered with snow, a rigid climate and no certain point to which we

could further direct our operation, under the influence and advice of every staff and field officer, orders were given and measures pursued for our return on the 25th."

* * * * * *

It was probably on the 21st that General Hopkins crossed the Wabash and went to the battleground of Tippecanoe and gathered up the scattered bones of the heroes of Tippecanoe and reburied them in three graves. There being quite a snow on the ground, many of the bones were not found. Here, in these three graves, they rested until 1836, when, under the supervision of John Tipton, who had fought in that battle, they were disinterred and buried in one grave, where they lie today. It is altogether probable that the grave of Colonels Daviess, Owen and White was never found by the Indians, and they lie today where they were buried November 8, 1811, near the south end of the front line of the army in battle. The Tippecanoe battleground was bought at government sale in 1829 or 1830, by John Tipton, and afterward deeded to the state of Indiana, with the single consideration that the state should keep it perpetually fenced.

The first fence was built of split posts and flat split rails, the posts rudely mortised to receive the rails. This fence was built on the battle lines and the large grave, about twelve by thirty feet, was likewise enclosed. John Tipton himself superintended the work. So, I saw this battlefield November 23, 1846.

The next fence, of cedar posts and pine boards, was built in the early fifties, and enclosed all the ground owned by the state except the declivitous western side and the part to the east cut off by the railroad and the public highway. The present iron fence was built in 1873, for which the legislature appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars, but less than nineteen thousand dollars was spent and the balance was turned back into the state treasury. It was built by a Lafayette firm and was an honest deal.

Since the campaign of 1840, when I was a boy shouter for Gen. William Henry Harrison, I have been a voracious reader of everything that I could get pertaining to this battle and its heroes. Their praises have been the theme of oratory and verse. But their deeds are beyond the scope of oratory, and their fame exceeds the songs of verse.

Tippecanoe county may well be proud of her wonderful history, more marked and varied than that of any other county in the state. First in the historic setting and largest in multitudinous details. In the great center of the fur-bearing animals, she was the center of trade. On a beautiful river, that fortuitous events made the highway of commerce and travel, red men, Frenchmen, Englishmen and finally Americans were contestants for the traffic, the highway, the possession and finally, homes.

It seems almost unkind and even forgetful to close the pages of this history without a parting word for the aborigines.

There is something almost weird in the life of the Indian. He comes and goes and leaves no trace on the map of empire. The names of rivers and mountains would fade away, as die the echoes of his war songs, did not civilization embalm them in their written language. Ever and anon some genius comes forth whose personality casts a spell over not only his tribe, but all the neighboring ones. Bold, brave, magnanimous, eloquent, gifted in statesmanship, like Philip of Pokonoket, Red Jacket of the Senecas, Little Turtle, the great chief of the Miamis, Cornstalk and Tecumseh of the warlike Shawanoes, Pontiac of the Ottawas, and Osceola of the Seminoles. Each and all of these were geniuses whom civilization would have lifted to the lofty mountain heights of fame and immortality. And they, in turn, would have lifted their tribes from barbarism to civilization. But they are gone—all gone, nor Narragansett, nor Seneca, nor Ottawa, nor Miami, nor Shawanoe, nor Seminole lives today, save on some distant reservation where even the faint traces of early tribal characteristics are but faintly discernible. Family name, tribal fame, heroic memories buried beneath the engulfing waves of the red man's oblivion. Mound Builders! Who were they? Stone Age! Who was the hero? What was his name?

Here, where the beautiful Wea, the "Riviere Bois Rouge" blended its crystal waters with the majestic Wabash; here, at the foot of the "Rapids;" here, where the trails of Indians tribes, north, east and west, met at the trading post, founded more than one hundred and eighty-nine years ago; here, where soldier, Indian trader and priest represented civilization, and warrior, squaw and papoose stood for aboriginal life. Yonder, where the plains spread out to the encompassing horizon, where the grass and flower-bearing meadow invited the awkward buffalo, the fleet-footed deer, the timid antelope to luxurious abundance; here—there—oh! what a change a century has wrought! Buffalo, deer, antelope, beaver and otter all gone. Warrior, squaw and pappoose lost in the setting sun. No light canoe now ripples the surface of the crystal streams. No war song of lordly brave wooes his dusky maid. No narrow trail winds over hill and valley. The highways of civilization have beaten out the last vestige of the trace, and the railway and the locomotive have abolished the canoe and even the river as a highway of commerce forever. Mansions of comfort, elegance and luxury have superseded the wigwam, and civilization, with her outspread pinions, has covered the footprints of barbarism.

We owe it to our children that the historic places of our country should be mapped and monumented, that the places and the heroes should be so joined that the school children may be able to say, *here,* the blood of patriotism was shed; here, the deeds of heroism made resplendent the history of our country.

"Ouiatenon" and "Tippecanoe," historic gems of the state, local to our county, we will keep them in our casket, but will ever be proud to show them to the curious, to the inquisitive, the earnest seeker, to the history builder, and to the poet who join in indissoluble union, time, place and noble deeds with immortal verse.

Here is *Ouiatenon*—yonder is *Tippecanoe.* Midway between them stands the *Soldiers' Home.* These veterans of our nation; these "glory weavers" of immortality will, from the heights of their home, keep "watch and ward" over the ashes of the heroes of Ouiatenon and Tippecanoe, and dying will give to the muse of history the sacred trust of embalming these precious relics of three national eras—the pioneer, the colonial and the restoration. To these shrines the coming generation will bring the sweet incense of grateful remembrance, on these tombs of the immortals plant fadeless immortelles; and to Memory, to Literature, to Poetry, Immortal Verse, transmit the famous trio of the beautiful Wabash—Ouiatenon, Tippecanoe and the Soldiers' Home.

October 2, 1909. B. Wilson Smith.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE (BY ONE OF ITS HEROES).

[Note:—The following graphic description of this famous Indian battle has recently been brought to light by M. W. Phillips, of Lafayette, who has spent much time and thought on the early history of this section of Indiana. He had access to a number of old letters and papers belonging to Judge Isaac Naylor, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, who died in 1873 and who was one of the heroes of the battle. Among these letters was one written on the battle, and was never published until Mr. Phillips had it published recently; the same gives additional and interesting points.—Publisher.]

"I became a volunteer of a company of riflemen and, on September 12, 1811, we commenced our march towards Vincennes, and arrived there in about six days, marching one hundred and twenty miles. We remained there about one week and took up the line of march to a point on the Wabash river, where we erected a stockade fort, which we named Fort Harrison. This was two miles above where the city of Terre Haute now stands. Col. Joseph H. Daviess, who commanded the dragoons, named the fort. The glorious defense

JUDGE ISAAC NAYLOR

of this fort nine months after by Capt. Zachary Taylor was the first step in his brilliant career that afterward made him President of the United States. A few days later we took up our line of march for the seat of the Indian warfare, where we arrived on the evening of November 6, 1811.

"When the army arrived in view of Prophet's Town, an Indian was seen coming toward General Harrison, with a white flag suspended on a pole. Here the army halted, and a parley was had between General Harrison and an Indian delegation who assured the General that they desired peace and solemnly promised to meet him the next day in council to settle the terms of peace and friendship between them and the United States.

"Gen. Marston G. Clark, who was then brigade major, and Walter Taylor, and one of the judges of the general court of the Territory of Indiana, and afterward a senator of the United States from Indiana (as one of the General's aides), were ordered to select a place for the encampment, which they did. The army then marched to the ground selected, about sunset. A strong guard was placed around the encampment commanded by Capt. James Bigger and three lieutenants. The troops were ordered to sleep on their arms. The night being cold, large fires were made along the lines of encampment and each soldier retired to rest, sleeping on his arms.

"Having seen a number of squaws and children at the town, I thought the Indians were not disposed to fight. About ten o'clock at night, Joseph Warnock and myself retired to rest, he taking one side of the fire and I the other. The members of our company being all asleep. My friend Warnock had dreamed, the night before, a bad dream which foreboded something fatal to him or to some of his family, as he told me. Having myself no confidence in dreams, I thought but little about the matter, although I observed that he never smiled afterwards.

"I awoke about four o'clock the next morning, after a sound and refreshing sleep, having heard in a dream the firing of guns and the whistling of bullets just before I awoke from my slumber. A drizzling rain was falling and all things were still and quiet throughout the camp. I was engaged in making a calculation when I should arrive home.

"In a few moments I heard the crack of a rifle in the direction of the point where now stands the Battle Ground House, which is occupied by Captain DuTiel as a tavern.* I had just time to think that some sentinel was alarmed and fired his rifle without a real cause, when I heard the crack of another rifle, followed by an awful Indian yell all around the encampment.

* The DuTiel Tavern was just north of the camp-meeting grounds and along the line of the Monon Railroad.—Alva O. Reser.

In less than a minute I saw the Indians charging our line most furiously and shooting a great many rifle balls into our camp fires, throwing the live coals into the air three or four feet high.

"At this moment my friend Warnock was shot by a rifle ball through his body. He ran a few yards and fell dead on the ground. Our lines were broken and a few Indians were found on the inside of the encampment. In a few moments they were all killed. Our lines closed up and our men in their proper places. One Indian was killed in the back part of Captain Geiger's tent, while he was attempting to tomahawk the Captain.

"The sentinels, closely pursued by the Indians, came to the lines of the encampment in haste and confusion. My brother, William Naylor, was on guard. He was pursued so rapidly and furiously that he ran to the nearest point on the left flank, where he remained with a company of regular soldiers until the battle was near its termination. A young man, whose name was Daniel Pettit, was pursued so closely and furiously by an Indian as he was running from the guard line to our lines, that to save his life he cocked his rifle as he ran and turning suddenly around, placed the muzzle of his gun against the body of the Indian and shot an ounce ball through him. The Indian fired his gun at the same instant, but it being longer than Pettit's the muzzle passed by him and set fire to a handkerchief which he had tied around his head. The Indians made four or five most fierce charges on our lines, yelling and screaming as they advanced, shooting balls and arrows into our ranks. At each charge they were driven back in confusion, carrying off their dead and wounded as they retreated.

"Colonel Owen, of Shelby county, Kentucky, one of General Harrison's aides, fell early in the action by the side of the General. He was a member of the legislature at the time of his death. Colonel Daviess was mortally wounded early in the battle, gallantly charging the Indians on foot with sword and pistols according to his own request. He made this request three times before General Harrison would permit it. This charge was made by himself and eight dragoons on foot near the angle formed by the left flank and front line of the encampment. Colonel Daviess lived about thirty-six hours after he was wounded, manifesting his ruling passion in life—ambition and a patriotism and ardent love of military glory. During the last hours of his life he said to his friends around him that he had but one thing to regret—that he had military talents; that he was about to be cut down in the meridian of life without having an opportunity of displaying them for his own honor, and the good of his country. He was buried alone, with the honors of war, near the right flank of the army, inside the lines of the encampment, between

two trees. On one side of the tree the letter 'D' was plainly visible many years. Nothing but the stump of the other tree remains. His grave was made here to conceal it from the Indians. It was filled up to the top with earth and then covered with oak leaves. I presume the Indians never found it. This precautionary act was performed as a mark of special respect for a distinguished hero and patriot of Kentucky.

"Captain Spencer's company of mounted riflemen composed the right flank of the army. Captain Spencer and both of his lieutenants were killed. John Tipton was elected and commissioned captain of his company in one hour after the battle, as a reward for his cool and deliberate heroism displayed during the action. He died at Logansport in 1839, having been twice elected senator of the United States from Indiana.

"The clear, calm voice of General Harrison was heard in words of heroism in every part of the encampment during the action. Colonel Boyd behaved very bravely after repeating these words: 'Huzza! My sons of gold, a few more fires and victory will be ours!'

"Just after daylight the Indians retreated across the prairie toward their own town, carrying off their wounded. This retreat was from the right flank of the encampment, commanded by Captains Spencer and Robb, having retreated from the other portions of the encampment a few minutes before. As their retreat became visible, an almost deafening and universal shout was raised by our men. 'Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!' This shout was almost equal to that of the savages at the commencement of the battle; our was the shout of victory, theirs was the shout of ferocious but disappointed hope.

"The morning light disclosed the fact that the killed and wounded of our army numbering between eight and nine hundred men, amounted to one hundred and eight. Thirty-six Indians were found near our lines. Many of their dead were carried off during the battle. This fact was proved by the discovery of many Indian graves recently made near their town. Ours was a bloody victory, theirs a bloody defeat.

"Soon after breakfast an Indian chief was discovered on the prairie, about eighty yards from our front line, wrapped in a piece of white cloth. He was found by a soldier by the name of Miller, a resident of Jeffersonville, Indiana. The Indian was wounded in one leg, the ball having penetrated his knee and passed down his leg, breaking the bone as it passed. Miller put his foot against him and he raised up his head and said: 'Don't kill me, don't kill me.' At the same time five or six regular soldiers tried to shoot him, but their muskets snapped and missed fire. Maj. Davis Floyd came riding toward him with dragoon sword and pistols and said he would show them how to kill

Indians, when a messenger came from General Harrison commanding that he should be taken prisoner. He was taken into camp, where the surgeons dressed his wounds. Here he refused to speak a word of English or tell a word of truth. Through the medium of an interpreter he said that he was a friend of the white people and that the Indians shot him while he was coming to the camp to tell General Harrison that they were about to attack the camp. He refused to have his leg amputated, though he was told that amputation was the only means of saving his life. One dogma of Indian superstition is that all good and brave Indians, when they die, go to a delightful region, abounding with deer, and other game, and to be a successful hunter he should have his limbs, his gun and his dog. He therefore preferred death with all his limbs to life without them. In accordance with his request he was left to die, in company with an old squaw, who was found in the Indian town the next day after he was taken prisoner. They were left in one of our tents. At the time this Indian was taken prisoner, another Indian, who was wounded in the body, rose to his feet in the middle of the prairie and began to walk towards the woods on the opposite side. A number of regular soldiers shot at him but missed him. A man who was a member of the same company with me, Henry Huckleberry, ran a few steps into the prairie and shot an ounce ball through his body and he fell dead near the margin of the woods. Some Kentucky volunteers went across the prairie immediately and scalped him, dividing his scalp into four pieces, each one cutting a hole in each piece, putting the ramrod through the hole, and placing his part of the scalp just behind the first thimble of his gun, near its muzzle. Such was the fate of nearly all of the Indians found dead on the battle-ground, and such was the disposition of their scalps.

"The death of Owen, and the fact that Daviess was mortally wounded, with the remembrance also that a large portion of Kentucky's best blood had been shed by the Indians, must be their apology for this barbarous conduct. Such conduct will be excused by all who witnessed the treachery of the Indians and saw the bloody scenes of this battle.

"Tecumseh being absent at the time of the battle, a chief called White Loon was the chief commander of the Indians. He was seen in the morning after the battle, riding a large white horse in the woods across the prairie, where he was shot at by a volunteer named Montgomery, who is now living in the southwest part of this state. At the crack of his rifle the horse jumped as if the ball had hit him. The Indian rode off toward the town and we saw him no more. During the battle the Prophet was safely located on a hill, beyond the reach of our balls, praying to the Great Spirit to give victory to

the Indians, having previously assured them that the Great Spirit would change our powder into ashes and sand.

"We had about forty head of beef cattle when we came to the battle. They all ran off the night of the battle, or they were driven off by the Indians, so that they were all lost. We received rations for two days on the morning after the action. We received no more rations until the next Tuesday evening, being six days afterwards. The Indians having retreated to their town, we performed the solemn duty of consigning to their graves our dead soldiers, without shrouds or coffins. They were placed in graves about two feet deep, from five to ten in each grave.

"General Harrison, having learned that Tecumseh was expected to return from the south with a number of Indians whom he had enlisted in his cause, called a council of his officers, who advised him to remain on the battlefield and fortify his camp by a breastwork of logs, about four feet high. This work was completed during the day and all the troops were placed immediately behind each line of the work when they were ordered to pass the watchword from right to left every five minutes, so that no man was permitted to sleep during the night. The watchword on the night before the battle was 'Wide awake, wide awake.' To me it was a long, cold, cheerless night.

"On the next day the dragoons went to Prophet's Town, which they found deserted by all the Indians, except an old squaw, whom they brought into camp and left her with the wounded chief before mentioned. The dragoons set fire to the town and it was all consumed, casting up a brilliant light amid the darkness of the ensuing night. I arrived at the town when it was about half on fire. I found large quantities of corn, beans and peas. I filled my knapsack with these articles and carried them to the camp and divided them with the members of our mess, consisting of six men. Having these articles of food, we declined eating horse flesh, which was eaten by a large portion of our men."

TECUMSEH AND THE PROPHET IN THE SOUTH.

After the battle of Tippecanoe, these famous Indians went through the Indian country of the Southern states, including Florida, Alabama and Georgia; also through parts of Missouri, trying to complete a strong and long proposed confederation among the warring Indians. Tecumseh took his brother, the Prophet, along with him for two reasons—one because he feared he might not act wisely in the North, in his absence, and secondly because he wanted him to work among the superstitious tribes in the South, who had

heard of the Prophet and the revelations he claimed had come to him from the Great Spirit. About thirty warriors accompanied them. His mission was to engage the barbarians as allies for the British government against the colonists. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, through whose country Tecumseh passed, would not listen to him, but the Seminoles and Creeks lent him willing ears. He addressed the Creeks the first time in the lower part of Alabama, late in October. Soon afterward, having addressed the Creeks at different points, he approached the great council called by the United States Indian agent, at Toockabatcha, the ancient Creek capital, where fully five thousand of the barbarians were gathered. Tecumseh marched with dignity into the square with his train and thirty followers, entirely naked, excepting their flaps and ornaments, their faces painted black, their heads adorned with eagle feathers, while buffalo tails dragged behind, suspended by bands around their waists. Like appendages were attached to their arms, and their whole appearance was as hideous as possible, while their bearing was uncommonly pompous and ceremonious. They marched round and round the square. They approached the Creek chiefs, gave them the Indian salutation of a handshake at arm's length, and exchanged tobacco in token of friendship. They kept up this pretense daily until the Indian agent departed. That night a council was held in the "Great Round House." It was packed with eager listeners. Tecumseh made a fiery speech, full of vengeance, exhorting the Creeks to abandon the customs of the pale faces and return to those of their fathers for it was unworthy not to follow the footsteps of the noble hunter and warrior. He warned them that the whites were seeking to exterminate them and possess their country, and he told them that their British friends had sent him from the Great Lakes to invite them to the war-path. The wiley Prophet, who had been told by the British when a comet would appear, told the excited multitude that they would see the arm of Tecumseh, like pale fire, stretched out in the vault of the heavens at a certain time, and thus they would know by that sign when to begin war. The people looked upon him with awe, for the fame of Tecumseh and the Prophet had preceded them. Tecumseh continued his mission with partial success; however, met with opposition here and there. Among the most conspicuous of the opposition was Trustinuggee Thlucco, the Big Creek warrior. Tecumseh tried every art to convert this big chief to his purpose. At length, the chief said: "Trustinuggee Thlucco, your blood is white. You have taken my red sticks and my talk, but you do not mean to fight. I know the reason—you do not believe the Great Spirit has sent me. You shall believe it. I will leave directly and go straight to Detroit. When I get there, I will

PROPHET'S ROCK

TECUMSEH TRAIL

TIPPECANOE BATTLEFIELD

stamp my foot upon the ground and shake down every house in Toockabatcha."

Strange enough to relate, at about the time Tecumseh arrived at Detroit, there was heard a deep rumbling under ground all over Alabama and there was a heaving of the earth that made the houses of Toockabatcha reel and totter as if about to fall. The startled savages ran out, exclaiming, "Tecumseh is at Detroit! Tecumseh is at Detroit! We feel the stamp of his foot!" It was the slight shock of an earthquake that was felt all over the Gulf region. At the same time, the comet, "the blazing arm of Tecumseh," appeared in the sky. These events made a powerful impression on nearly the whole Creek nation, but did it not move the "Big Warrior" from his allegiance to the United States. The Creeks, however, rose in arms, and in less than two years their nation was ruined. Tecumseh's visit brought dreadful calamity upon them.

After being driven out of Indiana, Tecumseh joined the British army and was commissioned brigadier-general. He was killed at the Thames in Canada, October 5, 1813. It is supposed that his slayer was Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who afterwards became Vice-President of the United States.*

THE SITE OF THE BATTLEGROUND.

John Tipton, a native of Tennessee, was an ensign (second lieutenant) when he left Corydon, Indiana, on the expedition which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe, but was finally commissioned general. November 13, 1829, he purchased the entire tract, covering an area of one hundred fifty-six and three-quarters acres, in section 23, township 24 north, range 4 west. In the spring of 1830, a short time after he acquired this land, at his instance and under his supervision, a general meeting was held of the survivors of the conflict and other eminent citizens, who gathered together the bones of the dead heroes and placed them in a common grave near the point where the encampment was first attacked. November 7, 1836, he donated to the state of Indiana the area of the battlefield, containing about sixteen acres, to be enclosed and preserved as public grounds, on which to erect a suitable monument. Years rolled by and nothing was done in regard to the matter. Finally the plan for a monument was placed in the hands of the Masonic fraternity

*The above facts have been expunged from "The Life of General John Tipton," by M. W. Pershing. General Tipton participated in the battle of Tippecanoe and later bought the land on which it was fought and through him it was placed in the hands of the authorities of the state. Many of the facts herein stated were furnished by Lafayette men, including Hon. A. O. Reser, M. W. Phillips and Thomas E. Burt.

under the charge of the grand lodge of Indiana, but no appropriate monument ever graced the spot until 1908, when the handsome shaft was unveiled, the history of which is given in full at another place within this volume.

Then it appears that prior to 1830 the bones of the soldiers who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe and which had been disinterred by the Indians for revenge and robbery, were gathered together and buried again. The battleground was bought by General Tipton, the evidence of which is a deed record at Crawfordsville. The record in the recorder's office at Lafayette shows that General Tipton donated to the state of Indiana, this ground, the transfer being dated November 7, 1836, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle. This record was lost and was for several years a matter of dispute and the title itself disputed. Hon. Alva O. Reser (present county recorder and official court reporter), of Tippecanoe county, residing at Lafayette, became interested in the history of the battle and while preparing an address to be delivered before the Battle Ground Chautauqua, he went to Logansport and by the assistance of a granddaughter of General Tipton, found the original letters tied up in a bundle and kept in an old trunk owned by her grandfather. Among these papers were documents that quieted the title to the battlegrounds. On February 4, 1837, a year after the donation of the grounds, a resolution was passed by the legislature instructing the Governor to offer a suitable premium for a design for a monument to be erected on the battlefield, pledging the faith of the state to complete the same. This promise had not been fulfilled until more than seventy years had rolled into oblivion, when the present magnificent shaft was unveiled.

To further explain, it may be stated that Governor Noble went out of office in 1837 and after the death of General Tipton in 1839, the project was entirely forgotten. Even the grounds were uncared for and cattle and other stock were permitted to roam at will over the graves of the fallen heroes. The historic oaks, showing bullet holes made by the rifles of November 7, 1811, were cut down in instances, until finally at the meeting of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, when, on December 21, John Pettit, a member of that convention from Tippecanoe county, introduced a resolution to incorporate a section in the constitution of Indiana, article 4, section 10, which reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for the permanent enclosure and preservation of the Tippecanoe battlefield."

In 1873, sixty-two years after the battle was fought, an appropriation of twenty-four thousand dollars was made by the legislature to enclose the ground with an iron fence and to otherwise provide for the care of the

grounds. Only eighteen thousand dollars of this amount was expended and six thousand dollars reverted to the state treasury. In 1887 an appropriation of three thousand five hundred dollars was made for painting the fence and other expenses. There is now an annual appropriation for the care of these sacred grounds, the same to be prudently expended by the county commissioners. Hon. E. D. Crumpacker, congressman from this district, introduced a bill in congress for an appropriation of twelve thousand five hundred dollars which was finally passed. The state of Indiana had previously appropriated a similar amount. The original bill called for the payment of twenty-five thousand dollars by the United States, but finally the sum was reduced and the state's appropriation was turned over to the war department, which department pushed the enterprise to completion, through a "Monument Commission" made up of Governor J. Frank Hanly, Albert A. Jones and Job S. Sims. But prior to all this, and on May 1, 1892, the Grand Army posts met, by invitation, at the battlegrounds and several speeches were made—the last one by Job S. Sims, who suggested that an association be formed not only to care for the grounds, but to decorate the graves and to take up the project of a monument in memory of the dead. Next, a meeting was held at the office of James B. Shaw, in the city of Lafayette, Saturday May 7, 1892, when the Tippecanoe Battlefield Monument Association was formed with the following officers: Job S. Sims, president; J. W. Henderson, first vice-president: Thomas Pierce, second vice-president; J. B. Shaw, secretary; George D. Chenoweth, assistant secretary; W. P. Youkey, treasurer. These and other similar officers served for sixteen years and looked after the matter in view of the original design of the association. Captain Shaw served as the secretary until 1904, when Hon. Alva O. Reser was elected and remained in such position until the association had completed its work by having an appropriation made by congress and another by the Indiana legislature, when the matter was taken up by the "Tippecanoe Monument Commission," appointed by the war department, by the Governor and the national act.

On January 6, 1908, Governor J. Frank Hanly, Job S. Sims, A. A. Jones and Wesley E. Wells, members of the Tippecanoe Monument Commission, met and organized as follows: President, Governor J. Frank Hanly; treasurer, Job S. Sims; secretary, A. A. Jones.

On February 12, 1908, contract for erection of monument was let to McDonnell & Sons, Buffalo, New York, for the sum of twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

The beautiful monument was dedicated Saturday, November 7, 1908, when befitting addresses were made by the following gentlemen: Hon. E. D.

Crumpacker (congressman), Hon. Will R. Wood, Job S. Sims, who presented the monument to the government, acceptance speech by Governor Hanly, one by the acting secretary of war, General Carmen, on behalf of the United States, Gen. R. P. DeHart, Capt. Alfred Pirtle and Col. Russell B. Harrison, great-grandson of the hero of "Tippecanoe."

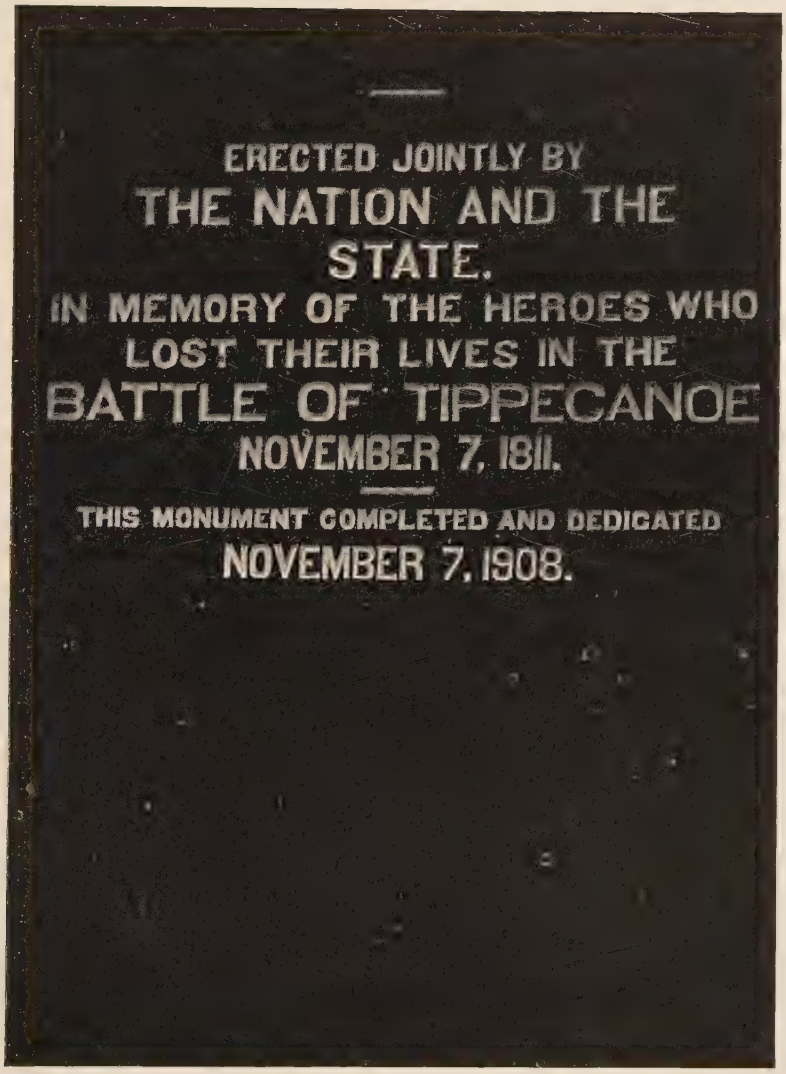
THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT.

At the unveiling of the monument, November 7, 1908, Hon. Alva O. Reser was chairman. The invocation was made by Rev. A. L. Miller, of Battle Ground, followed by the address of Job S. Sims in presenting the monument to the government and the state. It was then formally unveiled, by Miss June Etta Wallis, of Battle Ground. Then followed the speeches above mentioned. The monument is in extreme height ninety-two feet; is of the modern type of square obelisk—a quadrangular pyramid. It is a granite, nearly white in color and fashioned in a chaste and plain manner. On the east side of the column cornered base is carved a life size statue of Gen. William Henry Harrison, in his military garb. The base is provided with a highly polished rich colored tablet, on each of its four sides. The one on the east has this inscription:

ERECTED JOINTLY BY
THE NATION AND THE STATE IN
MEMORY OF THE HEROES WHO
LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE
BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE
NOVEMBER 7, 1811.
THIS MONUMENT COMPLETED AND DEDICATED
NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

On the south and west sides of the base are tablets containing the names of all officers and men who lost their lives in the battle and also those who died as a result, before the army left on its return march, which gives a total of forty-six names, instead of thirty-seven who were killed outright. The north tablet reads as follows:

TIPPECANOE MONUMENT



EAST TABLET MONUMENT

AMERICAN FORCES.
MEN ENGAGED, 910.
GENERAL WM. HENRY HARRISON COMMANDING.
ATTACKED AT 4 O'CLOCK A. M.
INDIAN FORCES LED BY PROPHET.
NUMBER ENGAGED ABOUT THE SAME AS
AMERICANS.

LOSS AMERICANS, KILLED, 37.
" WOUNDED, 151.
INDIAN LOSS UNKNOWN.

These tablets are about three by six feet in dimension and are inscribed in clear, plain capital letters. The monument is situated at the extreme northern end of the battleground enclosure, and far overtops the stately forest kings, who have kept their silent, but faithful watch over the heroes who for all these decades—almost a century—have been sleeping at their feet. There are also several other granite "markers" here and there throughout the iron fence enclosure, that note the spot where some gallant officer fell at the sure aim of an Indian bullet or arrow.

ADDRESS OF GEN. R. P. DEHART.

[The publishers have assumed the right to insert this address made at the unveiling of the monument (covering as it does excellent historic points not mentioned by others), notwithstanding the General is editor-in-chief of this historic volume of "Past and Present of Tippecanoe County."]

On the 7th day of November, 1811, was fought the battle of Tippecanoe upon this beautiful plateau of ground. On the evening of the 6th of November, General Harrison with his army of about nine hundred effective men, reached a point near the Prophet's village. At that time the Prophet sent runners out to him, saying, "Why do you come here with your army? We have none here but women and children. Go into camp and we will treat with you on the morrow."

Now, some people have been so unkind as to condemn the Prophet for his deceiving, or attempt to deceive, Harrison and his army; but today among civilized men the politician will say to you things that he does not mean. He will tell you what he proposes to do, and he will not do it on the morrow. Let us be just in these things.

The Indian believed he was fighting for his home and the graves of his fathers, and he sought to deceive Harrison, as a part of the strategy of Indian warfare. "Where is the best camp ground?" said one of the scouts, and the Indian said, "To the north and west a little over a mile." If you will look yonder a mile and a quarter, you can see the site of the Indian village where Tecumseh and his brother held their place, and that was the seat of Indian diplomacy and strategy for many years. Now, some people have said that Tecumseh was defeated at this battle. He was not in this fight. He had made a speech at the city of Vincennes, in answer to one made by General Harrison, who had maintained the treaty between the Indians and the pale faces, and in response to that Tecumseh had said to him, "If you will acknowledge the title of the land upon the Wabash to be in my people, I will be your friend. I will be your brother. I will die for you. I will fight for you to the end; but if you don't, then look out!" Harrison maintained the treaty. Tecumseh went to the southland, following the plan of the league of the great Pontiac, and while he was gone, Harrison with his army came to this locality. They went into camp on the evening of the 6th of November, 1811. Their campfires were built all over these grounds, and there is no doubt but the Indians stood upon yonder ridge and counted each fire and knew the location of every line of the army. The Indians were close observers and we might learn many things from them.

The story is told of an old Indian coming along and he said to some white men, "Did you see a little old white man with a short gun, and a short piece of venison, and a stump-tailed dog, pass this way?" They said, "Yes." He replied, "He stole my venison." "Why didn't you stop him?" said the white men. The Indian said, "I wasn't there." "Then how could you tell these things so correctly?" "Why," he said, "I knew he was a small short man, because he had to stand upon a log to reach the venison, from the height it was hung from the ground; and I knew he had a short gun, because I could see where the breech stood on the ground, and how far up the tree the muzzle extended; and I knew he had a stump-tailed dog, because the dog sat watching his master cut down the venison, and his short tail made a hole in the sand." (Laughter.)

The Indian observed all these things. He knew the force Harrison had; and while we have no means of ascertaining the exact number of the Indians, yet we know they knew the number of Harrison's army, and they never would have made the assault upon that army without having an equal or a greater number. Harrison did not really anticipate an Indian fight on the morning of the 7th of November. There were but very few of the men under his

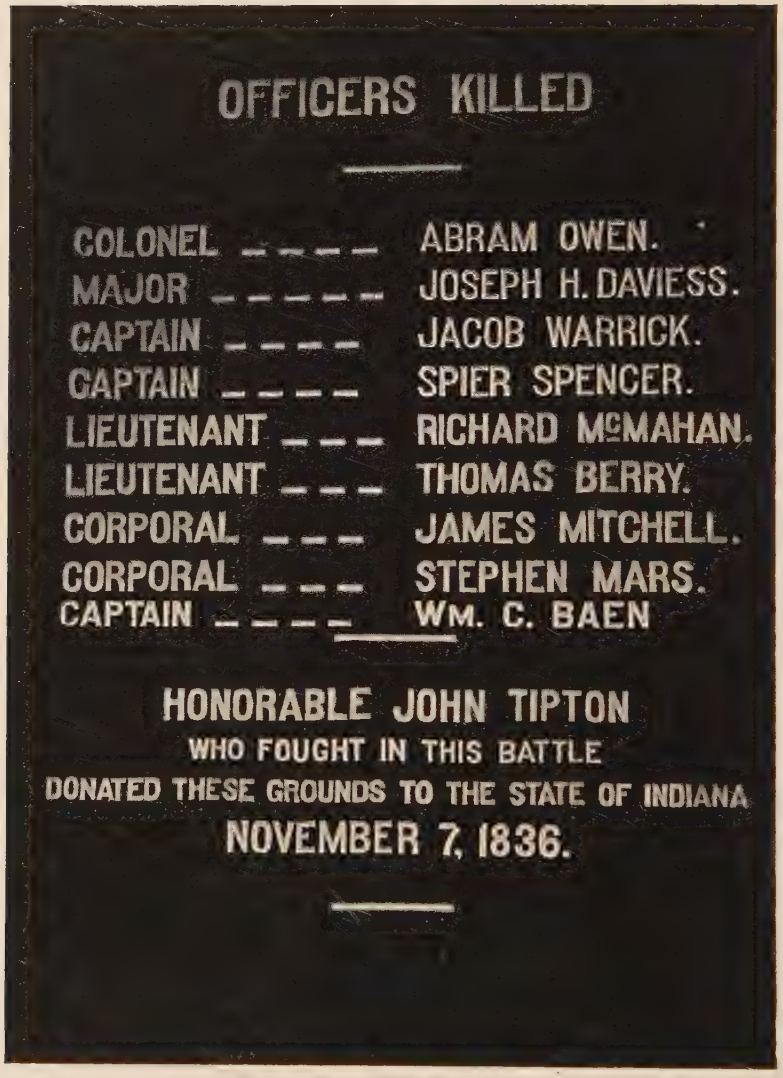
command who thought there would be a battle. In fact, the Kentuckians, who had come from their mountain homes as did the heather-hidden warriors of Clan Alpine to the whistle of their chief, cursed and swore because there would be no Indian fight. They hated the Indian and believed the best Indian was a dead Indian.

But Harrison took the precaution to have his men formed and lie down in line of battle. At four o'clock in the morning a drizzling rain had set in. Harrison had arisen and was pulling on his boots and was talking to one of his aides, when on the north, as you see yonder beyond those houses, the sound of a musket was heard. All stood up in line of battle, and those brave men touched one another's shoulders as they had agreed beforehand, in the event of an Indian attack, and said, "Don't flinch! Don't flinch!" And they never did flinch, and never gave up until the victory was won upon this field upon that bloody morning of the 7th of November. At that point yonder (to the north and west) the first assault was made upon Harrison's line, and there the brave Owen fell; there the brave Baen fell; there Harrison had a lock cut from his hair by an Indian bullet. When the musket was fired the picket did so because he saw the grass and weeds moving. He challenged and fired his musket. The Indians sprang in the air and they rushed and followed the picket within the lines, and two of them were killed within twenty feet of Harrison's tent.

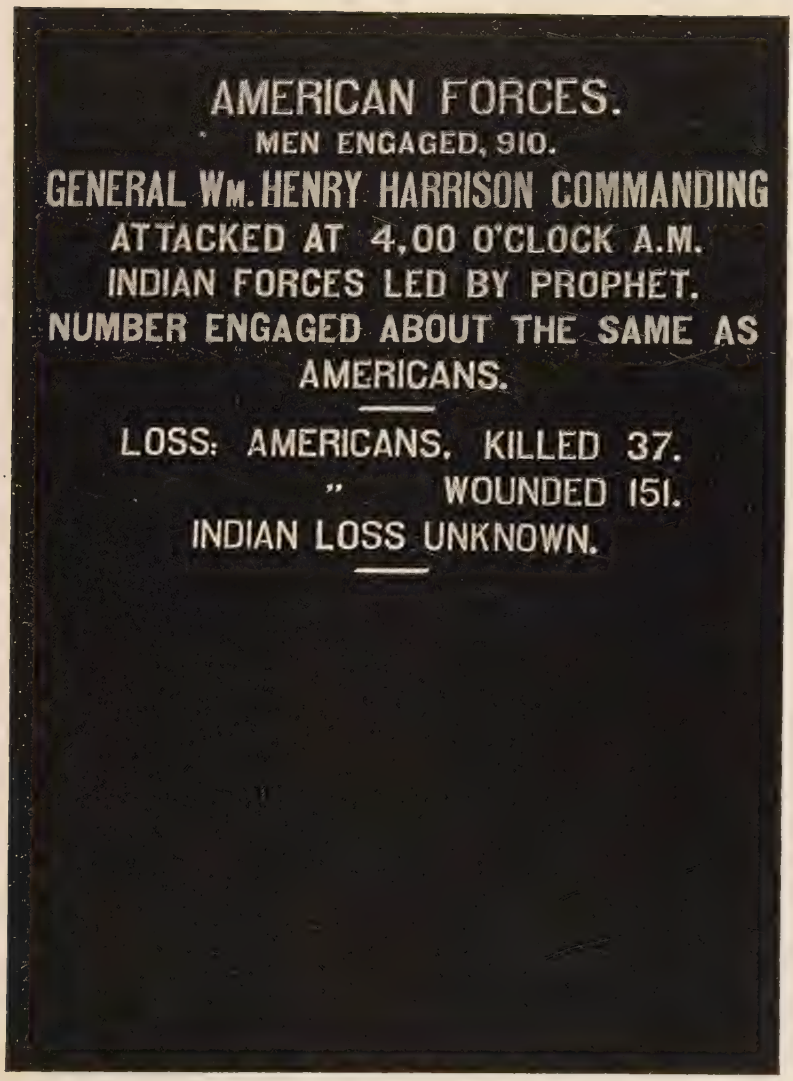
Braver men never lived. Truer men never drew the bow than those who fought upon this field upon that morning. The line was broken at that point. Reinforcements drove them back; and then the storm seemed to burst along the entire south and front. At the south end of this line was what were called the Yellow Jackets, and in the gloom and dark, their uniform of yellow looked not unlike the color of the brave and grand men who have come here today wearing the uniform of our country. There it was the brave Spencer fought. There it was that Warrick fought; and so fierce was the conflict at that point, at the southern point of the line, that Harrison rode there in haste. A stripling of a boy stepped up, and Harrison said to him, "Where is your captain?" "He is dead, sir." "Where is your lieutenant?" "He is dead." "Where is your second-lieutenant?" "He is dead." "Where is your ensign?" "I am here." Harrison complimented him and told him to hold the line. They have said that the commander of that company was wounded in the head and he tied a handkerchief around it and fought on until he was shot through both limbs and he fell upon the line, and while the Indians rushed with tomahawk and scalping knives to break the line, the words of Spencer to his gallant band were: "Hold the line! Hold the line, my men!" And they drove back and kept back the savage horde. Oh, I tell you the

Roncesvalles Pass, when before the opposing lance went down the harnessed chivalry of Spain, looked not on a braver or a better band than fought at that point. They held the line, and the daylight came. The Indians had drifted to the south end, and from the tree tops and from the banks they enfiladed the line. I talked with an old pioneer, homespun soldier who fought upon that front. He said, "The bark was flying from the trees. I could see the Indians running from point to point with tomahawk and scalping knife, and with bow and arrow, while the air whizzed with flying bullets, because the Indians had the best powder and the best arms as well as the bow and arrow." The bow and arrow was intended to shoot the pickets with, and then they intended to rush forward with scalping knife and tomahawk upon the sleeping army. They fought on until the daylight came, and at the southern point the Indian took his last stand. Harrison had been with Mad Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers, and he knew the Indian could stand in line or behind a tree as long as he could shoot, but that he could not stand the cold bayonet. Wayne had said to his men at the Fallen Timbers, when the foe was still in the chaparral for two miles: "Withdraw your charges from your guns. Fix your bayonets, and charge through the lines and drive them out." Harrison was there, and remembered what Mad Anthony Wayne had said. When the morning had come they had held the line against the savage foe from four o'clock until seven o'clock. Thirty-seven brave men had fallen asleep upon this field. Their bones are here today. Then it was that a gray-haired captain, whose name I cannot now recall, commanded his company to form in platoons, with fixed bayonets, and charged the foe. Said this old pioneer to me, "That was the sweetest talk I ever heard in my life. We knew then that the command would come, and I hugged my tree as closely as I could, and the command was given, 'Forward,' and that gallant band moved along that front line, and the Indians would fire a volley knocking out a man here and there in front, and the command would come, 'Close up in the rear!' Above it all as we moved on I could hear the voice of the captain, 'Close up, men! Steady! Steady! Close up! Steady! Steady!' The men wanted to seek the refuge and protection of the trees. The rattling of the deer hoofs and the shrieks of the Indians were like the shrieks of starved eagles. We went on and moved on in a steady line and when we reached the front, the Indians broke from the trees and from the bank and rocks and fled across the swamp, and a shout went up from the victors upon this field."

Thirty-seven brave men fell dead here, and one hundred and fifty-one wounded, averaging about one out of every five killed or wounded. One grand soldier who was shot through the body and mortally wounded went to


OFFICERS KILLED
COLONEL _ _ _ _ ABRAM OWEN.
MAJOR _ _ _ _ _ JOSEPH H. DAVIESS.
CAPTAIN _ _ _ _ JACOB WARRICK.
CAPTAIN _ _ _ _ SPIER SPENCER.
LIEUTENANT _ _ _ RICHARD McMAHAN.
LIEUTENANT _ _ _ THOMAS BERRY.
CORPORAL _ _ _ JAMES MITCHELL.
CORPORAL _ _ _ STEPHEN MARS.
CAPTAIN _ _ _ _ WM. C. BAEN
HONORABLE JOHN TIPTON
WHO FOUGHT IN THIS BATTLE
DONATED THESE GROUNDS TO THE STATE OF INDIANA
NOVEMBER 7, 1836.

WEST TABLET MONUMENT


AMERICAN FORCES.
MEN ENGAGED, 910.
GENERAL WM. HENRY HARRISON COMMANDING
ATTACKED AT 4,00 O'CLOCK A.M.
INDIAN FORCES LED BY PROPHET.
NUMBER ENGAGED ABOUT THE SAME AS AMERICANS.
LOSS: AMERICANS. KILLED 37.
" WOUNDED 151.
INDIAN LOSS UNKNOWN.

NORTH TABLET MONUMENT

the surgeon and the surgeon said to him, "Your wound is mortal." He bound himself up, went back to the front and was shot through the brain, and fell upon the firing line.

Such deeds of valor should be expounded in every school in this country. Instead of devoting one hundred and fifty pages to heathen mythology, and scarcely any space to the battle of Tippecanoe, the reverse should be true. I believe this will not be so in the future. I believe the erection of this monument will awaken an interest in the young men of this country. Let me say that patriotism is the life blood of the people, and when these boys take charge of this government with all her greatness and grandeur and glory they will be filled with gratitude and patriotism toward the men who made the government, and for each man who defended the government.

Let us cultivate this spirit of patriotism. Let us do this and then we shall be able to look upon no land more free, more noble, more grand, more glorious than this, our own country. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF CAPT. ALFRED PIRTLE.

For three years I wore the blue, and there I learned, first, to obey. Yesterday morning at my desk there was a call for a long distance talk, and as such things as that are not unusual to us business men, I hastened to call up long distance and found it was from Governor Wilson at Frankfort, Kentucky, directing me to come here today and represent him on this important occasion. I said, "Governor, I will go, but what must I do? I cannot fill your place." "Yes, you go, and tell the people of Indiana some of the history of the battle of Tippecanoe." I prepared myself and I am here with a little condensed statement made up for this purpose, and it is as follows:

By the summer of 1811, the Territory of Indiana was ten years old. The Governor of the Territory, William Henry Harrison, lived at Vincennes. The leading Indians of the day were Tecumseh and the Prophet. Tecumseh was by far the more intelligent of the two, and his career showed that he was a born general and diplomat.

The Indians had for many years been using the point on the right bank of the Wabash river below the Tippecanoe as a camping ground, and here the Prophet made his home, where several hundred Indians were gathered and lived in comparative ease. Tecumseh had a scheme for uniting all the Indians of the North and South in a great confederation, with the power of which he hoped to stem the tide of white men seeking to drive

the Indians from their lands. He used the Prophet to keep up the spirit of war among the young men in the valley of the Wabash. The 1st of August, in furtherance of his plans for uniting the Indians, he left their town and floated down the Wabash to the Ohio and thence into the Mississippi, continuing his journey until he reached the Southern Indians.

There were many incursions made by the young Indian warriors upon the thinly scattered white inhabitants of the southern portion of Indiana, which, of course, created sentiments of hatred between the whites and Indians.

In August General Harrison issued a call for a rendezvous of troops to assemble on the Wabash river with a view of an expedition to punish the Indians for these raids. About six hundred Indiana militia assembled at Fort Harrison, which stood where now is the city of Terre Haute. These were joined by a detachment of United States dragoons, and a large portion of the Fourth Regiment of the United States Infantry, Col. John P. Boyd.

In August Harrison had made a call upon Governor Scott, of Kentucky, for volunteers to assist the Indianians, and two companies of mounted infantry, one under Capt. Peter Funk and the other under Capt. Frederick Geiger, were raised and marched to the encampment at Fort Harrison. There were in addition to the militia of Indiana, already mentioned, one hundred and three from Kentucky and about four hundred in the United States troops. They left the camp at Fort Harrison and marched slowly up the left bank of the Wabash until they came to Big Raccoon creek, near where now stands Montezuma, where they crossed to the right bank, and marched up that two miles, where they erected a block house to protect the reserve of their provisions that had been brought to that point by flatboats. The rest of the march the provisions were carried in wagons. They were then about fifty miles below the Prophet's Town. The route to the Prophet's Town across the country on the left side of the Wabash would have been shorter than the route the expedition took, but spies had given Harrison information that it was dangerous for them to proceed by that route. The army marched slowly up the right bank of the river until November 5th, they first saw signs of Indian scouts, within a short day's march of the Prophet's Town. The next morning, the 6th of November, the Indians were seen in front and on both sides, but the little command of about eight hundred, having been weakened by detachments left on the road, halted within a mile and a half of the town, where Harrison said he was going into camp. The Indians came out in numbers and through interpreters insisted on their not going any nearer the camp, where the women and children were. Harrison listened to their re-

quest and under the guidance of Indians came to the spot now known as the Battle Field.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon they went into camp. The lines of the camp were intended by Harrison for the formation of the troops in case they were attacked, and the troops bivouacked in the following order: On the north side of the camp, that part of the battlefield where we now are, nearest to the town of Battle Ground, were the companies of Kentucky under Captain Geiger and Captain Funk, and a company of Indiana militia on the right of that line. Captain Parke's company of Indiana cavalry were right behind the Kentuckians, supported by Daviess of Kentucky. Now facing to where the railroad is, with your left to the town, the right end of the line on that side was held by Colonel Bartholomew with Indiana militia, the left of that line with regulars under Floyd. Down toward the south end, where the line was short, Spencer's Indiana militia stretched across the little neck of woods. That brings us back to Burnett's creek, that still flows at the foot of the battlefield slopes, and facing the creek, the left of the line was held by Indiana militia under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker, and the right of the line connecting with the Kentuckians under Geiger, was held by the United States regulars under Captain Barton. The wagons, horses and cattle were herded in the center of this space, formed by the troops. Harrison's headquarters were half way between the two detachments of regulars. The troops built great log piles and made huge fires to keep themselves warm, because the night was very cold. Harrison gave strict orders about what was to be done in case of alarm, and all men who were not on duty laid down in their appropriate lines with arms in their hands. He was expecting to be attacked, although the enemy was very friendly during the afternoon.

About 4 o'clock Harrison arose among the sleeping men, pulling on his boots before arousing his men for parade at their different posts, when a single shot was fired near the northwestern angle of the camp on the bank of Burnett's creek. The man who thus opened this famous little battle was a Kentuckian named Stephen Mars, a corporal on the roll of Captain Geiger's company, raised in Louisville and Jefferson county, Kentucky. After delivering his fire, he ran toward the camp, but was shot before he reached it. The horrid yells of the savages awakened the camp and were followed by a rapid fire upon the ranks of the companies of Baen and Geiger that formed that angle of the camp. Their assault was furious and several of them penetrated between the lines, but never returned.

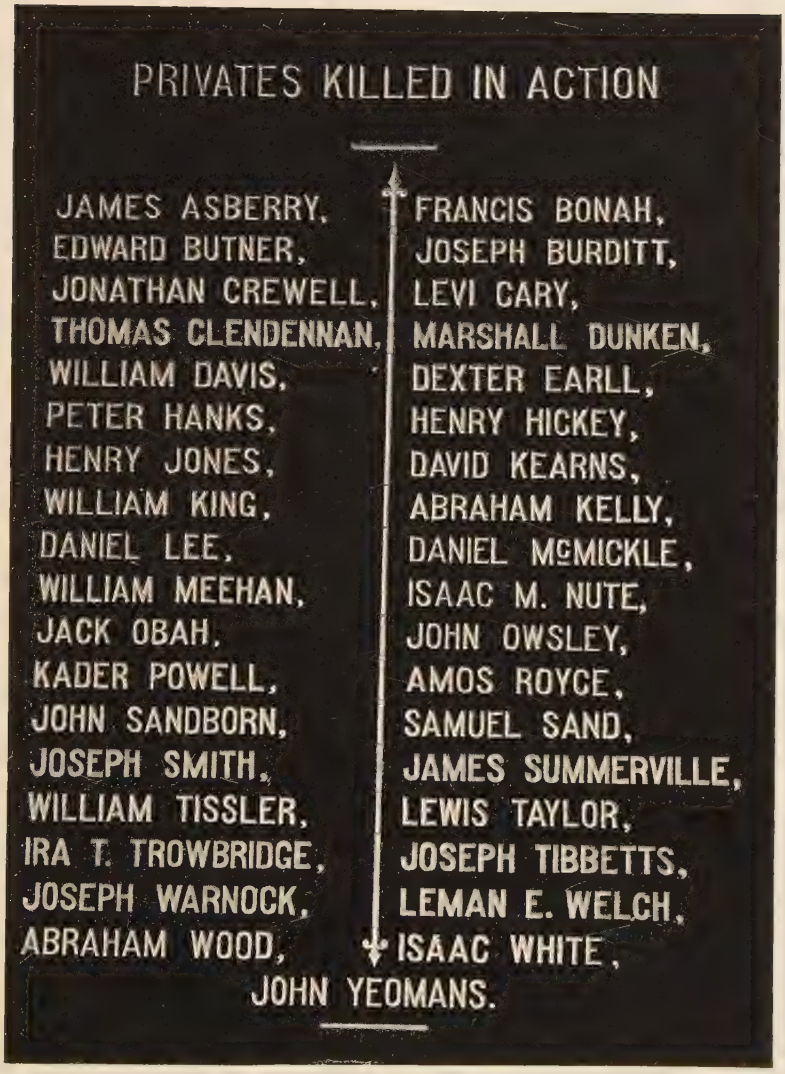
The whole camp was alarmed at once.

The officers with all possible speed put their different companies in line of battle as they had been directed the night before. The fires were now

extinguished, as they were more useful to the enemy than to the troops. The great rush which the enemy made was to have been a surprise, but it failed, and after that the battle was a trial of skill, endurance and courage. It had to be fought out when the first dash had not been successful. Some of the enemy penetrated so far into the camp that Captain Geiger, going to his tent for a gun for one of his soldiers, found the Indians ransacking its contents, when a brief struggle took place, which ended in the Indians' rapid retreat. The plan of battle on their part was to attack three sides of the camp at once, but the alarm was given before those on the right flank of the whites were fully ready, though the entire line was finally assaulted. The Indians were now commanded by the Prophet. The battle lasted two hours. Tradition says the Prophet stood on a large rock on the west side of the valley beyond the creek, encouraging the Indians by songs and promises of victory. At the spot where the attack began when Governor Harrison reached there, he found that it had been somewhat broken up, and he reinforced it from the portion of the line not then engaged by the enemy. The attack shifted then to the northeast corner in the rear of which Maj. Jos. H. Daviess, of Kentucky, was forming his dragoons. The enemy was to the right on the slopes of the hill, which lead down to the fine level ground yonder to the east. Major Daviess sent several messages to General Harrison asking for permission to charge the enemy on foot. After the third request Harrison said: "Tell Major Daviess he has heard my opinion twice, that he shall have an honorable position before the battle is over. He may now use his discretion." The gallant Major, with only twenty picked men, instantly charged beyond the line on foot and was mortally wounded. He was a conspicuous mark in the gloom of the coming day, as he wore a white blanket coat. His party was driven back. The charge ended. Daviess made his way back to the line and "laid under the shade of a giant sycamore tree, his life ebbing slowly away, and he awaiting his last enemy, Death, with unquailing eye. His spirit passed out with the setting sun, and by the starlight his soldiers laid him in his rude grave, wrapped only in his soldier's blanket, and as the thud of the falling earth fell on their ears, they wept like children."

The enemy swept around to the rear and fell with great severity on Spencer's mounted riflemen and on Warrick at the angle. Captain Warrick was mortally wounded; Spencer and his lieutenants were killed, and yet his men and Warrick's held their ground gallantly. They were reinforced at various times and held the line unbroken until daylight.

Spier Spencer, the captain of the line mentioned above, was the most heroic in the manner of his death of all the victims of this battle. Harrison



SOUTH TABLET MONUMENT

said officially: "Spencer was wounded in the head; he exhorted his men to fight valiantly. He was shot through both thighs and fell; still continuing to encourage them, he was raised up and received a ball through his body, which put an immediate end to his existence." Could anything have displayed truer courage and manhood in a higher degree? The force of his example imbued his men so fully with his spirit that they not only stubbornly held their ground for two hours, but drove the enemy backward, defending the right flank of the field until the fight was ended.

Spencer is said to have come from Kentucky to Vincennes, and this seems very likely, as a brother who was seriously wounded in the battle died on his way home, bequeathing in his will on the way property to certain friends in Kentucky. Spencer's company being mounted, had yellow trimmings on the uniform, which gave them the campaign name of "Spencer's yellow jackets," and they favored this pugnacious insect by the way they stung the enemy.

The battle was ended about daybreak by a charge made upon the Indians in the direction of where now stands the town of Battle Ground, and the Indians disappeared.

One hundred and fifty-four privates were returned among the casualties, and fifty-two of them were killed or died of their wounds. The total loss was one hundred and eighty-eight men killed and wounded—no prisoners. The losses of the Indians were serious, but are variously reported. According to one report they left thirty-eight dead on the field; six more dead were found in graves in their town. As was their almost invariable custom, they carried off all of their wounded. Major Wells, of Kentucky, said to a friend that after the battle he counted forty-nine new graves, and fifty-four Indians lying on the ground. An Indian woman who was captured said one hundred and ninety-seven Indians were missing.

The 7th day of November was spent in burying the dead, caring for the wounded and throwing up log breastworks to defend the camp. Rumors were circulated that Tecumseh was on the march to rescue his brother at the head of a thousand warriors.

"Night," says Captain Funk, "found every man mounting guard without food, fire or light and in a drizzling rain. The Indian dogs during the dark hours produced frequent alarms by prowling in search of carrion about the sentinels."

They were evidently a good deal worked up and entirely on the defensive. By Harrison's own account he had with him on entering the battle only about eight hundred men. Of these about one-fourth had been the vic-

tims of death or wounds. He had very little flour and no meat, for the few beeves brought along by the column were either driven off by the Indians or stampeded by the noises of the battle, and Vincennes was over one hundred and fifty miles away.

The mounted men had lost several of their horses in the stampede. Many of the cattle and most of the horses were recovered on the 8th and 9th. The adventures in this battle furnished fireside talks for many years in Indiana and Kentucky.

On the 8th the dragoons and other mounted men took possession of the town. After getting all the copper kettles forsaken by their owners and as much beans and corn as they could transport, the army applied the torch, destroying all the huts and a considerable supply of corn, which the Indians had stored for the winter. Preparations were at once made for a rapid return march. The wounded were placed in the wagons, and with a train of twenty-two wagons, each having a load of the wounded, left camp and by night of the 9th passed the dangerous ground where a small force of Indians might have inflicted serious injury. Six days of uneventful marching brought them to Fort Harrison, from which point the wounded floated to Vincennes in boats. Captain Snelling and his company, from the Fourth United States Infantry, were left as a garrison there. The remainder of the command arrived at Vincennes on the 18th. By the end of the month the militia were mostly mustered out and sent to their homes. The people of Indiana spent a quiet winter. The hope of the confederacy among the Indians being entirely broken up, Tecumseh spent some months in the South, but returned during the winter and went over to the British to become the most prominent Indian character in the war of 1812. We must remember that the following counties in Indiana perpetuate the names of participants in this battle: Harrison, Spencer, Tipton, Bartholomew, Daviess, Floyd, Parke, Randolph, Warrick, Dubois and White.

The result to Kentucky of this battle was the protection to the homes of the whole of the state, and during the war of 1812 Indiana territory proved to be a shield against the Indians for the people of Kentucky. Kentucky furnished the settlers of many of the southern counties of Indiana, making the bonds of kinship strong between the two states.

General Harrison lies upon the top of a commanding hill at what is called North Bend, in the state of Ohio, viewing the landscape of Kentucky and the magnificent sweep of the Ohio river.

Captain Geiger, of Kentucky, sleeps in a modestly marked grave in Louisville, but most of the victims of the battle of Tippecanoe sleep within

the bounds of this enclosure. The night of the 8th of November, 1811, Harrison had great piles of logs placed above the graves of his dead and they were fired during the night and the next morning, but the Indians returned to the camp immediately after the departure of the column on the 9th, scattered the fires and opened the graves for the purpose of plunder.

The next year General Hopkins visited the scene and replaced the scattered remains. In 1830 General Harrison, with other distinguished persons, attended a great gathering of the survivors on the field. The bones of the dead on November 7, 1836, were placed in one grave in a tract deeded to the state on the above date, but who can tell where lie the remains of the gallant Joe Daviess?

The Daughters of the American Revolution (General De Lafayette Chapter) caused to be erected a monument to mark the site of this old fort. It is a Bedford stone, of Indiana production, weighing 6,000 pounds, is five feet high and two feet square, bearing the following inscription:

—1719—
FORT OUIATENON
Stood 200 Feet From This Spot;
Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution
Chapter, 1907.

There is no question as to the site of old Fort Ouiatenon, or that this marking stone tells the true location. Two hundred feet south toward the river on the highest point of land was undoubtedly the center of the fort. The stockade enclosure was probably two or three acres of land.

GOVERNOR HANLY'S SPEECH.

Governor J. Frank Hanly accepted the monument on behalf of the state of Indiana, in the following well-chosen words:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Tippecanoe Battlefield Monument Commission—Out of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people—the endeavor and zeal of the members of the Tippecanoe Battlefield Memorial Association —the efforts of the senator from Tippecanoe and of one of the state's distinguished members of congress—the action of state assembly and national congress—the intelligence, courage and faithfulness with which you have discharged your duties in the selection of design and material—the genius

of the architect who planned and of the artist who fashioned its accompanying statue—and the skill and patience of the mechanics who constructed it, there arises this day this splendid shaft, beautiful in design, magnificent in proportions and enduring in character.

As we stand in its silent, solemn presence we admit without dissent that you have planned wisely and have builded well. The quarries of Wisconsin and the granite hills of Vermont lay piled before us in lasting tribute upon soil we love—soil hallowed by heroic deeds and sanctified by sacrificial blood.

And now in the name and in behalf of the people of Indiana Territory, and in the name and in behalf of the people of this now proud and mighty state, of all who were, of all who are, and of all who shall be, I accept it from your hands with pride and gratitude, and do now dedicate it forever to the memory of those who here, ninety-seven years ago, beneath these trees, amid November's gray and lagging dawn, battled for and won an empire, richer now by far than any land the world then knew.

Here these trees—these sturdy, stately trees—oaks, surviving monarchs of a forest gigantic, now long since extinct—have watched with unfailing vigilance through the changing seasons of a hundred years, less only three, the unbroken slumber of our dead. Amid the storms and snows of winter they have stood, unwearied sentinels, waiting with perfect faith the coming of the hour when returning spring should clothe anew their naked boughs with foliage, and bring again the throb of life to every sleeping twig and tissue. Through the heat of summer, lifting high and ever higher their plumed and emerald-jeweled arms toward the blue beauty of the arched and vaulted sky, they have spread their shadows like a sun-flecked mantle above these mounds our loving hands have fashioned.

Amid the sad and transient glories of the autumn, dropping their leaves like mortal tributes laid upon the bier of one beloved, they have wrapped these graves about with robes of scarlet, of russet and of gold; and have sighed farewells and requiems amid moaning winds and chill November rains. From this vale-encircled, river-belted hill, thrown up by nature's giant hands, they have looked upon the miracles of morning and of night—the birth and death of day—five times ten thousand times, and have caught with unvoiced joy the gleam and lost with silent grief the glint of rising and of setting suns.

And now this monument—joint tribute of republic and of commonwealth—raises its form and summit far above these regal children of the primal past that the vigil of a century may not be broken when they, falling, shall cease to watch above our dead.

They have all but lived their day. Vigils for them soon will be no more, but this imposing shaft which you have builded will survive their fall

and speak in silent eloquence through all the gathering, multiplying years of the valor and the courage of those who struggled here—who fought and fell.

It will become a shrine for freedom's devotees. About it men will gather to recount the deeds it commemorates and in its presence renew with high resolve their vows of constancy to home and friend and country. The children of a later generation than we will know will play about the exedra where we now stand and pause to spell the names engraved upon these entablatures—names held in trust for them with granite grip—and spelling them grow still with awe.

Thenceforth the graves assembled yonder will hold for them a deeper meaning, and the spots where Daviess fell, where Spencer died, and where Owen yielded up his life will each grow rich with consecrated memories.

It is peculiarly fitting that the state and the nation should unite in erecting this monument. The battle fought here affected the destiny of both. Here Indiana's and Kentucky's sons, citizen-soldiers, frontiersmen, fresh from cabin homes builded in primeval forests—stood with the trained and disciplined infantry of the general government—stood and held this trembling hill against a horde of crafty, cruel, savage foes, and bore themselves as stalwart, fearless men—stood amid the mystery and the darkness until the light of day crept in among the trees—stood and fought and would not yield. The field was held and the victory won, not by the regulars alone, but by the volunteers as well, by men in uniform and by men in woodsman's garb—by those whose trade was war and by those who fought only to protect their cabin homes and those they loved from the peril of torch and knife.

The present state of Indiana contains thirty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-five square miles of territory, stretching from the Great Lakes to the Ohio river. Through the battle waged here this was opened to settlement and a pathway made to statehood. What changes the intervening years have wrought! Then there were less than twenty-five thousand people living in the area named; now there are two million seven hundred seventy-five thousand seven hundred and eight. Then the accumulated wealth was nil; now more than one billion seven hundred million dollars. Then, as a people, we were without schools, without culture, without literature; now our schools are among the best in all the world, our people are cultured, and the fame of our literature nation-wide. Then we had no history; now our history is inspiring and is linked forever with that of a mighty nation.

By this battle the power of Tecumseh and the savage tribes he led was broken forever, the people of Ohio and Kentucky were made secure in the

possession of their homes and an empire aggregating more than two hundred thousand square miles of territory was freed from the peril of Indian massacre. From this domain four states have been carved—Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. These, with Ohio, are today sufficient in territory, in natural resources, in accumulated wealth, in population, in culture and in power to constitute a nation within themselves. Then there were in all the republic but seven million two hundred and fifty thousand people; now these five states alone have a population of more than seventeen million, and their wealth is many times greater than the aggregate wealth of all the country then. They would constitute in population, in natural resources, in accumulated wealth, in the culture, intelligence, individuality and initiative of their people a far greater nation than that sought to be erected from the slave states in 1860. Their population is one-half greater, and the excess of their wealth almost beyond comparison. And yet those states were great enough in all the elements of nationality to carry on for four years such a war as the world has rarely seen.

Here the foundation of a great man's fame was laid and the name of Tippecanoe linked forever with that of Harrison. Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the Thames were but steps in the evolution of a life replete with signal service, ennobled by great endeavor and crowned in its closing days with the highest preferment a partial people could bestow.

Commissioned by Washington a lieutenant in the army at eighteen he rose to high rank and great command. Given the command of the Northwestern army in 1812, he was instructed to act in all cases according to his own discretion and judgment, a latitude rarely given to the commander of an American army.

He held many civil offices, secretary of the Northwest Territory, delegate in congress, state senator, governor of Indiana Territory, presidential elector, representative in congress, United States senator, minister to Colombia, and President of the United States.

He never faltered in the discharge of any duty nor shrank from the responsibilities of any position. He commanded armies with ability, discretion and skill and served in civil office with conspicuous fidelity.

He often received honorable mention in the reports of his superiors, was complimented on the field of battle for gallantry in action, received the thanks of general assemblies and of congress, and died beloved by all the people.

He loved the government he served and in his inaugural address made high plea for the Union: "It is union that we want—not a party for the

sake of that party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country."

Scion of a sturdy, intellectual and martial ancestry, he added to its achievements and its fame and became the ancestor of a descendant greater yet than himself or any that had preceded him.

The lives of grandsire and of grandson exemplify and accentuate the truth of the grandson's words. "A great life does not go out, it goes on."

The life of William Henry Harrison did not go out, it went on; it still goes on and will go on. Other generations shall rise to be blessed by its influence and called to noble endeavor by its deeds. It flowered again and ripened anew in the life of the great grandson whose fame we but recently commemorated in the capital city of the state in a statue of bronze, with music, oratory and song.

Neither shaft of granite nor statue of bronze is needed to perpetuate the memories of these men, but we do well to build these memorials and to dedicate them to their memories. In the act of conception, building and dedication we bespeak our gratitude and voice our hearts' desire to be like them in purity of purpose, in loftiness of courage and in the exalted character of service rendered.

It is meet that this shaft should rise to mark the spot where those who struggled here contended, and that the granite form and martial visage of him who commanded here should rise above the dead who in life he here led to battle and to glory.

To private soldier, regular and volunteer, in uniform and in frontier garb, to officer and command, to those who fell, and to those who fought and lived, we dedicate this stately obelisk.

They were representatives of a conquering race, founders of states, builders of empire, prophets of a new earth, torch-bearers of a new civilization, evangels of a precious gospel.

General Carmen, in the name and in behalf of the sovereign commonwealth of Indiana, I present to you, as the representative of the government of the United States of America, this evidence of a grateful people's love and veneration for those who died in the founding of that commonwealth, in the building of that nation.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. ALVA O. RESER.

(Tippecanoe Battlefield Memorial. June 19, 1904.)

As this gives additional historic points it will here be inserted.

Ladies and Gentlemen—Ninety-three years ago on this spot the sentinel,

Stephen Mars, fired what was really the first shot in the war of 1812. Here was fought the battle of Tippecanoe—a battle of national importance. As Senator Turpie said to me the other day, "If all the people interested in that battle would give a dime, you could have here one of the grandest monuments in the world."

Tecumseh was at that time seeking to form a confederation among the Indians, with the ostensible purpose of retaining to the Indians their hunting grounds. Spain, indignant and malignant, because of the Burr conspiracy and loss of territory, was encouraging the Indians. Napoleon Bonaparte at that time was endeavoring to ride rough shod over Europe, and hoping to dominate the world, and by the cession of the Louisiana Territory, and in other ways, was trying to bring on war between America and England. England, yet smarting under her defeat in the Revolution, was impressing American seamen on American ships on the high seas, and had her agents at work among the Indians, stirring up discord and furnishing them arms. Every Indian in that battle was armed with a rifle, with a scalping knife, with a tomahawk, and most of them with a spear. The white men were armed only with rifles. Most of the arms the Indians had were obtained from the English. General Harrison and his men were fighting to preserve their homes.

The greatest battle ever fought on the soil of the present state of Indiana was the battle of Tippecanoe. This battle was fought largely by Indiana people. In General Harrison's army there were two hundred and fifty regulars, sixty Kentuckians, and six hundred Indiana men. In this battle, thirty-seven were killed, one hundred and fifty-one wounded, of which fifteen afterwards died. The history of the march and the battle have been told on this platform many times, and I shall not weary you with a repetition. I shall not take up the time to tell you about Harrison's march from Vincennes, about the battle in the early morning of November 7, 1811, about the Prophet and his magic bowl and beads, of the gallant conduct of that little army, of the victory, of the burning of the Prophet's Town; or the return to Fort Harrison. That is history familiar to you all. We are here today to honor the memories of these heroes. Their gallant deeds were recognized by President Madison in a message to congress on the 18th of December, 1811. It was recognized by resolutions passed by the legislature of Indiana Territory, of Kentucky and of the Territory of Illinois. It became the unwritten law of the state of Indiana, in after years when new counties were organized, that they should be named after some hero who fought at this battle.

Tippecanoe county is rich in its history. In 1719, nearly one hundred years before the battle of Tippecanoe, there was formed three and one-half

miles south of Lafayette, by the French, a post called Fort Ouiatenon, and this was the first white settlement in the state of Indiana, antedating the settlement at Vincennes almost a decade. Afterwards the English captured this post from the French and finally, in the Pontiac conspiracy, about 1764, that old fort was captured from the English by the Indians. Ouiatenon means "Wea Town." At the time the Indians captured this post at Ouiatenon from the English, there were three French Canadian traders outside of the post. These French traders persuaded the Indians to release the sergeant, and two or three of the English soldiers who had been captured. The French traders then went up along the Wabash to a point just east of the village of Battle Ground, on property now owned by Mrs. Fisher, and established a trading post there. I took a walk the other evening out to where the trading post was. It is marked by a stone, a haw tree, and the stump of an old apple tree. Many of the old citizens of this community remember the old chimney that stood for many years where that trading post was. In the early days the Weas had a village here. Here it was the Prophet came and established the "Prophet's Town," so familiar in history. The Prophet's Town probably extended for several miles along the Wabash and the Tippecanoe. Senator Turpie tells me that in his early boyhood, he found burned sticks on the high grounds along the Tippecanoe. John Graves tells me he found burned corn there, which was probably burned by Harrison on the morning after the battle.

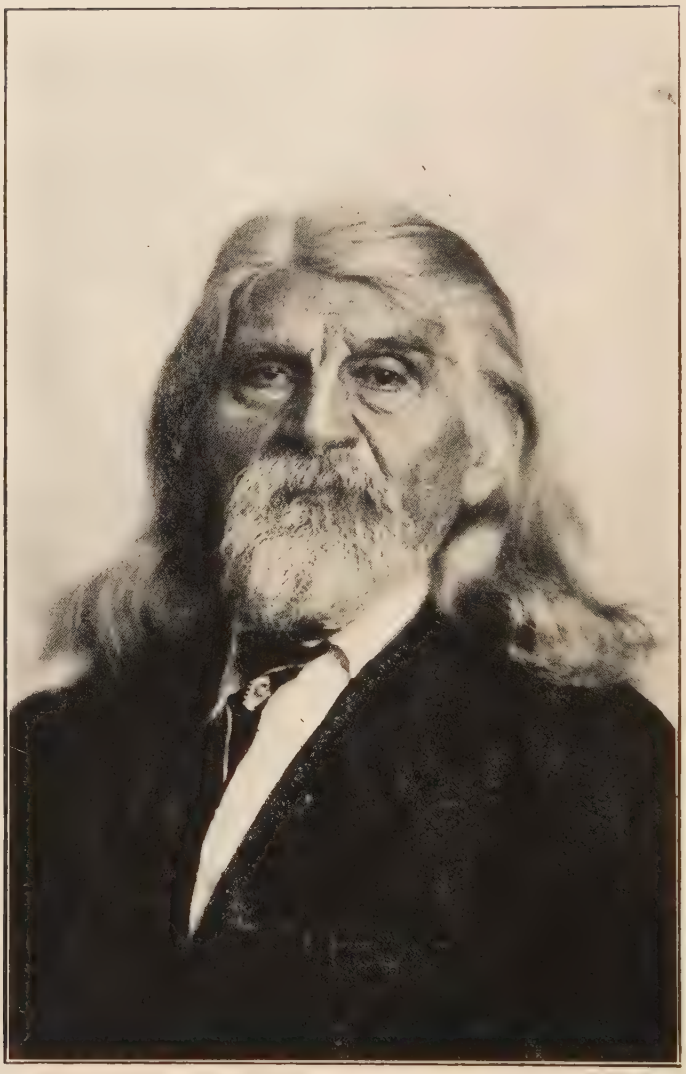
It was well that this battle was fought here when it was. The defeat of the Indians here broke up the designs of Tecumseh, and if the battle had not been fought, and the designs of Tecumseh had been fully carried out, it might have jeopardized the success of the Americans in the war of 1812. Tecumseh is considered by many to have been the greatest Indian that ever lived, with the possible exception of Little Turtle, the Miami chief. When engaged in war he allowed no murder of prisoners, no violence against women or children. He conducted his campaigns according to the rules of civilized warfare, in so far as an Indian chief, commanding Indian warriors, could. He was something of an orator. In the Vincennes conference with Harrison, when he was offered a chair, Tecumseh said haughtily, "The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and I will recline on her bosom," and he sat down on the ground. He said further to Harrison, "Your women and children are safe. My warriors are against your men." Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, a few miles from Detroit, on October 15, 1813. At that battle General Harrison was commander-in-chief of the Western army. Tecumseh said the Thames reminded him of the Wabash. Richard

Johnson, of Kentucky, was elected Vice-President of the United States, along with Van Buren, largely because of the fact that he claimed to have killed Tecumseh.

The Indians were very superstitious. At one time the Prophet learned from some white men there was to be an eclipse. With great ceremony he proclaimed to the Indians this fact. When the eclipse came he said to them in a loud voice, "Behold my prophecy has come true. The sun is shrouded in darkness." Tecumseh was down in Mississippi when the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. He told the Indians of Mississippi that when he got back to Indiana they would hear something and they must march to Indiana. Along in 1811 there was an earthquake in the Mississippi valley. These Indians, when they were visited by the earthquake, thought this was the warning Tecumseh was to give them, and started north and got as far as Tennessee when they learned of the battle of Tippecanoe.

The Indians claimed the land because they were here first. At the time of the battle of Tippecanoe it is said there were one hundred and eighty thousand Indians between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river. That would be thirty-eight hundred and forty acres of land for each man, or over nineteen thousand acres for each Indian family. The Indian claimed that this land, which today, between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river, supports fifty millions of people, with its schools, and churches, and railroads, and manufactures, should be forever maintained as his hunting ground. I do not believe this claim can be justified. General Harrison burned logs over the graves of those who fell at this battle, but the Indians unearthed the remains. General Harrison visited this spot in 1836.

I once heard Henry Ward Beecher say that families travel in circles, oftentimes the father traveling up one side, and the son down the other. I remember that of the students who attended Purdue University with me a quarter of a century ago, those who seemed to have the best opportunities in life in many cases have been outstripped in the world's broad field of battle by those who did not seem to have any opportunities at all. The Harrison family has been an anomalous one in that respect. The father of William Henry Harrison was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and there were two Presidents from that family in the short space of fifty years. It was claimed by some that General Harrison was surprised by the Indians at the battle of Tippecanoe. The internal evidence satisfies me that he took all precautions. In the first place he had fought with Mad Anthony Wayne, the man whom Little Turtle described "as the man who never sleeps;" he was in sight of a hostile Indian village, whose chief had refused to talk to his



GABRIEL GODFROY

interpreter, and his little army was in camp on ground selected by the Indians for them. Surely any commander under such circumstances would have been on the alert, and especially one who so thoroughly understood Indian warfare. I have a letter from J. S. Pfrimmer, of Corydon, Indiana, whose father was in this battle. He says, "My father often told me he had a messmate by the name of Bayard. On the evening before the battle Bayard said to my father, 'Sam, sleep with your moccasins on, for them red devils are going to fight before day.' When the fighting began, Bayard says, 'Sam, there they are!' "

Outside of General Harrison, who was only temporarily in Indiana, and George Rogers Clark of an earlier day, Gen. John Tipton impressed himself more upon the early history of Indiana than any other man. Captain Spencer's company occupied the point at the south end of the battlefield. When Spencer fell and his first lieutenant fell, Tipton, who was an ensign, took charge of the company. After the battle General Tipton served in the legislature, and it was largely through his influence that so many counties in the state of Indiana were named after men who fought here. Tipton became an Indian agent. In 1829 he rode all night on horseback from Logansport to Crawfordsville, where he bought the land on which the battle was fought. In 1831 Tipton became United States senator. The home of Tipton was in Logansport. I visited his grave three weeks ago, and on the tombstone is the following simple inscription:

GENERAL JOHN TIPTON.
Died April 5, 1839; Age 53 years.

ADDRESS BY GABRIEL GODFROY.

(At Tippecanoe battleground, Sunday, June 16, 1907.)

My Kind Friends—I have got no learning. I have no education. I cannot talk to you like the white man. I can only tell you of things I have seen and that have been told me. My father lived near Peru. I was born there. I cannot read or write. When a little boy I passed through Lafayette on my way to a Catholic school at Vincennes. I could only use the Miami language. We went from Lafayette to Vincennes on a packet boat. I was only six months there when my mother got homesick for me and I went home on a sleigh. I went home and went to hunting squirrels, and never went to school any more. My people, the Miamis, made peace with the whites in Washington's time and we never violated it. My people did not take part in the battle of Tippecanoe. If they had, the result would have been different, for it was very close anyhow. The red men made their treaties and

kept them, but the white men did not. Whenever they were dissatisfied they would give us a little money and then make a new treaty. I am a Miami. My father was half Indian and half French, and his name was Francis Godfroy. I was born in 1834. The Miamis were the stoutest and swiftest of all the Indians. Indian always keeps his word; white man don't. White man mighty uncertain. (Laughter.) I used to own a good deal of land. I have only forty-eight acres now. I was cheated out of my property by the white man. I have had nineteen children and three wives. Indian believe in big families like President Roosevelt. (Laughter.) My second wife was a granddaughter of Frances Slocum. I often saw Frances Slocum. She looked like a squaw, not like a white woman. She was a pretty large woman, but not very tall. Her picture looks like her. I married the granddaughter of Frances Slocum in 1858. The Miamis, all except three families, were sent across the Mississippi in 1846, to Kansas, and afterwards to the Territory. Frances grieved when her people were sent away, and soon died, in 1847. Her daughter died the same month. Frances was stolen by a Delaware Indian and lived near Niagara Falls. This Delaware Indian would never stay where there were many Indians, but would move way off to himself for fear some one would steal the child. Frances was a very stout young girl. She could break ponies, and could jump on ponies when they were running. One day when she was living with her Delaware father, she found a wounded Indian leaning against a tree. She and her Delaware Indian father took this Indian, who was a Miami, and nursed him back to health. When he got well he hunted for the Delaware, who was getting old, to pay him for taking care of him. When the Delaware came to die, he said to the man, "You have been good to me. You shall have this white woman for a wife." So, after the death of the Delaware, this Miami, who was deaf, took Frances as his wife, and went back among the Miamis, where he had been chief soldier, and became chief, and lived at Deaf Man's Village, on the Mississinewa. He died in 1833, when Frances was quite a young woman. I have sold the relics of Frances Slocum for three hundred dollars, and they have gone to Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, and to Detroit. I had to have the money. I used to run races when I was young. One time I ran a race with a white man. In the first race the white man beat me; but I saw he was short-winded; so in the next race, I doubled the distance and beat him easily. The word Wabash means White Stone River; Tippecanoe means Buffalo Fish; Mississinewa means Falling Water. I am glad you put up monument to white man, for white man was brave. So was Indian.

"SPURR'S DEFEAT."

The year after the battle of Tippecanoe, an expedition was sent out to complete the destruction of the Indian towns on the Wabash, Tippecanoe and Eel rivers, and thus utilize the success of the preceding campaign by following them up and establishing their permanency. This expedition was under command of General Hopkins, an officer of much experience in Indian warfare. Reaching the Prophet's Town November 19, 1812, by the route which General Harrison had marked out, a detachment of three hundred men, under the command of General Butler, was sent out to surprise the Winnebago town on the Wild Cat creek, a mile from the Wabash. The place, which consisted of some forty houses and a number of temporary huts, they found completely evacuated. The Prophet's Town, rebuilt and about the same size, and the corn crops in the vicinity were then destroyed by the troops.

November 22d, Lieutenant-Colonels Miller and Wilcox, with about sixty horsemen, were led into an ambuscade on Wild Cat creek, about seven miles east of the Winnebago town, and were compelled to retreat in the most hasty manner. This has been known as "Spurr's Defeat," probably alluding to the spurs which the men used so vigorously upon their horses.

In addition to this account, here should be made the following record: With this expedition was a company of regulars under command of Captain Zachary Taylor; a company of rangers under Captain Beckes, and Captain Washburn's company of scouts, or spies. Owing to various circumstances, the army did not reach Prophet's Town until the nineteenth of the month, and upon arriving at that point the detachment already named was sent out to surprise the Winnebago town, on the Wild Cat creek. The main town consisted of some forty houses, many of them being from thirty to fifty feet in length. The final destruction of the Prophet's Town, which had been rebuilt, consisted of forty cabins and huts, and the large village of Kickapoos below and adjoining it on the west side of the river, consisting of about one hundred and sixty cabins and huts, occupied some time by this force during the three days succeeding, in which, also, they destroyed the corn crop and constructed fortifications for defense.

In the meantime, a party of Indians had been discovered on Wild Cat creek, about seven miles to the eastward, by Pierre La Plante, an old scout from Vincennes, Doctor Gist, of Louisville, Kentucky, and a Mr. Dunn, of the same state, who had been out reconnoitering. Upon the discovery of this

party, La Plante, who well knew the Indian traits of character, suggested to his comrades the propriety of making their way to camp as soon as possible, that other and more numerous bands of Indians were not far distant, and likely intended mischief. To this suggestion Dunn objected, saying he would not go without a shot at the Indians, and was indisposed to go, delaying his start until they were attacked. Meantime, La Plante and the Doctor had taken advantage of the position, and put spurs to their horses. Dunn soon after left in great haste, but was fired upon by the Indians and killed as he fled. La Plante escaped with little difficulty; but Gist, being closely pursued, dismounted his horse and hid in some driftwood near the bank of the creek. The Indians followed closely and examined the drift carefully, but failed to discover his place of hiding. When all was quiet again he left his hiding place and made his way to the camp, where he safely arrived the next morning.

Meantime, Dunn's horse came into camp riderless, establishing the fact that the Indian's rifle had done its fatal work. This was on November 21, 1812. The next day, some sixty horsemen, under Colonels Miller and Wilcox, being anxious to bury their dead comrade, started out for that purpose, and the further purpose of obtaining more accurate knowledge of the Indian camp, in situation, strength, etc., and intending to destroy it.

The Indians who had killed Dunn, well knowing that his comrades would attempt to secure and bury his body, adopted a little Indian strategy to throw the company off its guard, and lead them into an ambuscade. Secreting themselves nearby, they left one of their number to watch his body. The Indian was supplied with a horse, the better to execute the plan. Upon the arrival of the company, the Indian was discovered, and without considering the probabilities connected with his presence, they determined to capture and not kill him. The Indian made a feint, as if trying to escape, just eluding his pursuers, sometimes allowing himself to be caught and then managing to escape again, all the time, however, bending his course in a given direction, and enticing them toward his camp, where the Indians were secreted in waiting for their victims. Thus the point was finally reached. The camp, almost a natural fortress, was situated in the bend of the Wild Cat creek, forming a semi-circle. The creek here was deep and rapid, in the rear of their position, fronted by a bluff one hundred feet high and almost perpendicular, and only accessible through three deep ravines.

The horsemen, having been led by the wily Indian to the brink of the bluff behind which the savages lay in concealment, soon found themselves in a position from which they could only escape by flight; to contend was

useless. In this dilemma the Indians, from their fortress, opened a deadly fire upon them, with awful effect. Of the whites there were eighteen killed, wounded and missing. The remainder at once put spurs to their animals and fled, leaving their comrades dying on the ground. The defeat was complete and has ever since been known as "Spurr's Defeat."

On the return of the party into camp, with the information purchased at so great a cost, it was determined to send a force sufficient and dislodge the Indians at any risk. Then a most violent snowstorm set in, attended with extreme low temperature, hence the movement was postponed until the 24th of the month. Upon arriving at the grounds, it was ascertained that the Indians had deserted their camp before the snow had fallen, and had passed over the creek. In consequence of the fall of snow and the severity of the weather, it was impossible to find and bury the dead, and they returned. Thus the mortal remains of those dead heroes were left to dissolve into their original elements, and without a sepulture, on the banks of the Wild Cat, in Tippecanoe county, were left without monument, or exact location known to anyone. It is believed that the spot was not far from the line which separates this county from Carroll county.

[Undoubtedly, at the iron bridge crossing on the Rossville road, one-half mile west of Monitor. I examined and carefully mapped this ground twenty-five years ago. The death of the soldiers occurred some distance from the Indian fortress. One of the ravines up to the fortification at the big spring near by the roadside, on the right going east. The "defeat" is set forth in General Hopkins's official report, quoted elsewhere.—B. Wilson Smith.]

GEN. CHARLES SCOTT'S ADDRESS TO THE INDIANS.

As the address of Gen. Charles Scott, of Kentucky, to the "tribes along the Wabash" is very interesting and significant, it is quoted in full:

"To the various tribes of the Piankeshaws and all other nations of 'Red People,' lying on the waters of the Wabash. The sovereign council of the thirteen United States have long and patiently borne your depredations against the settlements on this side of the great mountains in the hope that you would see your error and correct it by entering with them into the bonds of amity and lasting peace. Moved by compassion and pitying your misguided councils, they have frequently addressed you on this subject, but without effect. At length their patience is exhausted and they have stretched forth their arm of power against you. Their mighty sons and chief warriors

have at length taken up the hatchet. They have penetrated far into your country to meet your warriors and punish them for their later transgressions; but you have fled before them, and declined the battle, leaving your wives and children to their mercy. They have destroyed your old town Ouiatenon and the neighboring villages and have taken many prisoners. Resting here two days to give you time to collect your strength, they have proceeded to your town of Kethtippecanuck, but you again fled before them and that great town has been destroyed. After having given you this evidence of their power, they have stopped their hands, because they are merciful as strong, and they again indulge the hope that you will come to a sense of your true interests and determine to make a lasting peace with them and all their children forever.

"The United States have no desire to destroy the 'Red People,' although they have the power, but should you decline this invitation and pursue your unprovoked hostilities their strength will again be exerted against you. Your warriors will be slaughtered, your towns and villages ransacked and destroyed, your wives and children be carried into captivity and you may be assured that those who escape the fury of our mighty chief shall find no resting place on this side of the Great Lakes. The warriors of the United States wish not to distress or destroy women and children or old men, and the policy obliges them to retain some in captivity, yet compassion and humanity have induced them to set others at liberty, who will deliver you this talk. Those who have been carried off will be left in the care of our great chief and warrior, General St. Clair, near the mouth of the Miami and opposite the Licking river, where they will be treated with humanity and tenderness. If you wish to recover them, repair to that place by the first day of July next, determined with true hearts, to bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace. They will then be restored to you, and live in peace and happiness, unmolested by the children of the United States, who will become your friends and protectors, and will be ready to furnish you with all the necessaries you may require, but should you foolishly persist in your warfare, the sons of war will be let loose against you and the hatchet will never be buried until your country is desolated and your people humbled to the dust.

"Given under my hand and seal at the Ouiatenon Town, this fourth day of June, 1791.

"CHAS. SCOTT, Brig-Gen."

A second expedition under General Wilkinson in August, 1791, contemplated the work of destruction. General Wilkinson left Ft. Washington the first of August. He struck the Wabash at the mouth of Eel river, crossed

the Wabash at that point, and destroyed the Indian town Ken-a-pa-com-a-qua, situated a few miles above the junction of the two rivers. They then started for Kethtippecanuck, where they leveled to the ground what little the dauntless red men had rebuilt. The Kentuckians marched thence to Ouiatenon, where they forded the Wabash and destroyed all the crops that were left standing and then returned to Ohio.

General Wilkinson, in his report of the expedition, says:

"I have destroyed the chief town of Ouiatenon nation and made prisoners of the sons and daughters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village and cut down at least four hundred and thirty acres of corn, chiefly in the milk. The Ouiatenons, left without houses or provisions, must cease to war, and will find active employment to subsist their squaws and children during the impending winter."

The French families probably left for a more peaceful abode. The subsequent history of old Ouiatenon town is lost to the world and clothed in the deepest mystery. Thus passed out of existence the ancient historic towns of Ouiatenon and Kethtippecanuck, but their spirit lived in the hearts of the Indian braves who were forced by the intruding white man a little farther to the westward.

Within seventeen years another great French-Indian town was flourishing on the banks of the Wabash, and at Prophet's Town, not more than two miles below old Kethtippecanuck, the Indians under the leadership of the noble Tecumseh and the Prophet were hatching plans for the redemption of their own race and the destruction of the whites, but after their last brave struggle, the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, the red man's dominion passed away forever.

A lover of the Indians cannot pass over the page of the red man's history without a few vain regrets; but after all, it is only another application of nature's great law—"the survival of the fittest."

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways."

THE "YELLOW JACKETS" COMPANY—TIPTON AS ENSIGN.

He who was later known as Gen. John Tipton, and the person who finally secured the Tippecanoe battle grounds for the state of Indiana, was an ensign at the time of this battle in which he bore a singular and truly heroic part.

The "Yellow Jackets" was a company made up of forty-seven men, exclusive of officers, which company had been organized by Spier Spencer, at the time acting sheriff of Harrison county, Indiana.

"Purposely, or accidentally, his company was the one placed where the most deadly fighting in all that bloody fight was done."

The Indians were in a hand-to-hand combat with the company at times, and Spier Spencer, in the front rank, was soon shot down. Samuel Pfrimmer and Bogard, his comrades, lifted him in their arms and started to carry him to a protected place, but a second bullet struck him in the shoulder, and ranging lengthwise through his body, killed him almost instantly.

The battle lasted two hours and twenty minutes, and in addition to Captain Spencer, Lieutenant McMahan and Captain Berry, attached to the company, there were five others killed and fifteen wounded, a total of twenty-three out of forty-seven or fifty per cent. of dead and wounded.

Among the wounded was George Spencer, the brother, who was so badly injured that he died when they reached the Wabash on their way home.

General Harrison, with the kindness of the truly great, took the fatherless boy, Edward, under his care for the remainder of the campaign, and then secured his admission into West Point, assigning as a reason, bravery shown on the field of battle; and later he secured admission of a younger son to the same institution. And from that time on, there has always been in the army of the United States some descendant of Spier Spencer, trying to live up to the standard of bravery and patriotism set for them by him who has slept so long beneath this soil.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY, AND GENERAL FEATURES.

The natural scenery of the Wabash valley as found by the first settlers among the white race was of rare beauty, its landscape being ever a feast to the eye of the beholder. To give a clearer understanding of the formation of the surface of the earth at this point, we will now give the topography of the county:

TOPOGRAPHY.

The public square on which the court house is situated in Lafayette is, according to government reports, forty degrees and twenty-five minutes north latitude, and nine degrees forty-seven minutes west longitude from Washington, District of Columbia. The location of this city gives the time as indicated by an astronomical clock, thirteen minutes ahead of railroad, or "standard" time.

The word "Tippecanoe" is derived from the Indian Quit-te-pe-con-nac, a modification of Kith-tip-pe-ca-nunk, signifying in the Indian dialect, buffalo-fish, a class of the finny tribe, that in far remote, if not in the recent past, abounded in the waters of the Tippecanoe river.

The name of the Wabash river appears to have been derived from the Miami Wah-ba-shik-a, signifying "water flowing over white stones." The propriety of the name becomes apparent when it is known that for the greater part of the length of its waters they flow over beds of whitish limestone. The Ouabache, given by the French Jesuits and traders who traversed its waters two centuries ago, seems to have been an adaption of the French spelling to the pronunciation of the original Indian word, Wah-bash, or Waba-shik-a.

At this date in the county's history it is impossible to conceive of the luxurious grandeur of the primitive forests and the beauty along the virgin banks of the Wabash river. Their natural wildness, the unmarred clothing of verdure which hung in copious folds down to the very water's edge, was indeed in great contrast with the naked hog-pastured ground which has so universally taken its place since the civilization of which we now so proudly boast had commenced its march through this section. Hundreds of interesting plants and flora that carpeted the earth's surface then have nearly all

given place to blue grass and the like, the dandelion being about all that connects the past with the present. Good-bye, past-time flowers and long ago virgin plant life and beauty!

In the Indiana geological report for 1886, Prof. John M. Coulter and others wrote page upon page of interesting matter on the "Seven Floral Regions" of this state, placing Tippecanoe county in the "prairie region." Special reference was made to botany of this county.

The most common trees of this section, at an early day, were the black and white walnut, the black and white and bur oaks, white ash, white (pignut, bitternut) shag-bark and scale bark hickory, wild cherry, the sugar maple and the beech. The most valuable of all these trees was the black walnut, hence has long since been almost all cut off.

The most common shrubs and small trees of this county are the willows, dog-woods, hazel, crabapple, plum, pawpaw, buckeye, sassafras, redbud, mulberry, and the two ironwoods. The pawpaw is quite rare and seldom if ever bears fruit; persimmons are seen growing in a few localities.

The chief water courses of Tippecanoe county are the Wabash, Tippecanoe, Wild Cat, Big and Little Wea, Buck and Indian creeks.

The county is broken occasionally by low ridges that traverse the county from east to west. One of these ridges extends from the bluffs of the Wabash river, a little distance north of Lafayette, to the Warren county line on the west. Another similar ridge crosses the county about five miles to the south of this, and is known as High Gap Ridge, and is composed largely of sand, gravel and bowlders. It extends from Culver Station to the county line. Five miles to the south of this ridge is another which is almost entirely in Jackson township, in the southwestern portion of the county. This is a sand, gravel and clay ridge. Near its western extremity is a high and prominent mound, known as the Shawnee Mound. The numerous creeks of the county have cut through these ridges in many places, but at no point has a complete section of them been taken. The creek bluffs have generally rounded and gentle slopes. These are easily susceptible of cultivation.

The Wabash river enters the county at the northeast corner and flows southwesterly to Lafayette, near the county's center, thence westerly to within about two miles of the Warren county line, thence to the southwest, pursuing that direction until it leaves the Tippecanoe county line, ten miles north of the southern limit of the county. Light draft steamboats easily ply these waters the year round. In higher stages of water large boats can and have navigated the Wabash successfully.

Pine creek, in the northwestern part of Tippecanoe county, flows southwesterly and empties into Big Pine creek in Warren county.

CANAL AND TOW PATH
WILD CAT CREEK

TIPPECANOE DRIVE
TIPPECANOE RIVER

Big Indian creek rises in Wabash township and finds its way into the Wabash two and a half miles east of the Warren county line.

Little Indian creek rises north of Montmorency and flows south into Indian creek.

The several branches of Burnette creek rise near the White county line, and drain Tippecanoe township. They are crooked in their course and finally make their way to the Wabash.

The Tippecanoe river crosses the northern boundary of the county four miles west of the Carroll county line, flows in a southerly direction and empties into the Wabash.

Sugar creek has its head in Carroll county, flows west, crosses the Tippecanoe county line three miles south of the northeast corner of the county, and empties its waters into the Wabash, nearly opposite the mouth of the Tippecanoe river.

Buck creek has its source in Carroll county, flows west, crosses the Tippecanoe county line two miles south of Sugar creek, and discharges its waters into the Wabash opposite the town of Battle Ground.

Wild Cat creek and its numerous tributaries drain Fairfield township in the central, and Perry and Sheffield townships in the eastern part of the county. Wild Cat rises in the northwestern part of Clinton county, flows westerly, emptying its waters into the Wabash river four miles above Lafayette. It crosses the Tippecanoe county line eight miles north of the southern boundary line of the county.

The North Fork, which has several branches, rises in Carroll county and unites with the Wild Cat four miles northeast of Lafayette.

Middle Fork rises in Clinton county, flows west and empties into the Wild Cat.

Lauramie creek rises in the extreme southeastern part of Tippecanoe county, flows northwesterly, then northeasterly, and finally flows into the Wild Cat two and one-half miles west of the Clinton county line.

Wea creek takes its rise in the southern part of Tippecanoe county. The east fork drains the western portion of Lauramie township, and the west fork drains Randolph township, the central one on the southern tier in the county. Wea creek flows northwesterly and discharges into the Wabash four miles west of Lafayette.

Little Wea creek rises in the southwestern corner of the county in Jackson township, flows northeast, then northwest, and unites with the Wea three miles southwest of Lafayette.

The two branches of Flint creek drain Wayne township; also Union, and Jackson townships. The south fork rises in the northern part of Jack-

son township, flows north until it unites with the North fork near West Point, then pursues a northwesterly course to the Wabash. The north fork rises in Union township, flows northerly, then westerly to its junction with the south fork near West Point.

Many smaller streams add to the surface configuration and drainage of the county. Here and there throughout the county, may be enjoyed, as "things of beauty forever," cold water springs bubbling forth from the great waterways and underground living fountains. By this means the large number of small creeks are kept running the entire year. For stock raisers and also for domestic use, the crystal springs found in Tippecanoe county are priceless.

The low water mark at Lafayette, of the Wabash river, is five hundred and four feet above the ocean level. The reservoir east of Lafayette is two hundred and twenty-six feet above the low water mark of the Wabash, making it seven hundred and thirty feet above sea level, which is supposed to be about the general sea level of the entire surface of the county, except the creek and river bottoms.

Shawnee Mound, High Gap Ridge, and the high bluffs of Cedar Hollow, about five miles north of Lafayette, and the high land between Wild Cat creek and Buck creek, and between the latter and Sugar creek, rise to the height of a little more than eight hundred feet. These are doubtless the highest points within Tippecanoe county.

This is one of the best watered counties in Indiana. The rivers and creeks furnish an inexhaustible supply of the purest water, for both mechanical and agricultural purposes. Springs of pure, cold water, some tinctured with iron, some with sulphur and others with various medicinal qualities. Wells are easily obtainable at reasonable depths, ranging from twenty to eighty feet. The springs at Battle Ground and in the Wabash valley just north of Lafayette are quite universally known and used for the healing virtues they possess. Iron is the chief mineral in the majority of the springs within Tippecanoe county.

The artesian well at Lafayette has long been known and appreciated. Its water precipitates a whitish sediment upon the surface over which it flows and is sometimes known as "white sulphur water." A complete analysis of this water was made by Charles M. Wetherill, Ph. D., M. D., in 1859 and he discovered that upon being first exposed to the surface the water's temperature was fifty-five degrees F. The taste is similar to that of the celebrated Blue Lick water. One pint contains one-fifth of a cubic inch of sulphureted hydrogen and one and one-fourth cubic inches of carbonic acid

and two-thirds of a cubic inch of nitrogen gas; also it contains one and a half grains of sulphate of lime, forty grains of common salt, three and a third grains of magnesium, half a grain of chloride of calcium with slight traces of carbonate of magnesia, peroxide of iron and silica.

Dr. Wetherill found his artesian water equal to the far-famed White Sulphur Springs of Virginia and nearly equal to the Blue Lick Springs of Kentucky.

The depth of the Lafayette well is two hundred and thirty feet, and only one hundred and eighty feet lower than the top of the bluffs east of the city. Then it will be seen that the total depth of the well, as measured from the average altitude of the country, is four hundred and ten feet.

PRE-HISTORIC RACE.

Scientific men have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their diversified opinions may for some time continue to be incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to confuse one, yet no doubt can possibly exist as to the fact that some of these theories are near the truth. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be doubted; the result of all scientific investigations, down to the present time, combine to establish the fact of the co-existence of the two continents. Historians and learned students and antiquarian writers disagree as to the origin of the first inhabitants of the New World. The general conclusions arrived at are, that the ancients came from the east by the way of Behring's Strait, subsequent to the confusion of tongues and dispersion of the inhabitants at that time of the construction of the Tower of Babel, 1757 before Christ. The ancient mounds and earthworks scattered over the entire continent tend to confirm the theory that the Mound Builders were people who had been engaged in raising elevations prior to their advent to this continent. They possessed religious orders corresponding in external show, at least, with the Essenes or Theraputae of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the monks of the present day.

Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilization.

The free copper found within the tumuli, the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountains copper mines, with all the implements of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels, and hammer-heads, discovered by the explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that these prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi valley.

Within the last few decades great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities, whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small, but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of pre-historic animals have been unearthed from one end of this continent to the other, many of which are remains of enormous animals long since extinct. Many writers who have devoted their lives to the investigation of the origin of the ancient inhabitants of this continent, and from whence they came, have fixed a period of a second immigration a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and, unlike the first expeditions, to have traversed northeastern Asia to its Arctic confines, then east to Behring Strait, thus reaching the New World by the same route as the first immigration, and, after many years residence in the North, pushed southward and commingled with and soon acquired the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists.

The Esquimaux of North America, the Semoieds of Asia and the Laplanders of Europe are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity that exists in their languages. The researches of Humboldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring Strait; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, come originally from Asia.

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquarians, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be termed an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country, that the immigration increased annually until the new continent became densely populated. The ruins of ancient cities discovered in Mexico and South America prove that this continent was densely populated by a civilized people prior to the Indian or the Caucasian races.

The valley of the Mississippi, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southwest to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in monumental evidences of a race of people much farther advanced in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century.

The remains of walls and fortifications found in Ohio and Indiana, the earthworks at Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over the several Southern states, also in Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, as well as in eastern Iowa, are evidences of the advancement of the people of that day toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-mile creek in Indiana (in Clark county), there stands one of these old monuments known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heir-loom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts.

In Posey county, this state, on the Wabash, ten miles from its junction with the Ohio river, is another remarkable evidence of the great numbers once inhabiting that country. This is known as the "Bone Bank," on account of the human bones continually washed out from the river bank. This process of unearthing the ancient remains has been going on since the remembrance of the earliest settlers among white men. Various relics of artistic wares are found in that portion of this State. Another great circular earthwork is found near New Washington, and a stone fort near Deputy.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a liberal endowment of works of great antiquity, and the entire state of Indiana abounds with numerous relics of the handiwork of an extinct race. Many of the curious devised implements and wares are to be seen in the State Museum at Indianapolis.

Various theories are advanced, but of all the legendary stories told of pre-Columbian visitors to the American continent, the Madoc tradition takes precedence. Then there is the Atlantic tradition, twelve thousand years old; the Phoenician tradition, dating from three-quarters of a century before the Christian era; the Chinese tradition of the Buddhist priest in the fifth century; the Norse tradition of the tenth century; the Irish tradition of the eleventh century; and the Madoc tradition of the Welshmen in America near the close of the eleventh century—all laying claim to the honor of representing the first visit of the white men to the American continent. The greatest probability of truth seems to attach to the Madoc tradition, and the evidence from many different sources gives it a greater credibility than any of the other accounts. This tradition is to the effect that a colony of Welshmen landed on the American shores in 1170, and found their way finally to the Falls of the Ohio, and remained there for many years, being finally almost exterminated in a great battle with "Red Indians."

MOUND BUILDERS.

There is no doubt to the mind of the student that this country was inhabited by a semi-civilized, if not higher people than the North American Indian. For the use of a name and growing out of their universal custom, they have been termed "Mound Builders." This county has abundant evidences of their presence and work in the long-ago centuries of time. Who they were, what they were, and where they originated is an unsolved problem, but that they lived and wrought here must be admitted by the implements found in their burying places. Drills, spear-heads, arrow-heads, stone axes, scrapers, pes-

tles, mortars, gorgets, pottery, copper bracelets, copper beads and many other articles have been found in different sections of Tippecanoe county. One fine public collection of such relics of the long-ago forgotten people is in the possession of Purdue University, while many other rare and interestinng articles from these mounds are in private collections.

In the vicinity of the Tippecanoe Battle Ground, and on Pretty Prairie, north of Battle Ground, these ancient made mounds are quite numerous. South of the Wabash, near Buck Creek Station, may be seen other mounds. In Washington township there is one mound twelve feet high, elliptical in shape. Its longest diameter is forty feet, while its other diameter is about thirty feet. Two others, on the same farm, are nearly circular and twenty feet across, while in height these are about eight feet.

On the old Major Van Natta farm, two miles east of Battle Ground, and just at the edge of Pretty Prairie, is an interesting series of mounds. These are located near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, and just to the west of the banks of that stream. They overlook a commanding view of the Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers for miles in every direction. The largest of these eleven mounds is about sixty feet in diameter and when measured in 1890 was about fifteen feet high. It was opened in the latter part of the eighties and a large number of stone and copper implements taken out of it, including pipes, axes, arrow-heads, copper bracelets, beads of copper, rings, and among other rare specimens, a copper vessel resembling a pitcher. Through neglect, carelessness and ignorance some of the choicest of these relics have been lost and destroyed.

There are many mounds scattered over the surface of Pretty Prairie—some in groups and some in straight lines, while others are isolated. Skeletons of American Indians were frequently found as late as 1888, near the surface. In at least two instances, stone vaults were unearthed at the bottom of the mounds, and these contained skeletons, beyond doubt of Mound Builders' origin, but when brought to the surface and exposed to the atmosphere soon crumbled to dust. Bones of Indians were frequently plowed up by the farmers in tilling the soil. These pre-historic people generally buried their dead on a high knoll and seldom more than two or three feet below the surface. Such bones are usually in a good state of preservation.

Many localities in this county might be mentioned where such relics have been, and are still being found, but nothing has yet come to the observation of the student of archaeology to throw even one additional ray of light on the true history of the race, which is only known by the few articles made of metal and stone left in the "Mounds" as connecting links between the dim

and uncertain past of the human race and the North American Indian, as he was discovered when this continent was first found by white men. The implements found in Tippecanoe county, as well as in the entire western country, consist of weapons as were used in wars, or the pursuit of game.

It was the written opinion of Professor Gorby, of Wabash College in 1885 (and he had opened and examined twenty-five mounds) that the Mound Builders were of the Indian race, though perhaps more civilized, yet very brutal and warlike—possibly cannibals. To this same conclusion, came the great archaeologist, Professor Alexander Winchell, of the State University of Michigan.

GEOLOGY OF TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

As a general rule, the geological chapter in any county or other local history is not an interesting subject, and hence is seldom read, save by those especially interested in such a science. For this reason in this history of Tippecanoe county, the subject will be greatly abridged and only those points touched upon which will be of general local interest to the average reader, showing as it will the simplest and most striking features of the make-up of the surface and sub-strata of the earth at this point. It will be assumed that the reader who is enough interested in the science of geology, will trace the origin of the formation of soils and rocks, as depicted herein, back through the ages in which the science teaches that they were formed in, by books of a technical character, and thus be benefited.

In Tippecanoe county there is a range of geological formation from the Devonian, in the northeast corner of the county, to the Conglomerate of the lower coal measures along the western boundary. Near Porter Station about six miles west of Lafayette, is an exposure of limestone belonging to the Keokuk group, and on Flint creek, near West Point, there are exposures of St. Louis and Chester groups. In boring the artesian well at Lafayette, the first rock reached was the Devonian shale. The bore terminated in the Niagara rocks. Vast erosions ages ago were followed by immense depositions of sand, gravel, bowlders and clay over the surface of the entire county. The greatest depth of this "drift" in this county, so far as positively known today, is three hundred and fifty feet.

It is highly probable that if the "drift" was removed from the northern half of Indiana, an immense system of great river channels and scooped out basins would be revealed that would put to shame the shallow streams and puny lakes that are seen on the surface of this country today.

From all that has been done in the way of geological explorations in this county, it has been determined that there is no possible show of obtaining either coal or petroleum, at any point within Tippecanoe county. It is possible, however, that a paying amount of natural gas may be discovered.

"PETRIFIED MOSS."

The springs flowing out of the low bluffs along the Flint creek are strongly impregnated with lime. At many points along this stream small caves have been formed in the bluffs by this disintegrating and dissolving process. Upon reaching the atmosphere the lime, held in solution, combines with the carbonic gas of the air and is precipitated upon the surface, forming beautiful concretions of carbonate of lime. These concretions projected from the roofs of the caves, in the form of icicles, are called stalactites. They form on the floors like water freezing as it drops steadily at one point upon the ground, and are called stalagmites. In many cases the walls of these low bluffs are covered with a thick growth of beautiful green moss. The water trickling down through this delicate green robe deposits its pure white crystals of lime on stem and branch, and leaf. The moss continues to grow, and the concretions continue to form, till finally they are great masses of this calcareous tufa that perfectly preserve the form of leaf and stem of what is termed "petrified moss." Beautiful specimens of such moss may be obtained any time from these "Caves," on the old Turner farm, near the mouth of Flint creek. There are three of these caves and only a short distance apart. These caves are very small and aside from the beautiful concretions that are continually forming around them, they possess few interesting features. The first of these caves is a room about ten by twenty feet; the second, fifteen by thirty feet and the third is twelve by thirty feet. The height of these caves, or rooms is about seven feet.

The water is continually dropping from the roofs of the caves. The floor is hollowed out in them, and thus quite a pond is formed. The water dropping from the roof makes a continual splash in the water beneath.

Flint Bar, in the Wabash bottom, about one mile below the mouth of Flint creek, and just over the line in Franklin county, is a great mass of silicious deposits. This stone lies in ledges four to eight inches thick. It is evenly bedded, and the exposed layers have the appearance of compact silicious limestone, but they lack tenacity. A single blow with a light hammer will break a block one by two feet in size into a hundred or more pieces. The "bar" covers many acres, and the whole surface is covered with small

angular fragments of these broken flints. The pieces are usually in small flakes from one inch to four and five inches in length. No better material is found anywhere for highway purposes or street improvements. This deposit is practically inexhaustible. The streets of Lafayette as long ago as 1885 had been largely paved with this material. It packs evenly and is almost indestructible. This deposit lies between the limestones and shales exposed on Flint creek. Amos Welsch, of West Point, was for many years the sole owner of these singular and valuable beds.

Near West Point is found the best and most easily quarried limestone in the county.

Geologists cannot well jump at any conclusions, but must be guided by long years of study and thoughtful research before hoping to unfold the deep mystery wrapped up in the bowels of the earth, so intricate and uncertain is the science which they seek to master. It has been stated by professors of geology that no single county in the United States affords a more varied and puzzling problem of deposits than that found in Tippecanoe county.

The immense gravel deposits of Wea Plains, and the corresponding terrace on the opposite side of the river, embracing more than one hundred square miles of territory, at every point observed show clearly that the whole mass is distinctly stratified; that it is in layers as evenly and uniformly placed as the solid rock deposit beneath it. Wherever the gravel is solidly cemented together these lines of stratification may be followed the full length of the exposure. Excavations made in the gravel beds to procure material for road making always have revealed the same facts. On Indian creek, Wild Cat and Wea creek—wherever this cemented gravel, sand and bowlders are exposed—the same uniform and western dip is seen. The conclusion is that these gravel and sand deposits, forming terraces adjacent to the river, sometimes called "alluvial terraces," are not river terraces at all, but that they were formed by the same agencies that made all the wide plains of Indiana long ages before the Wabash river traced its serpentine course across the surface. The Tippecanoe basin was filled with clay, sand and gravel and bowlders at a period far remote from that in which the Wabash began wearing a channel through the hills and rocks to find its way to the sea.

In the south and southeastern parts of this county the character of the "drift" changes. Soil, yellow clay and blue clay occur in regular order, with more or less sand and gravel. The total depth of the "drift" in this

part of the county is not fully known, as no wells have been bored through it. Water is usually found here in sand and gravel veins from twenty to forty feet from the surface.

THE MARL BEDS.

In the vicinity of Indian creek there are a number of marl beds. There are also some on Flint creek. These marl beds seem to have derived their lime from disintegrated and decomposed limestones in the immediate vicinity. Along the Indian creek marl beds there is no outcrop of limestone nearer than the exposure of the Keokuk limestone, two miles to the north, but it is evident that the same rocks are but little below the surface in the vicinity of the marl beds. This marl is of a whitish gray color, and effervesces freely on the application of acids. A ditch through a bed of this material shows a depth of more than four feet of pure marl. The thickness of the deposits may be even deeper, as the ditch did not reach the bottom of it when the test was made.

Extensive beds of marl are found near West Point—the material being eight feet in thickness in many places. This marl is a whitish, soft and easily obtainable material, as it lies just underneath the surface. It is readily burned into a poor quality of lime. In its natural state it makes the best of fertilizer, being a valuable addition to a soil lacking in lime.

Peat beds also occur in many of the swamps of Indian creek. In this locality it has been procured and used for fuel to some extent, but the labor of preparing it is greater than its fuel value, practically speaking.

Iron ore is found in many of the swamps. In the opening of a big ditch in the vicinity of Montmorency, large quantities of iron were brought to the surface. Many of the blocks of this bog-ore weighed upwards of a hundred pounds.

WILD FRUITS, WILD FLOWERS AND WILD ANIMALS.

When the first white men invaded this goodly kingdom, now known as Tippecanoe county, they found Nature had left its impress in the way of hills, dales, forests and prairies, grottoes, rivulets and rivers checkered and diversified in its every nook and corner. The reader is indebted to Sanford Cox, from whose writings we have taken occasion to quote before, as he was a living witness to many of the early-day scenes of this county, when all was "one green glad solitude," and his observations will count for far more than those coming from a present-day writer, who only sees the culti-

vated side of the territory within the confines of the county. While not quoting literally from his descriptions, his thoughts and observations will be the base for all statements herein made concerning the wildness of things included in this article on wild flowers, wild birds, wild fruits and wild animals.

The Wabash river was lined with the richest verdure. Wild flowers intermingled with the tall grass that nodded in the passing breeze and all nature seemed as if clad in her bridal robes of purity and beauty. Blossoms of the wild plum, hawthorn and red-bud made the air redolent. The notes of the blackbird and blue-jay mingled with the shrill cry of the king-fisher, river gull and speckled loon. On the points of the islands cranes and herons were carrying on piscatorial adventures among unwary minnows that had ventured into the coves that indented the islands. Large flocks of wild geese, brants and ducks occasionally passed over head, or perchance alighted in the bayous and there held a general carnival. It was indeed rare sport for the young Nimrods of the neighborhood to fix up their "blinds" around the duck ponds, and thus bag more game than they could possibly carry home at one trip. Schools of fishes—salmon, bass, redhorse and pike—swam close along the rippling shores. These fish would snatch at the blossoms of the red-buds and plums that floated down by them on the water that was so clear that thousands of the finny tribes might have been seen darting hither and thither amidst the limpid element, turning up their silvery sides as they sped out into deeper waters to devour the sweet blossom they had secured near the shore.

Perhaps no country ever produced more wild fruits and especially berries. The wide fertile bottom-lands of the Wabash, in many places, presented one continuous orchard of wild plum and crabapple bushes, overspread with arbors of the different varieties of woods grapes, wild hops, and honeysuckles fantastically festooned together. One bush, one cluster of bushes, often presented the crimson plum, the yellow crabapple, the blue luscious grapes, festoons of well matured wild hops, mingled with the red berries of the clambering sweet briar, that bound them all lovingly together. Gooseberries and strawberries were first gathered by the early settlers. They were soon succeeded by the blackberries, dewberries and raspberries, which grew thickly in the fence corners, in the woods, and in the vicinity of clearings of fallen timber. In more sterile, sandy regions the huckleberry, whortleberry, and in the wet, marshy districts the cranberry grew in great profusion. Pond Grove, in this county, became by the time of the Civil war, famous for its production of large, marketable cranberries which yielded a rich return

to its owner and was sought for by the best families and the best hotels in this section of Indiana.

Then there was the endless variety of nuts—the black walnut, butter nut, hickory and hazel nuts. A few persimmon bushes and apple trees, no doubt planted by the early French settlers and Indians, who mingled with them and learned their value from them.

The gopher and the prairie-hawk, the wolf and the rattlesnake, with the many other drawbacks that surrounded the pioneer homes must also here be mentioned, for they have come to be almost a thing of the past. Black, grey and prairie wolves were quite numerous, and in many localities it was next to impossible to raise sheep or pigs until they had been hunted out. The legislature authorized the granting of a bounty on the scalps of such pests and in this way many thousands were killed off. Wolf hunts were then a common thing and participated in by neighbors far and near, and were conducted usually in the following manner: The territory to be hunted over was circumscribed by four lines far apart enough to enclose a proper area. To each line was assigned a captain, with his own orderlies. The men were properly stationed along the line, and at the hour agreed upon the line advanced toward the center of the arena. The lines all charged simultaneously toward the center, on horseback, with dogs, guns and clubs, thus completely investing whatever game was within the lines, and scaring it from the advancing lines toward the center, where the excitement of the chase was greatly heightened, and the greatest carnage ensued. Often from two to ten wolves and as many deer were taken in a single day at these hunts, and wildcats, foxes, and catamounts in great numbers. Horses and dogs soon became fond of the sport of the chase, entering into the true spirit, even almost as much as did the men themselves. Solomon Slayback lost a fine horse in one of these wolf hunts. He was thundering along far in advance of the other men and horses, when the animal fell into a half concealed wolf hole and broke his leg. The rider was not badly injured, but was thrown several yards. The horse could not be saved and he was humanely killed to put him out of his great sufferings.

"The snake in the grass" was another pest that had to be contended with by the Tippecanoe pioneer band, and as no law was enacted to lessen their numbers, all had to be worked out by the settlers themselves. These reptiles and snakes were of all sizes and of an almost endless variety. Besides the rattlesnake, adder and viper, the blood-snake, etc., there were a great many blue-racers and green snakes in the prairie districts that always seemed delighted to give chase to every newcomer, and frighten them by

their hostile attitude. If a person was to retreat they would follow after them, but if one was to give them battle or chase them, they would soon turn and retreat themselves in great haste. These snakes, last named, were perfectly harmless, but served by their annoyance to put the settlers and their children onto their daily, hourly guard as against other varieties of snakes that were deadly poison.

William Robinson, Esq., during the county's early settlement on the Wea, was bitten by a rattlesnake, and although every known antidote was employed, he died from the effects of the poison. William Key, who resided in Wabash township, west from Lafayette, was also bitten by a rattlesnake, but was cured by the use of the common antidote—good whisky and plenty of it at the right time.

Many persons in various parts of the county, besides a still larger number of horses and cattle, during every summer, suffered from these venomous reptiles. Early in the spring and late in the autumn time, certain localities seemed to teem with these snakes, while other portions seemed quite free from them. This induced the belief that they must take up their winter quarters near these places where they assembled late each fall. Strict search was instituted and in the spring of 1827 and 1828 two snake dens were discovered in the vicinity of Lafayette—one in a deep ravine west of the city, where the road ascended the hill going to Kingston, and the other on the north side of the Big Wea creek, near Bears' spring, a half mile northeast of Forseman's mill. As soon as it was certainly known that these snake dens existed, word was sent throughout the different neighborhoods for the citizens to meet at these dens with spades and crowbars, mattocks, etc. If the clefts in the rocks were such that the snakes could be dug out, they went to work, and after breaking through the subterranean citadel brought out scores of reptiles of the most poisonous varieties, rattlesnakes being the most common, and their heads were then bruised to a jelly, and left for the hogs to eat. Some of the fattest were taken home and gallons of oil were extracted from their bodies while their glittering skins were saved to cure rheumatism and other chronic disorders, for which they were at that day deemed a wonderful specific. If the digging process was not found practicable, stakes were driven in the ground close to each other, and three or four feet high, enclosing a sufficient area around to admit of a large egress from the hole where the family of snakes were supposed to be hiding. Then one end of a pole was placed on a line of picketing, while the other end of this horizontal shaft formed a right angle with another short perpendicular shaft, the lower end of which was placed immediately over the hole in such a man-

ner that upon hoisting the other end of the longer lever, by pulling on a long grapevine, attached to the end of the same, this sharpened perpendicular shaft was thrust into the hole, stopping it up as completely as a cob would a jug.

After setting their trap, the snake hunters left with the understanding that all hands were to meet at the den the first warm day. At the time appointed the inhabitants for many miles around met at the selected spot. If the weather had been sufficiently warm and balmy to draw out a large number of snakes to bask in the sun, the grapevine was pulled, the lever sprung, the hole stopped, and the snakes belabored with hoop poles prepared for the occasion, and thus hundreds of snakes were trapped and killed in a single day.

A few years of snake killing in this wholesale manner comparatively rid the county of dangerous serpents, until today there is but an occasional rattlesnake found in Tippecanoe county.

THE PASSING OF THE FORESTS.

A great majority of the lands within present Tippecanoe county were, when first settled by the white race, covered with a dense growth of excellent timber, but which has with the passing of the decades been ruthlessly cut off until today timber is scarce within the county. What is true here is also true all over the state of Indiana. The question has come to be a serious one to the thoughtful man who has the interests of the coming generation at heart. To become a treeless state is what Indiana is coming to unless some speedy measure is adopted. Native timber that now stands should be carefully cared for and young trees planted and cultivated as rapidly as possible, in order that our state may have a sufficient growth of timber to carry on her future industries, as well as to reclaim the weather and climatic conditions which were once our pride and joy. With more timber our streams would again flow with more water; our climate would be better, crops would be better and prosperity would be insured to those who come after us.

A scientific writer on this subject recently writes as follows:

"Forests prevent droughts and disastrous floods by attracting moisture and holding the excess rainfall in the porous soil beneath the trees. The water is retained just as a blotting paper holds it, and instead of being left to flow away unchecked, as is the case where forests do not exist, is allowed to seep gradually into the streams that have their sources in the woods.

"Forests mitigate the extremes of climate as well as maintain the level

of underground water. This latter fact has been demonstrated in Indiana by lowering of the underground water level through the clearing away of the forests and the drainage of the swamp lands. It is an exceedingly short-sighted policy that will permit the present generation to use up all the available and merchantable timber, thereby robbing the oncoming Americans of their rightful heritage. Still the ruthless destruction of this great bounty from nature goes on.

"One of the most characteristic examples of soil removal in Indiana through the erosive power of rainfall is seen in the territory drained by the Wabash river. This soil robbery of the land is directly traceable to the removal of the trees from a once thickly forested region. Of course, no one would want the entire state covered, as it once was, with woods, for this would leave us without land for farming, but enough of the forest should be left and perpetuated to prevent the menace that comes from excessive clearing of the land. In the southern counties of the state, where the hills abound, the land erosion is more noticeable than in the gently rolling sections."

This brings to mind a rare old oak tree on the road from Lafayette to Battle Ground, known as the "Big Tree"—a stately old bur oak—that stood in the center of the highway until 1904-5, when it was cut down, as it too greatly obstructed the roadway, which had also along its sides the electric road as well as the wagon road, up the Wabash valley.

"THE BIG TREE."

Concerning the giant oak tree that is above referred to, there is much of interest, both in the way of true history, as well as of traditionary statements. This tree was on land owned in recent years by John Emling and was a greatly admired land-mark of Tippecanoe county. It was certainly from one hundred and fifty to two hundred years old. When sawed down a few years since it measured five feet and some inches in diameter, and was sound, for the most part, throughout its entire trunk, only a few of its larger limbs beginning to show decay. It was cut into lumber and now adorns the handsome residence of Mr. Emling, at the corner of Ferry and Ninth streets, Lafayette, where it forms the finishing for the rooms on the first floor as well as the elaborate stairway leading to the second floor. Its grain is indeed beautiful. While it is serving a good purpose and is much cherished by its owners, who know of the romance and poetry of its early-day history, yet it is missed to the great world about, who used to stop beneath its cooling

branches in the mid-summer day, and admire its giant branches, as the storm swept through its great top, in the bitter cold and windy winter's day.

There is a generally credited story of how Gen. William Henry Harrison slept under the spreading branches of this forest king away back in 1811 when he fought the battle of Tippecanoe. Another legend of this big oak is that many persons supposed for years that there was a large sum of gold hidden in the bluffs near this tree and there were many large excavations made in search for the hidden metal, but all to no purpose. Then the tree was made a guide-board for holding all sorts of legal notices and road descriptions, which caused it to become a target for nails and screws and not a few bullets were sawed from it when it was finally slabbed by the saw at the mill. Here many a weary Indian doubtless rested; here the Indian maiden sat and listened to the murmurings of the flowing Wabash, near by, and here, too, the emigrant ofttimes camped for the night, using the boughs of this oak for his canopy. When the Black Hawk war soldiers went in pursuit of old Black Hawk, they halted by this tree and bid adieu to friends before taking their departure westward.

Only within the last few years a lady wrote from West Virginia and wanted a leaf or a piece of bark sent her from the "Big Tree," for she added, "My husband proposed to me beneath that old oak tree."

It was styled the "kissing tree," the "big tree," "guide tree," "lover's tree," etc. No person who ever lived long within Tippecanoe county is without a real love for the tree "in the middle of the road," near the Indian Trail. And had each of its branches been a tongue, what a wonderful story it might have told of days on the Wabash long before the white men looked upon this section. The monarch of the forest is gone—what will ever take its place?

Hail to the Oak—the brave old Oak,
  Who has ruled in this greenwood long;
A fearless king is he
  When a hundred years are gone!
    There's a frown in his crown
    When the sun goes down
And the fire in the west fades out.
  A monarch of all is he—
The Oak, the brave old Oak,
  When a hundred years are gone.

The accompanying illustration shows the "Big Tree," as it appeared until cut down in the spring of 1905.

In thinking of this splendid oak, one cannot refrain from repeating the familiar lines of George P. Morris, entitled

WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE.

Woodman, spare that tree!
  Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
  And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my forefather's hand
  That placed it near his cot;
There, woodman, let it stand,
  Thy axe shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea—
And wouldst thou hew it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!
Cut not its earth-bound ties;
Oh, spare that aged oak
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy,
I sought its grateful shade;
In all their gushing joy,
Here, too, my sisters played.
My mother kissed me here;
My father pressed my hand—
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let that old oak stand.

My heart-strings round thee cling,
Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall the wild-bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! the storm still brave!
And, woodman, leave the spot;
While I've a hand to save,
Thy axe shall harm it not.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To have been in the vanguard of civilization and been the first white man to penetrate so goodly a domain as Tippecanoe county is, with the view of making permanent settlement is an honor, though possibly such honor was never fully realized by Peter Weaver, who late in the autumn of 1822 or early in the spring of 1823, left the civilization and little colony who had settled on the White Water river, in eastern Indiana, for the purpose of bettering his condition in the "New Purchase" on the upper Wabash, settling at the lower end of Wea Plain, on the south side of the river. It was at this point that he erected his cabin and commenced pioneering anew. He was one of those rugged, fearless frontiersmen, who knew well what hardship was and how best to encounter it in his newly selected home. He being fond of trapping, hunting and fishing, found here all that could be asked in this line of pleasure and with it came no little profit, for game was very plentiful in this section many years after his settlement. It may be said of this, the first emigrant settler in the "Kingdom of Tippecanoe," that he was brave, generous and hospitable. It is said that he killed more deer, wolves and rattlesnakes, caught more fish, and found more bee-trees than any other man between Vincennes and the mouth of the Salamonie. His son, Patrick Henry Weaver, was living in 1889 and was almost ninety-one years old at the date last heard from.*

Settler number two in Tippecanoe county was always a question, but it is known and was verified by public land records, that a settlement was made in the lower portion of Wea Plain, by Lewis Thomas, John McFarland, John Coran, Truman Rollins, Daniel Curran, the Schoonovers, Huffs, and an old gentleman named Haines. These were all the next to come to Tippecanoe county to effect settlement.

Southwest of these, soon settled near Clark's Point, or later known as "Pin-hook," Samuel Clark, Peter Christman, Nimrod and William Taylor, Van Sant and Abraham Morgan, John Kennedy, John W. Odell, Samuel Rankin, John Dutton, John W. and Simon Crouse, and Abraham Evans. Fur-

*One account says Elijah Moore, who settled in Wayne township, was the first in the county—he came in the fall of 1822.

ther east and north near Middleton (now West Point), were the Kisers, Hollingsworths, Huffs, etc.

The High Gap neighborhood consisted of William Dimmitt, John Bradfield, Moses Hacket, James P. Ellis, Dr. Durkee, Andrew Hoover, the Sherrys and John Sheridan.

On the Little Wea were the Croses, Willies, Wylies, Crouches, Brunsons, Judge Allen, the Foxes, Seymours, and Thomas Smiley.

At the upper end of Wea Plain, James and Joseph Hawkins, Baker Guest, John Provault, William Jones, Joseph Fell, William West, Peter Hughes, John Bear, John McGill, Isaac Galbreth and Robert Sterrett.

On the north side of Wea Plain there was a large French and Indian town which extended from the head of the bluff below the mouth of the Wea to where the town of Granville now stands. This was the famous Ouiatenon (pronounced We-ah-te-non), sometimes abbreviated Ouia or Wea.

In October, 1827, Isaac Shelby, a distant relative of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, laid out the town of Lagrange, on the southern line of Tippecanoe county, on the west side of the Wabash river, hoping it would become a successful rival of Lafayette, Attica, Covington, etc. It did, in fact, become a uniform landing place for the river crafts, but ultimately went down.

In its neighborhood settled Jesse Douthit, Harvey H. Lyons, Noah Griggs, L. S. Westgate, William Williams, Daniel Gooden and Mr. Immel.

Near the mouth of Indian creek were Elijah Godfrey, John Black, William Payne, Alexander Croy, Michael Jones, Boxley and John Stanley.

Three miles east of the mouth of Indian creek was another neighborhood, consisting of James Bedwell, Robert Williams, Thomas W. Treckel, William, Benjamin and Samuel Knight, Francis Sunderland, the Cuppys, Starrets, Suits, James Emerson, H. Oilar, the Laytons, Russells, Samuel Bridgeman, Peter Caster, John Downey, Benjamin Crist, and others whose names have been lost with the lapse of time.

In the vicinity of the Wabash, opposite the mouth of the Wea creek, D. Patton and others in an early day laid out a town and named it Cincinnatus, but after a fierce struggle for existence, it fell by the way and even lost its place to a greater degree than did its rival Lagrange.

South of the Tippecanoe river, on the borders of Pretty Prairie, there was an early-day settlement composed of the following named persons: William Kendall, Moses Rush, Philip Runnels, Becker, Marquis and Samuel Starret. Farther to the south, between Pretty Prairie and Prophetstown, lived James and John Shaw, John Burget, Peleg Babcock, John Roberts, John S. Forgey and Thomas Watson.

In the vicinity of Columbia (now Romney), were Enos Park, John Fraley, the Talbotts, John Kennedy, Martin Miller, David Martin and possibly others.

A few miles east, in the summer of 1832, a village was platted named Concord. In this neighborhood resided William Brady, Daniel Travis, Daniel Stoner, Resers Kirkendahl, the Johnsons, Eli Perkins, and a number of others.

Southeast of Concord, near Yorktown, were the Caulkins, Wells, Coles, Trindle, Baker, Parvis and Westlake.

On Lauramie creek, near the village of Cleveland, laid off by Hezekiah Hunter, in February, 1832, lived Alvin Pippen, James Carr, Isaac Wickersham, the Stingleys, Elliotts, La Rues, Keeler, Martin Roads and James Cowley.

About two miles southeast of Cleveland on the road leading to Jefferson, was another village called Monroe, laid out by William Major in 1832. Here was a cluster of families consisting of William and James H. Major, John Kilgore, Martin Lucas, James B. Hartpence, Michael Culver and a few others.

Northwest of Cleveland, in the direction of Lafayette, lived Jacob and Jasper Whetstone, William Heaton and the Kirkpatricks. Also Daniel Clark, Morgan Shortridge and quite a good many others.

In the vicinity of Lafayette were the Grahams, L. B. Stockton, Mr. Hilts, Knapper, Aaron T. Claspill, James Thornton, Jonathan Wolf, Gushwas, Gunkle, John Doyle, James Keene, Foreman, John Cockerell, Creeses, Walter Freeman, Silas Simpkins, Peter Longlois, John Allen, Garrett Seymour and John W. Smith.

The early settlers in the vicinity of Fairfield, now known as Dayton, were: Timothy Horrman, William Bush, Samuel Favorite, Joseph Barton, David Redan, the Paiges, Rizers, Tooles, Samuel McGeorge, the Strothers, Steens, Staleys, John Robinson, Jesse Evans, Cleavers McCurdy, Vincent and William Dye, James Wylie, Christian Barr and Mr. Ward.

In and about Americus, the town laid off by pioneer William Digby, who also founded Lafayette, was another settlement made up of the Stairs, John Cunningham, the Richardsons, Schoolcrafts, Stevensons, Stanfield, Gish, Benjamin Doty and Edward Brown.

Americus was laid out on the nearest eligible ground for a town to the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, where the Wabash and Erie canal was to terminate, according to the survey ordered by congress, which fact induced the proprietor as well as many others to suppose that it was soon destined

to become a great commercial center which would ere long throw Lafayette, Logansport, Delphi and other then good-sized places entirely in the shade. Lots sold at high prices and all seemed sure of ultimate success, but when the canal was extended, and hard times set in all over the country from various causes, this budding metropolis soon faded away into insignificance.

Thus was effected the settlement of the various portions of Tippecanoe county. The later settlement is taken up in the chapter on "Townships" in this volume, where it is carried down to a time when none who came in were called "early settlers," but simply came in to swell and further develop what settlements had been planted by the hardy pioneers of the twenties and thirties.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

By the provisions of an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana entitled, "An act for the formation of a new county out of the county of Wabash, and for establishing the county-seat thereof," and approved January 26, 1826, it was declared "that all that part of Wabash county contained within the boundaries therein specified shall form and constitute a new county, to be known and designated by the name of Tippecanoe." Prior to that date "all the territory embraced in that wide district of land lying north of Montgomery county as far as Lake Michigan was called Wabash county, and was attached to Montgomery county for judicial purposes." The organization as above referred to was passed and approved by the governor, on the 26th of January, 1826, and the act took effect the following May.

Later, at a meeting of the board of justices of Tippecanoe county, the first after being chosen, the following proceedings had before them were spread at length upon the record:

"Be it remembered, That at a session of the Tippecanoe county board of justices, held at the house of James Brockman, the place appointed for holding courts within and for said county of Tippecanoe, at the hour of 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 8th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; present, William Bush, Levi Thornton, Stephen Kennedy and John Russell, who now present their commissions from his Excellency J. Brown Ray, governor of the state of Indiana, and having their several oaths endorsed thereon, now take an additional oath of office not to violate the provisions of the fourteenth section of an act establishing a county treasurer. Whereupon the board now proceed to organize themselves by electing one of their number a president of said board; and after counting out the tickets, it appears that William Bush received three votes, which being a majority of all the votes cast, the said William Bush is duly declared elected president of the board, and takes his seat as such. Whereupon the board proceeded to business. The board received the returns from the commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat of the county of Tippecanoe. Said commissioners located the seat of justice at the town of Lafayette, and received the donations from the following persons: A bond from Reuben Kelsey for a warranty deed for ten acres of land off of the

northeast corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 29, range 4 west, of township 23; a bond from Robert Alexander for a warranty deed for ten acres of land on the north end of the west half of the northeast quarter of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 29, in township 23, north of range 4 west; a bond from Samuel Sergeant for a warranty deed for ten acres of land east of the adjoining town plat of the town of Lafayette; a bond from I. C. Elston, Samuel Sergeant, John Wilson and Jonathan W. Powers for a warranty deed for all the even numbered lots in the town of Lafayette, as laid down.

"Ordered, That the agent of the county is authorized to advertise the sale of lots in the town of Lafayette, to sell on the second Monday of October next. Terms of sale, one-fourth the purchase money paid in hand, the balance in two equal payments.

"Be it remembered, That all that part of the county of Tippecanoe lying west of the Wabash river shall form and constitute a township to be known as Wabash township.

"That all that part of the county of Tippecanoe lying west of Big Wea creek shall form and constitute a township to be known by the name of Fairfield.

"All that part of the county of Tippecanoe lying south of Big Wea creek shall form and constitute a township to be known by the name of Randolph township. By order of the board.

"Be it remembered, That all elections to be held in the township of Wabash shall be held at the house of Francis Sunderland, during the present year, and that Robert Alexander be inspector of all elections in said township of Wabash for and during the present year; that all elections to be held in the township of Fairfield shall be held at the house of James Brockman during the present year, and that James Thornton is appointed inspector of elections of Fairfield township during the present year; that all elections to be held in the township of Randolph shall be held at the house of William Dimmitt during the present year, and that John Provolt is appointed inspector of elections in the township of Randolph during the present year.

"Be it remembered, That Reuben Kelsey is appointed agent of the county of Tippecanoe by order of the board.

"Be it remembered, That Samuel Black is appointed treasurer in and for the county of Tippecanoe, by order of the board.

"Be it remembered, That James Wyman is authorized to vend foreign merchandise, after producing a certificate from the county treasurer for the

payment of two dollars, for and during the term of one year, in the county of Tippecanoe. By order of the board.

"WILLIAM BUSH,
"President Board of Justices."

The house of James Brockman, where the first election was held in Fairfield township, was in the town of Lafayette. The house of Francis Sunderland, in Wabash township, where the first election was held, was situated on the north bank of the Wabash river, opposite the mouth of Big Wea creek.

The first election in Randolph township was held at the house of William Dimmitt, situated at the High Gap, at a point which a traveler once declared was "the prettiest place this side of heaven."

From the narrative already made of the beginning of the county government of Tippecanoe, it is seen that the original townships organized were: Wabash, Fairfield and Randolph. The dates of the other ten sub-divisions, or civil townships in the county, and as known today, were fixed by their official organization, as follows: Jackson, 1828; Lauramie, organized in 1830 and then called "Cole;" Wayne, organized in 1871; Union, organized in March, 1871; Wea township, organized in 1857; Sheffield, organized in 1828; Perry, organized in autumn of 1828; Shelby, organized prior to 1859; Tippecanoe, organized prior to 1859; Washington was organized in 1832.

From the organization of the county down to 1859, according to a state law, each civil township was represented by three trustees, but in February of that year, the new law provided that but one trustee should be elected from each township in the county.

Annual elections had been held until 1869, when the law was changed to once in two years—biennial elections. The date was at the same time changed from April to October. Again in 1877 the legislature changed the date of holding the elections back to April.

The first persons to hold the offices of the county were: Circuit judge, John R. Porter; associate judge, John Provolt; clerk, Samuel Hoover; treasurer, Samuel Black; sheriff, David F. Durkee; recorder, Daniel Bugher; prosecuting attorney, E. M. Huntington; surveyor, Lawrence R. Stockton; county commissioners, J. Brockman, W. Bush, Thornton S. Kennedy, T. Russell, A. Janny.

For a more complete list of all county officers, by years and terms, the reader is respectfully referred to the chapter dealing with the political history of the county.

TOWN AND VILLAGE PLATS.

Tippecanoe county has had numerous town plats, and their names have been frequently changed, and many are now defunct, yet the list as exhibited on the county recorder's book of indexes, is indeed long. The following is a list of the more important plattings and their detailed history may be found in the several township histories in this work:

Americus, in Washington township, was platted by the founder of Lafayette, William Digby, in 1832.

Battle Ground, in Tippecanoe township, was platted in February, 1858.

Chauncey (now West Lafayette, first platted as Kingston), in 1855.

Colburn, in Washington township, was platted in 1858.

Clark's Hill, Lauramie township, platted 1850.

Concord, in Lauramie township, platted in 1832.

Dayton, in Sheffield township, platted in 1827-30.

Granville, in Wayne township, platted August, 1834, now defunct.

Lafayette, original plat, in May, 1825.

Montmorency, in Shelby township, platted March 13, 1838.

Monroe, in Lauramie township, platted in 1832.

Romney, in Randolph township, platted in 1831.

Stockwell, in Lauramie township, platted in 1850.

Transitville, Washington township, platted in 1854 (now Buck Creek).

West Point, Wayne township, platted in 1833.

Wyandott, in Sheffield township, platted in 1828.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Here in Tippecanoe county, the same as in many other counties within the commonwealth of Indiana, the business of the county has not always been in the hands of wise, or even honest and honorable men; that the tax-payers away back in the earlier years of the county's history always received value received for what was paid out, can not be truthfully recorded in this historical work. There have been here, as elsewhere, designing men, "grafters" and politicians who have not always executed the offices to which they have been elected with strict honesty and uprightness. However, it will not be prudent to rehearse and try, at this late date, to unearth such corrupt appropriation of the public funds. The building of county buildings, the bridging of streams and making of good highways throughout the county, attracted the attention of the county commissioners for many decades, until it has come to a more complete system and money is now more wisely disbursed and accounted for to the tax-payers.

The first county officers were: David F. Durkee, sheriff; Samuel Hoover, clerk; Daniel Bugher, recorder; Samuel Black, treasurer; Lawrence B. Stockton, surveyor; J. Brockman, W. Bush, L. Thornton, S. Kennedy, T. Russell and A. Janny, county commissioners.

COURT HOUSE HISTORY.

As soon as Lafayette had been declared the legal seat of justice, the county offices were established and the real county government machinery was set in motion. From the date of organization of the county in 1826, the county rented rooms in which to hold court and keep the necessary offices. But in 1829 the first court house was provided for. It stood on the site of the present building and was, of course, a rude, small affair, but suited to the times in which it served. It was a two-story brick structure longer north and south than it was east and west. Later, on either side—east and west—smaller office buildings were built, and these all served the county until the second court house was erected. The old brick buildings were temporarily moved to leased lots where now stands the new postoffice, where the county

business was transacted until the next court house was completed, after which the brick of which the original buildings were made were converted into the iron foundry south from the square and are still doing service in that foundry.

The original court house was followed by the second building, which was erected in 1845. It was a two-story building, of the old colonial style of architecture. It was well built and cost the county about five thousand dollars. It had upon its roof a good sized cupola. Additions and internal changes and modifications were from time to time made, and with such improvements it was the home of the county officials and courts up to the time the present more modern building was provided the county. The new building had long been needed, as the rooms for storing public records had outgrown their former usefulness. Luckily, however, no fire has ever been permitted to destroy the county's records, although in the forties a fire broke out in the old building, occasioned by a pipe or cigar, but happily was seen in time to be extinguished.

The present court house was erected between 1881 and 1884. The basement was put in under a contract with a contractor who was to build the superstructure, but he failed and a new contract was let with Charles Pierce at two hundred and forty-one thousand dollars, but when finally completed ready for occupancy, the building cost the tax-payers about half a million dollars. The building contract was made by Elias C. White and J. W. Scott, as county commissioners. The cornerstone was laid under direction of the Masonic fraternity, October 26, 1882, and September, 1884, it was first occupied. It is a stone building in the heart of the city on the site where the other court houses stood. When first erected it was counted as being one of the best county buildings in Indiana, but with the passing of years, it begins to show some marks of decay, especially its steps of approach and some of the basement sections, both of which would scarce pass in present day systems of building. Its interior is well planned for the various county offices, including its court rooms.

At the northeast corner of the public square there stands a memorial fountain, where both city water and mineral water flows through constantly. On the sides of the fountain are numerous historic tablets, relative to the settlement of county and city; also dates of the construction of the three court houses the county has had and surmounting this handsome drinking fountain is a bronze statue of General Lafayette, for whom the city was named.

The four corners of the court house square are provided with silent yet suggestive defenders, in the way of Civil war and other cannon, while near by may be seen a pyramid of cannon-balls and shells.

From the curbing to the crest of the statue of "Justice" on the court house the distance is two hundred and twelve feet.

The drinking fountain already mentioned was erected by the council committee on public improvements, with T. J. Levering, chairman, who made the design. It cost two thousand two hundred dollars.

The dome of the court house is supplied with a town clock that strikes off the hours of passing time.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

But little can be given concerning the first county jail of Tippecanoe county, more than to say it was made of logs and stood on the southeast corner of Fifth and Columbia streets, where the Yeakel building was afterwards erected. Prisoners were let down into it and taken out by means of a trap-door from the second floor. Most of the persons confined there were imprisoned for debt. Verily the world has grown wiser and more considerate of the people who become involved in debts and they are at least given a chance to earn money with which to pay their indebtedness.

This log jail served until 1842, when it was deemed unsafe and the county commissioners' books show that in June, 1841, stone had been contracted for for the purpose of erecting a jail. The building was erected and much expense put on the same. It served the county until the present jail was constructed in 1868. It stands on the corner of Fourth and Alabama streets and is a large two-story brick building, with residence apartments for the sheriff. The whole building cost one hundred and five thousand dollars. It was built under the superintendency of County Commissioners O. P. Evans, John Opp and Samuel Favorite.

THE COUNTY FARM.

The records of Tippecanoe county, as well as the record found in the various newspapers of the county, show that from the earliest date the "county fathers," backed by the general sentiment of a humane and Christian people, have ever sought to properly provide for the unfortunate poor in their midst. While this is true, they have never encouraged shiftless, aimless people by providing for their wants when able to work for the same themselves. It may be truly recorded for the citizens of Tippecanoe county that they have never begrudged the taxes levied and spent in the support of their worthy poor population, but have always provided for them as best

they could, and in keeping with the decades in which they have been found needy of help, but never to encourage pauperism.

For a number of years the poor of this county were cared for in the various parts of the county, by their families receiving a certain sum for their support, and were boarded out for a time. But as the country was settled up and this class increased, the county purchased land in the center of Tippecanoe township and established a "county farm." There small frame buildings were constructed and the pauper poor were there cared for, having prior to that had a county home at Linwood. About 1872 the commissioners then in office believed that it was best to relocate the county farm in Union township, hence purchased a quarter section of land there and set about burning their own brick from which to erect suitable buildings. But after that work had been finished, there was elected a new set of county commissioners, for a part of the board, and they held that the farm in Tippecanoe township was good enough and the work of opening the farm in Union was forever abandoned. It was an ideal site, having excellent water supply from a never-failing spring and was near the railroad track, which would have saved a large annual expense of drawing fuel and supplies to the county house. It is now believed that it was a great blunder (brought about by personal interests) in not utilizing the Union township site.

In 1874 the work of building and improving the old site went forward and from time to time ever since the building of needed structures has been carried forth, until now there is a fine collection of buildings, including those for men, for women, for the insane and a good hospital. It is said that Indiana affords but one better county home than this and that is the one near Indianapolis.

Among the latest of the county home buildings is the old men's building, erected recently at quite an expense. The last report of the county commissioners shows that the farm now has forty-four males, fifteen of which are in the insane ward; and thirty women, eleven of whom are in the insane ward. The farm has a fifteen-acre bearing orchard and ten acres of berries of various varieties. This farm is under the immediate charge of a suitable superintendent who keeps the place up and cultivates the soil in a workmanlike manner, so that the farm is partly supporting itself.

The county expended, in 1907, as per state reports, $19,000 for its unfortunate poor at the county farm; for insane subjects, $1,222; for benevolent institutions, $2,106; for the Orphans' Home, $3,640; other poor in the townships, $4,329, making a grand total for the poor and homeless of $32,472.

Tippecanoe county had, as per state reports, in 1907, taxable property to the amount of $34,383,165. It was divided up as follows: $14,078,470 in lands and improvements on same; $8,841,625, in town lots and improvements on same; $7,500,000 in personal property; railroad property, $3,800,000.

The 1907 tax levy in the county was as follows: For county revenue purposes, twenty-four mills on a dollar; gravel roads, seven and four-tenths mills; bridges, six and a quarter mills; making a total of thirty-seven and sixty-five one-hundredths mills on a dollar of valuation.

Tippecanoe county enjoyed four hundred miles of excellent gravel roads in 1908—all free of toll.

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT FOR COUNTY—1909.

The subjoined table shows the assessed valuation on lands and improvements in Tippecanoe county, in 1909, together with the total of real estate and personal property held, as shown by the county auditor's abstract sheet, for the year named:

	Lands and improvements.	Total valuation.
Lauramie township	$ 1,464,675	$ 1,886,250
Randolph township	599,115	102,600
Jackson township	1,132,090	1,338,520
Wayne township	792,375	1,046,760
Union township	738,810	890,370
Wea township	961,035	1,140,170
Sheffield township	1,302,260	1,363,305
Perry township	840,650	1,070,800
Washington township	573,790	847,600
Shelby township	1,213,365	1,469,125
Fairfield township	764,365	1,183,815
Lafayette City	972,250	972,250
West Lafayette	69,880	1,653,165
Battle Ground	12,395	160,640
Clark's Hill	12,850	150,260
Total	$ 14,052,120	$ 30,674,445

CHAPTER VII.

POLITICAL.

The election returns for 1836 shows the vote in Tippecanoe county to have been, total number of votes cast two thousand three hundred and eighty-five, of which Gen. William Henry Harrison received one thousand two hundred and forty-four and Martin Van Buren one thousand and forty-one.

Since the date mentioned in the preceding paragraph Tippecanoe county has been liberally represented in various official capacities, both at home and abroad, as may be observed by the following appointments to important positions, all held with credit to the individuals and the county from which they were selected:

Henry L. Ellsworth served as commissioner of patents, from 1836 to 1845.

Godlove S. Orth served as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria, from 1875 to 1876.

Henry L. Orth served as charge d'affaires, at Stockholm, Sweden, from 1845 to 1849.

The following served as consuls to foreign countries: J. Park, to Aix la Chapelle, Prussia, from 1869-73; G. Ulrich, to La Guaira, Venezuela, 1864-65; N. S. Wilson, to Tobasco, Mexico; Frederick H. Schenk, to Barcelona, Spain, appointed in 1874; Eugene J. Ball, to Pesth, Austria-Hungary, appointed 1878; Gen. R. P. De Hart was appointed by President U. S. Grant as consul to Santiago de Cuba, but declined to accept the position.

Miscellaneous Appointments.—John Pettit was appointed chief-justice for the territory of Kansas, by President James Buchanan, in 1859, serving until 1861. James P. Luse was appointed collector of ports at Louisville, Kentucky, by President Grant in 1869, serving until 1877. Albert S. White was appointed district judge for the district of Indiana, in 1864 and died the same year. John Pettit was U. S. district attorney, for the district of Indiana from 1839 to 1843. Daniel Mace filled the same office from 1845 to 1847. Godlove S. Orth was president of the state senate and acting lieutenant-governor in 1845. Charles H. Test was secretary of state for Indiana from 1847 to 1853. George B. Williams was supervisor of internal revenue for Indiana from 1868 to 1869, and deputy commissioner of internal reve-

TIPPECANOE COUNTY OFFICIALS 1909

nues from 1869 to 1871. He was also financial adviser for the Imperial government of Japan, from 1871 to 1876, his name having been suggested by President U. S. Grant, upon the application of that government to him for a suitable person to adjust their finances. In 1877 the Japanese government sent him to Europe as a special agent to negotiate a large loan.

John Pettit, Othneil L. Clark and Joel B. McFarland were members of the constitutional convention of Indiana in 1852.

Prominent regular army officers from this county were: Brig.-General Joseph J. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Johnson and Henry G. Ellsworth, major Marine Corps.

Colonel John Williams was third United States auditor under President Cleveland.

COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Tippecanoe county has been represented in the various capacities hereinafter named, as connected with the county, state and nation.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

From this county have gone forth the following who served from Indiana in the United States Senate, at different dates: Albert S. White, from 1839 to 1845; John Pettit, from 1853 to 1855; Daniel Voorhees and Joseph E. McDonald. The latter learned the trade of a saddler and harness maker in the city of Lafayette.

CONGRESSMEN.

The following is a list of the representatives in congress, from the various congressional districts in which Tippecanoe county has been situated:

1827-29—Thomas Blake.
1829-31—Ratliff Boon.
1831-33—Ratliff Boon.
1833-35—Edward A. Hannegan.
1835-37—Edward A. Hannegan.
1837-39—Albert S. White.
1839-41—Tilghman A. Howard.
1841-43—Henry S. Lane.
1843-45—John Pettit.
1845-47—John Pettit.
1847-49—John Pettit.
1849-51—Joseph E. McDonald.
1851-53—Daniel Mace.
1853-55—Daniel Mace.
1855-57—Daniel Mace.
1857-59—James Wilson.
1859-61—James Wilson.
1861-63—Daniel W. Voorhees.
1863-65—Daniel W. Voorhees.
1865-67—Henry D. Washburn.

1867-69—Henry D. Washburn.
1869-71—Godlove S. Orth.
1871-73—Mahlon D. Manson.
1873-75—John P. C. Shanks.
1875-77—Thomas J. Cason.
1877-79—Michael D. White.
1879-81—Godlove S. Orth.
1881-83—Godlove S. Orth (died.)
1881-83—Charles T. Doxey (vacancy)
1883-85—Thomas B. Ward.
1885-87—Thomas B. Ward.
1887-89—Joseph B. Cheadle.
1889-91—Joseph B. Cheadle.
1891-93—Daniel Waugh.
1893-95—Daniel Waugh.
1895-97—Jethro A. Hatch.
1897-99—Edgar D. Crumpacker.
1899-01—Edgar D. Crumpacker.
1901-03—Edgar D. Crumpacker.
1903-05—Edgar D. Crumpacker.
1905-07—Edgar D. Crumpacker.
1907-09—Edgar D. Crumpacker.

STATE SENATORS.

The following have represented Tippecanoe county in the state senate:

1826-29—James Blair.
1829-30—Joseph Orr.
1830-31—Joseph Orr.
1831-36—Othniel L. Clark.
1836-39—Othniel L. Clark.
1839-40—Thomas Smiley.
1840-42—Samuel Hoover.
1842-43—John W. Odell.
1843-49—Godlove S. Orth.
1849-52—John W. Odell.
1852-54—Alexander W. Gordon.
1854-58—D. H. Crouse.
1858-66—Moses C. Culver.
1866-70—Henry Taylor.
1870-74—John M. LaRue.
1874-76—John M. LaRue.
1876-78—B. W. Langdon.
1878-80—B. W. Langdon.
1881-83—Francis Johnson.
1883-85—Francis Johnson.
1885-87—B. Wilson Smith.
1887-89—Jasper M. Dresser.
1889-91—Jasper M. Dresser.
1891-93—Job Osborn.
1893-95—John F. McHugh.
1895-97—W. S. Haggard.
1897-99—Will R. Wood.
1899-01—Will R. Wood.
1901-03—Will R. Wood.
1903-05—Will R. Wood.
1905-07—Will R. Wood.
1907-09—Will R. Wood.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

The subjoined have served as members of the house of representatives from Tippecanoe county:

1826-27—Henry Restine.
1827-28—John Beard.
1828-29—Robert Taylor.
1829-30—John Beard.

1830-31—John Beard and A. Claypool.
1831-32—William Heaton and Aaron Finch.
1832-33—M. Shortridge and Aaron Finch.
1833-34—Thomas B. Brown.
1834-35—James Davis and Benjamin Henkle.
1835-36—James Davis and T. B. Brown.
1836-37—John W. Odell, T. H. Brown.
1837-38—Samuel A. Huff, Thomas Watson.
1838-39—John Pettit, James Earl.
1839-40—James White, W. M. Porter.
1840-41—O. L. Clark, M. Shortridge.
1841-43—Isaac Shelby, W. L. Layman.
1843-44—I. Shelby, P. H. Foresman, S. F. Clark.
1844-45—I. Shelby, P. H. Foresman, J. W. Odell.
1845-46—W. L. Leyman, S. McCormick.
1846-47—P. McCormick, Thomas Smiley.
1847-48—P. McCormick, Thomas Smiley, John Doyle.
1848-49—John Doyle, P. Goldsberry.
1849-50—T. H. O'Neal, A. L. Patterson, I. Shelby.
1850-51—A. L. Patterson.
1851-52—Godlove O. Behm.
1852-54—S. McCormick, A. F. Chapin.
1854-56—Thomas H. Clark.
1856-58—John M. LaRue.
1858-60—Chris Miller, I. N. Stiles.
1860-62—William H. Bryan, J. J. Jones.
1862-64—J. M. Hershey, S. Mustard.
1864-66—J. M. Hershey, J. M. Miller.
1866-68—John Roser, J. L. Miller.
1868-70—Reuben Baker, R. Breckenridge.
1870-72—B. Ray, R. P. Davidson.
1872-74—James W. Cole, E. H. Hollingsworth.
1874-76—Samuel Shortridge, J. H. Anderson.
1876-78—B. W. Langdon, W. R. Oglebay.
1878-80—C. B. Baker, Ed. Robeson.
1880-82—John K. O'Neal, Henry Westfall.
1882-84—B. W. Smith, Job Osborn.
1884-86—Job Osborn.
1886-88—Job Osborn.
1888-90—A. T. Wells.
1890-92—W. S. Haggard.
1892-94—W. S. Haggard.
1894-96— ————————
1896-98—E. D. Randolph.
1898-1900—A. O. Reser.
1900-02—A. O. Reser.
1902-04—H. W. Marshall.
1904-06—Thomas M. Andrew.
—Stansbury (joint.)
1906-08—Thomas M. Andrew.
—J. F. Simison (joint.)
1908-10—W. S. Haggard.
—J. F. Simison (joint.)

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

John R. Porter, 1826-37; Isaac Naylor, 1838-51; William P. Bryant, 1852-54; John Pettit and David Turpie, 1855; Andrew Ingram, 1855-56;

John Pettit, 1857; Charles H. Test, 1857-69; David H. Vinton, 1870-90; William C. Taylor, 1890-98; R. P. De Hart, elected 1902, still on the bench.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

William Jones, 1826; James Wylie, 1826-39; John Provolt, 1826-46; Cyrus Ball, 1840-41; John L. Pifer, 1842-46; Joseph D. Dennitt, 1847-49; John Peters, 1847-50; John L. Pifer, 1850-51; John Connolly, Sr., 1851-52, when the office was abolished by act of the legislature and the adoption of the new constitution.

PROBATE JUDGES.

From 1826 to 1829 the associate judges were ex-officio judges of the probate courts; John T. Davidson, 1829-31; W. M. Jenners, 1832; John Kilgore, 1832-52, when the business of the office was merged into that of the common pleas court.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

Samuel A. Huff, 1852-53; David Turpie, 1854; Gustavus A. Wood, 1854; Mark Jones, 1855-56; Gustavus A. Wood, 1857-60; David P. Vinton, 1861-66; James Park, 1867; J. M. LaRue, 1867-73, when the business of the office was transferred to the circuit court.

JUDGES OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

David P. Vinton, 1867-69; B. K. Higginbotham, 1870-75. This court was established by the legislature in 1866-67 and was soon superseded by the superior court.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

T. B. Ward, 1875-76; J. M. LaRue, 1876-88; F. B. Everett, 1888-94; W. DeWitt Wallace, 1894-1901; H. H. Vinton, 1901, still serving.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

E. M. Huntington, 1826; John Law, 1827-29; E. A. Hannegan, 1830-31; Andrew Ingram, 1832-33; William P. Bryant, 1834-37; Joseph A. Wright, 1838-39; Samuel C. Wilson, 1840-42; Joseph E. McDonald, 1843-

46; William F. Lane, 1847-49; Gustavus A. Wood, 1850; Lewis Wallace, 1851-52; Daniel W. Voorhees, 1853; Samuel W. Telford, 1854; Charles A. Naylor, 1854-55; John L. Miller, 1856-61; William D. Lee, 1862-63; Frank B. Everett, 1864-67; J. M. Justice, 1868-69; Frank B. Everett, 1870-71; Simon P. Thompson, 1872; William E. Uhl, 1873-74; Isaac Parsons, 1875; Charles D. Jones, 1875-76; James L. Caldwell, 1877-79; C. D. Jones, 1879-81; J. T. Davidson, 1881-83; Walter Powell, 1883-85; R. P. DeHart, 1885-87; George P. Haywood, 1887-89; Edgar D. Randolph, 1889-92; C. E. Thompson, 1896-98; E. D. Randolph, 1898-1902; Daniel P. Flanagan, 1902-07; Frank Kimmel, 1907, and at present.

COMMON PLEAS PROSECUTORS.

Luke Reilly, 1852-53; John L. Miller, 1854-55; Israel N. Stiles, 1856-57; W. C. L. Taylor, 1858-59; Lewis C. Pierce, 1860-63; W. DeWitt Wallace, 1864-67; Samuel R. Hiett, 1868-69; Joseph M. Rabb, 1870-72. The office was then abolished and the business of the same turned over to the circuit court.

PROSECUTORS FOR THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Godlove O. Behm, 1867; James R. Carnahan, 1867-71; Austin L. Kumler, 1872-73; James L. Caldwell, 1874-75; then the office was discontinued and the work accomplished by the circuit court.

SHERIFFS OF TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

1826-27—David F. Durkee.
1828 —James Thornton.
1828-31—Morgan Shortridge.
1832-35—Augustus Wylie.
1836-39—William Skinner.
1840-43—M. L. Pierce.
1844-45—John B. Michaels.
1846 —Edward T. Jenks.
1847-50—Matt H. Winton.
1851-54—Thomas J. Chissom.
1855-58—Edward T. Jenks.
1859-62—John W. Goodman.
1863-64—Henry C. Bryan.
1865-68—David G. Smith.
1869-70—James Colgrove.
1871-72—James Murdock.
1873-76—Christian M. Nisley.
1877-79—James W. Baird.
1879-83—Stephen O. Taylor.
1883-85—Alfred F. Manning.
1885-87—John B. McCutchin.
1887-89—Thomas G. McKee.
1889-91—James Gladdis.
1891-94—William C. Gaddis.

1894-96—————— King.
1896-98—J. Foresman.
1898-1902—J. Foresman.
1902-07—John R. Ray.
1907-11—D. H. Frazer.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1826-39—Samuel Hoover.
1839-40—Elma Shaw.
1840-53—Mark Jones.
1853-57—Otho K. Weakly.
1857-65—William R. Ellis.
1865-73—Daniel Royse.
1873-82—James T. Chute.
1882-86—William C. Mitchell.
1886-90—Henry C. Tinney.
1890-94—David H. Flynn.
1894-98—Samuel C. Moore.
1898-1902—Samuel C. Moore.
1902-07—Q. A. Earl.
1907-11—Robert Prass.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

The office of auditor was included with that of clerk until 1841.

1841-47—David Webb.
1847-55—Nathan Webb.
1855-61—Charles A. Naylor.
1862-65—Chris Miller.
1866-69—A. J. Castater.
1870-73—Smith Lee.
1874-78—Primus P. Culver.
1878-82—Cyrenius Johnson.
1882-90—Thomas J. Barnes.
1890-98—J. F. Byers.
1898-1902—G. A. Jamison.
1902-07—Henry H. Cheney.
1907-10—John P. Foresman.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

1826-30—Daniel Bugher.
1831-53—Sanford C. Cox.
1854-61—Joseph Yundt.
1862-65—Z. M. P. Hand.
1866-67—John W. Vance.
1868 —Darwin H. Hull.
1868-71—John A. Carr.
1872 —Abraham Koontz.
1872-75—James H. Jones.
1876-80—William Wilgus.
1880-84—N. I. Throckmorton.
1884-88—David Bryan.
1888-90—Joseph McCrea.
1890-94—William Rush.
1894-98—Albert Yost.
1898-1903—C. C. Cann.
1907-11—A. O. Reser.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1826-35—Samuel Black.
1836-47—Jesse Anfrew.
1848-52—Abraham Fry.
1853-56—John W. Martin.
1857-60—Salem F. Fry.
1861-64—William J. Roseberry.

1865-66—S. C. Kirkpatrick.
1867-70—Jacob F. Marks.
1871-72—Martin Lucas.
1873-76—Richard H. Godman.
1877-79—Bennett Foresman.
1879-83—M. L. Peck.
1883-85—John Stair.
1885-89—William Stair.
1889-92—Thomas A. Flerer.
1892-96—Henry A. Miller.
1896-1900—————— Baugh.
1900-04—W. E. Beach.
1906-10—J. L. Van Natta.

Treasurer elect—Lee Duncan, to take office January 1, 1910.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

1826-35—Lawrence B. Stockton.
1836-40—Ezekiel Timmons.
1841-42—John A. Slayback.
1843-53—Ezekiel Timmons.
1854-55—William J. Snoddy.
1856-61—John Levering.
1862-65—Achilles J. Mawter.
1866 —Philemon C. Vawter.
1866-90—S. K. Richards and Everett B. Vater.
1890-92—————— Cory.
1892-96—M. Miller.
1896-1904—M. Miller.
1904-10—Alba G. Arnold.

COUNTY CORONERS.

There is no record of the coroner's office prior to 1834 in this county.

1834-37—Robert Heath.
1838-39—Martin L. Pierce.
1840-41—Hugh J. Mulford.
1842-46—Edward T. Jenks.
1847-48—Matt S. Scudder.
1849-50—Joseph Goldsberry.
1851-52—Elias Max.
1853-54—Jonathan Lewis.
1855-56—John E. Bate.
1857-58—George W. Short.
1859-60—Thomas R. Steele.
1861-66—B. F. Ingersoll.
1867-69—George F. Beasley.
1870-71—John H. Punghorst.
1872-75—William W. Vinnedge.
1876-82—George F. Beasley.
1882-86—Moses A. Rush.
1886-90—William R. Moffit.
1890-92—L. M. Irwin.
1892-96—————— Davidson.
1896-98—————— Tea.
1898-1900—Dr. W. H. Miller.
1900-02—S. L. Baugh.
1902-06—John S. Morrison.
1906-08—Dr. Guy P. Levering.
1908—Charles W. Shill.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

Tippecanoe county and Lafayette have been the "storm center" of several very interesting and important political campaigns—especially those before the Civil war. There were many great gatherings.

The first of these great political gatherings was in the campaign of 1840 when the Whig party had for its successful candidate Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was nominated at the convention held on the old Tippecanoe Battle Ground, where he had made himself a military hero in November, 1811, against the "Prophet" chief. Then an immense audience assembled, consisting of at least forty thousand people, from many states of this Union. A general contribution of oxen, hogs, sheep, poultry and other provisions were brought in, on which to feed the hungry multitude. Again, in 1844 was held another great Whig convention at the same place, at which many eminent men of the nation were present and made able speeches on the political issues of the times. This was the "Polk and Dallas" campaign, in which the Democrats were successful. Polk favored the annexation of Texas, and was of the pro-slavery element.

But before passing on to later political campaigns, it may be of interest to the reader to learn more of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" campaign, in which Harrison was elected president, against Martin Van Buren.

"Tippecanoe Clubs" were organized and in evidence all over the country —especially West. From the files still in the *Courier* office at Lafayette, may be seen the chief facts, as herein set forth.

The paper was then known as the *Free-Press* and mentions the following resolutions passed by one of these clubs in Tippecanoe county:

"Resolved: That the citizens of this state be informed through the newspapers, that no pains will be spared by the Whig party of Tippecanoe county to accommodate in "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" style, upon the camp grounds, those delegates to the coming convention who do not have other accommodations.

"(Signed) J. D. Smith, Secretary.

"March, 1840."

The great convention assembled, May 29, 1840, on the Tippecanoe battle ground.

Another item is found in the newspaper mentioned above:

"Three hundred acres of excellent pasture, enclosed, and convenient to the Battle Ground is all at your service, free of charge.

"(Signed) P. & S. Babcock & Henry Patterson.

"P. S. Invite the Whigs and their editors of this and other states to give publicity to this notice."

In May, 1840, there was "raised" in one day a log cabin, fifty feet square and very high. It stood just outside the firing lines of the old Tippecanoe battle. As soon as the ridge-pole of this cabin was up, a large flag—the

genuine "Old Glory"—was unfurled by the "Log Cabin Boys" club. The Whig ticket at that time, in this county, was William Henry Harrison, president; John Tyler, vice-president; Martin L. Pierce, sheriff; Cyrus Ball, associate judge. The entire ticket of the Whigs was elected by good majorities. Governor John B. Clark carried the county by seventy-two votes against Thomas Reynolds, the Locofoco candidate.

In 1856 the Democrats and Free-Soil parties held their great rallies at the Battle Ground. The Democrats were when assembled there addressed by James B. Clay and John C. Breckenridge. Among the speakers for the Free-Soil party were men high in the authority of that political party. The New Albany & Salem railroad had been completed to the battle ground in 1853, thus making the spot available for such political gatherings.

Coming down to the first great campaign of the Republican party, that of 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was chosen presidential standard-bearer with Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, as vice-president, it may be stated that Henry S. Lane was candidate for governor of Indiana, while Hon. Schuyler Colfax was running for lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket and Benjamin Harrison (later president) for the office of Supreme Court reporter.

In that campaign the emblems were the flat-boat, log cabin and rail fences. "Wide Awake" clubs were in evidence throughout the land. Such clubs were formed in Lafayette, Stockwell and Dayton, in this county. October 5, 1860, occurred a grand rally of all "Wide Awakes" in the sixth congressional district. It was in Lafayette. Torch light processions were to be seen in this city and surrounding towns almost each week during that never-to-be-forgotten political campaign. Hon. Tom Corwin, Caleb Smith, Oliver P. Morton and other noted men, spoke here to immense audiences, in the open air. A splendid silk banner was offered to the largest delegation present and another one to the township in Tippecanoe county that should have the largest "Wide Awake" Club on horseback and in wagons. Dayton, Battle Ground and other points all had large clubs. Owen Lovejoy, the noble abolitionist, spoke in Lafayette in September, 1860. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, "The Little Giant," who ran against Lincoln, arrived in Lafayette by train and was received by a committee, October 1, 1860, and was known as the "Squatter Chieftain." He was conducted to a carriage by John L. Reynolds, Hon. Daniel Mace, L. B. Stockton, Judge Blake and others. He spoke on the south side of the public square to about four thousand people—two-thirds of whom were Lincoln men. Hon. Daniel Mace introduced the distinguished personage in these few plain words: "Fellow citizens, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Senator Douglas, of Illinois."

Douglas, en route to this city, at an eating house refused to eat because he was told that the place was conducted by a "black Republican," and went across the street to a three-cent lunch room, a groggery.

The Lafayette paper files display the following notice:

"October 5, 1860—Great day for Lafayette and Republicans. Twelve Thousand Mud-sills in Council." The eighth congressional district was largely represented here and all took freely of hard cider, lager beer, etc., but "tangle-foot" was not used by any, worthy of mention. Twice as many people assembled as there had been to listen to Douglas. Still Lincoln was at home, on that day, as he was throughout the campaign, attending strictly to his law business, at Springfield, leaving the result with the public opinion of a great nation.

This vast assemblage was in charge of William H. Levering, as the marshal of the day. "Wide Awakes" were here from each township in the county, save one only. The merchants, mechanics and business men of Lafayette marched and were carried on fourteen immense "floats"—wagons—carrying the business they represented and worked at it while the procession passed along the streets. The two newspapers—the *Courier* and *Journal*—had miniature printing offices aboard and had the printers and printing presses going, printing papers (three thousand five hundred) and tens of thousands of "Rail-splitters," Republican party platforms, which were strewn broadcast to the eager throng. At the speaker's stand the *Courier* press broke through the platform and was so badly broken that a new one had to be ordered the following day from Chicago. The parade was thirty-seven minutes passing by a given point. In the evening an immense parade and accompanying torchlight procession went from place to place, followed by the intensely interested multitude. Lincoln was on the end of almost every one's tongue. Hon. Godlove S. Orth presented the Randolph township "Wide Awake" club with the banner promised the largest club in Tippecanoe county.

One week later came Hon. Carl Schurz and spoke to a large audience. The election was held and the returns showed that the vote in Tippecanoe county was as follows, the numbers representing the Republican majorities:

Fairfield township	136	Randolph township	4
Wea township	64	Perry township	57
Sheffield township	104	Lauramie township	115
Wayne township	55	Washington township	44
Tippecanoe township	154	Shelby township	75
Wabash township	85		
Jackson township	105	Total in county	1,007

This was a net gain of five hundred and fifty-eight over the election four years before, when James Buchanan was elected President.

Upon the final election returns (which were slower in coming in then than they are today), Lafayette had a grand jubilee and ratification meeting and evening illumination and excitement ran high. One old man, who had for years been working in the interest of the abolition party, stood on the northeast corner of the public square and after having prayed and shouted and voted for long years, finally as he witnessed the fire-works, heard the music of the conquerer, he could not refrain and shouted at the top of his voice, "Glory to God in the highest."

On this occasion the *Lafayette Courier* had a wigwam brilliantly lighted, fire-works design of three locomotive head-lights and a Douglas cow-catcher, and this emblem finally was marched through the streets. Governor Lane had arrived in the city, and was soon heard speaking from the north side of the public square, thanking the voters of Tippecanoe county for the votes they had piled up for Lincoln and himself. Hon. Albert S. White, congressman, was seen and called out for a speech, which he delivered on the evening air with much effect. Midnight finally came and thus ended the greatest political event in the history of Tippecanoe county.

One poor fellow, who had voted the Democratic ticket and lost, had filled up on something strong, and was heard trying to make a speech on the head of a beer keg, but got the given names and surnames badly transposed, for it is recorded that he shouted all sorts of mean words at "Old Abe Breckenridge, Godlove O. White, Carl Beard and all the balance of the d—d abolition crew."

Lafayette's artillery was first in the state to announce the general election returns by the loud firing of one hundred cannon, beginning at three o'clock in the morning—the 7th of November, 1860. They also sent word to Lincoln that if he brought on a war they would be first to respond to his call for an artillery company. And strange to record, some of the same men in that local artillery company within six months were really called upon to face the rebel foe on a southern field.

In October, 1888, occurred the great political rally of the Republican party at the Tippecanoe battle ground. It was the Gen. Benjamin Harrison campaign, and was a big demonstration of the party. Hon. Richard W. Thompson delivered an address to the veterans of 1836 and 1840, and then introduced Hon. James G. Blaine, who spoke eloquently and was followed by Gen. Russell Alger, of Michigan. Corporal Tanner also spoke on that occasion. At the grounds a "squatter's cabin" was built and everything that

bespoke of the old days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," were in evidence, and even far back of that, for its sides bore a banner "Indiana in 1812." There might have been seen the blind horse with chain harness, the elm-peeler sow, the spinning wheel, hand reel, tow, dried pumpkins, seed corn, beds made from straw, the old fire-place, the rifle hung on the wall, the pack-hounds and all that completed a genuine early-day squatter's scene. This rally took place just forty-eight years after the candidate Benjamin Harrison's grandfather ran for President, at which time the great demonstration before mentioned occurred in 1840.

CHAPTER VIII.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This subdivision of the county is situated in the extreme northeastern portion. On its east is Carroll county; on the south is Perry and Fairfield townships, the Wabash river forming the boundary line from the northeast to the southwest. The surface of this township is principally low and level along the banks of the river, the soil being of the richest formation and produces corn and wheat in great abundance. From north to southwest the surface is characterized by hills that slope gently toward the center of the township, forming beautiful farm lands.

Concerning the pioneer settlement of this part of Tippecanoe it may be stated that the first white man to reside there was Jesse Jackson, who came in 1826, and settled on the farm later owned by John Stair. Later in that year came John Martin, John Burgett and Barney De Will.

In 1827 came John Fisher, James Anderson, John Blackburn and Thomas Hoyt.

In 1828 the settlers who entered this portion of the county were David Lyon, Jesse Large and Jonathan Tullis, who, in 1829, were followed in their settlement by John Stair, John Stanfield, Sr., William Cox and James Schoolcraft.

During 1830-31 the settlement was increased by the coming of permanent settlers in the persons of Henry Stair, George Snodgrass, John Burley, Emanuel Thouse, Robert Williams and David Randle. The greatest number of these settlers were located between Sugar creek and Buck creek. To the east and farther up Buck creek another settlement was effected by the following families: John Isley, William Hilt, Emery Harris, John Richardson, Joseph Miller and James Bulger.

In the year 1831 others settled at various points, and they included the following persons: John Cunningham, James Willison, John Elliott, Alexander Johnson, George Walton and Henry Swank. Besides this list of pioneers within this township were also Lewis Rogers, Philip Stair, David Gish, Silas Burgett, David Kuhns, John Bowman, John Leonard and Martin May.

Contrary to the general rule of settlement in Tippecanoe county, the first settlers here made their improvements on heavily timbered lands which they cut the forest kings off of and then subdued the lands by the hardest manner of work.

Among the early improvements in Washington township may be mentioned the building of a saw mill by Philip Stair in 1831, near the Sugar creek culvert. A blacksmith's shop was added in that year by John Gray, the same being located on what was subsequently known as the Albert Stair farm.

A tannery was built in 1832, near the grist mill later owned by Bates but operated by John D. Miller.

FIRST EVENTS.

In addition to some of the important events additional to those already mentioned may be named these: The first physician in the township to practice medicine was Dr. Anthony Garrett, who established himself in practice in 1833.

The earliest marriage union recorded is that of Abraham Bush and Miss Polly Tullis, in 1830. The next was that of Daniel Fisher and Miss Mary A. Chapman, which was soon followed by the union of Daniel Kessler and Miss Rachel Fisher, in 1831.

The first death in the township was in the month of August, 1828—it being Henry Anderson, who was buried in Union cemetery. His son died a month later and his wife the year following. David Lyon died in September, 1830, and Barney De Witt and Eliza Schoolcraft at about the same date.

The first election in this part of Tippecanoe county was held at Philip Stair's mill, in April, 1832. John Cunningham was elected justice of the peace and James Fisher constable.

The first religious services were held at the home of John Fisher, the preachers usually being of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. At the village of Americus the first church of the township was erected about 1843. The next place of worship was built in 1854 by the Methodist and United Brethren denominations on Union Hill, near Jewettsport.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Americus was platted in 1832 by William Digby, who was the founder also of the city of Lafayette. At this time Americus was the terminus of the

Erie canal and had bright prospects of becoming the largest place within Tippecanoe county. The plan was to make it the county seat; real estate took on fabulous prices and mercantile pursuits were lively at that point, but as the canal was extended on by way of Lafayette the trade was diverted and Americus lapsed into a mere hamlet with hopes forever blighted per force of circumstances. At present the population is placed at about forty people.

Colburn, originally Chapmanville, is situated on the line of the Wabash railway, on sections 13 and 24. It was laid out by Jacob Chapman in 1858, and incorporated under the name of Chapmanville, later changed to Colburn. In 1886 there were a number of mills and small factories in Colburn, and at present the business interests consist of general stores, postoffice, a few minor shops and has a population of about three hundred souls. A Masonic lodge was instituted there by John M. Kerpen, July 1, 1874, with twelve members, the officers being George Z. Ychacoll, master; Joseph H. Anderson, senior warden, and Henry Kneale, junior warden.

Transitville was laid out on section 33, in 1856, by Samuel Miller. For a few years it was the center of a fair trading territory. A Masonic lodge was instituted there—No. 425, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1870. As a town it never materialized to any considerable extent. Its name was changed to Buck Creek and now has a population of about two hundred and fifty.

TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP.

The author is indebted for many of the facts herein narrated to the pen of Wesley Mahin, who compiled an accurate account of this township and much concerning its early-day settlement and later development. His narrative was written in 1878, and is probably as near correct as one could expect to obtain by any later means of compiling, hence it will be employed in this history, with such matters as have been secured relating to its present history.

Historically, this township is the "banner" township of Tippecanoe county. It presents a greater variety of soil and natural scenery, together with more points replete with interest to the traveler, possibly, than any other within the county. "The Grand Prairie," lapping its borders on the north and west; the "Pretty Prairie" and the rich bottom lands of the Tippecanoe and Wabash rivers in the east and southeast skirting the river on the south, all covered with orchards and vineyards, overlooking the charming valley southward, with the Star City in the distance, and the oak uplands

in the center of the township—all conspire to form a landscape equaled by few and not surpassed by any within the entire commonwealth of Indiana.

The historical period, proper, will be found as connected with the famous battle of Tippecanoe, elsewhere narrated in this volume. The breaking up of the Prophet's band of Indians after this battle fought by Gen. William Henry Harrison, left the adjoining country in possession of fragments of various tribes, among whom were the Kickapoos, Miamis and Pottawattomies. They offered no hostilities to the white settlers, and only remained in this section a few years more, then faded away into the far-off western country beyond the "Big Water"—Mississippi river—or in other cases re-located in Wisconsin and other parts of the West.

WHITE SETTLEMENT.

The first white man to enter this fair and fertile domain was a Frenchman named Burnett, who married a half-breed and established a trading post at Stringtown, on Burnett's Reserve, a tract of land skirting the Wabash river just below the mouth of the Tippecanoe, and extending to Burnett's creek, including the south side of Prophet's town.

John Davis married Mr. Burnett's daughter Nancy, and established himself at what is known as "Davis Ferry," near the mouth of Burnett's creek. The first house in this township was probably erected at this place; it was a log structure and fragments of it were still to be seen in the early nineties. This house was built about the year 1824. A few "squatters" arrived soon after this date, some of whom remained for a time near the old Indian trading post. The majority, however, removed to other localities, leaving no relics by which to trace their history.

Prominent among the pioneer settlers of Tippecanoe township were Charles and John Moots and John Lung, but the date of their arrival is not known as a matter of record.

In 1827 came William Kendall and Paschal Watson, who settled on Pretty Prairie, where the following year they were joined by John Beeker and a few others. In 1887 Mr. Kendall was still living and was the oldest settler then living within the township.

In 1828 came Daniel Corwin and located near the mouth of Moot's creek, while John S. Forgey located on section 29 of township 24. The same year came William Thomas and settled eventually on section 16.

The first practicing physician of the township was William Sims, who claimed a part of section 19, township 24, range 5. He died in 1845. John

and Adam Shigley, John Shigley, Jr., John Mahin and Michael Hare, with their families, settled on sections 5 and 8 of township 24, range 4. These were the first settlers in the northwest part of the township. They were soon followed by Lismond Basey, Nathan Renfrow, John G. Smith, Basil Clevinger, Benjamin Lucas and perhaps a few others whose names have not been kept in the real early annals of the county. About this time Jacob Dewey settled on the "point" between the Wabash river and the Tippecanoe. From that date on the township was rapidly settled, and among the number may be named John Shaw, Joseph Cooper, Joseph Allen, Elijah Forbes, near Battle Ground; Samuel McCormick, John Stewart, P. O. Brown and John Goodman, in the northern part of the township, while J. H. Downing located in the southwest part.

Among the exciting and still interesting incidents of the early history of Tippecanoe township was one that occurred in 1832—the year of the Black Hawk war in the western country. Report had it that old Black Hawk and his warriors were in the vicinity and would attack and burn the settlement on a certain night named. A panic naturally came upon the settlement in the north and west part of the township. The settlers from that part left their homes and fled to Davis Mill on Burnett's creek. A few of the frightened families congregated in a thicket near the site of the present Soldiers' Home, and prepared to defend themselves to the extent of their ability. The report, however, was false, and soon the settlers returned to their homes.

The first school taught in the township was by David McConnaughey, on the farm of William Kendall. The second school was taught in a log cabin in the southwest part of section 9, township 24, range 4, by John McNara, in 1831. Another very early teacher was John S. Forgey, who taught school in a cabin between the battle ground and Scott & Smelser's grist mill. What was styled the Pleasant Grove school house was the first building erected exclusively for school purposes in the southeast corner of section 12, township 24, range 5. This building still stood in the early nineties. The next school house was just across the stream a hundred yards east of Liberty Chapel. The number of pupils entered on the enrollment list in 1908 was four hundred and thirty-seven. The population of the township in 1900 was two thousand and seventeen.

The first church in the township was "Old Salem." It was located near the southeast corner of section 5, township 24, range 4, on the site where afterward stood the house of Jacob Mahin. It was built of hewed logs, and for a number of years was the central point for holding meetings by the Methodist Episcopal people living in both White and Tippecanoe counties. It served as a meeting house until 1851.

The second church building was erected by members of the Methodist Protestant denomination, and that was also of the log cabin type. It stood a half mile east of Salem church, and was occupied as a house of worship until 1867. This building was erected in 1840 while the first named was erected four years earlier.

In 1853 members of the Christian church erected a house of worship in the center of section 19, township 25, range 4. This structure was a substantial building made of brick and was the third church built in the township. Geneseo Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1854; Pretty Prairie Methodist church was erected in 1858; Battle Ground Methodist Episcopal church was completed about 1860 and Liberty Chapel Union church in 1873. This was later the property of the United Brethren and Methodist church societies.

FAMOUS MASS MEETING OF 1840.

May 29th, 30th and 31st of 1840 the first great political meeting or convention ever held on the battle ground was appointed by and held for the Whig political party, its real object being the nomination of and if possible to elect at the fall election of that year Gen. William Henry Harrison for President of the United States. On this occasion an immense audience assembled, consisting of about forty thousand people from many states of this Union. A general contribution of oxen, hogs, sheep, poultry, etc., was tendered by the residents for meeting and satisfying the wants of the great multitude.

In 1844—the next presidential campaign—another great convention was held at the same place by the Whigs. Many eminent statesmen were present to expound the political issues of the times, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

In 1853 the New Albany & Salem railroad was completed and thereafter the battle ground was the chosen place for holding political meetings and other assemblies.

In the campaign of 1856 both the Free-soil and Democratic parties held a grand rally at this place.

It was the next year—1857—when Bishop Ames and Elder Benjamin Winans, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and others, conceived the idea of founding a town and an institution of learning near the old battle ground. A small village called Harrisonville already existed, but though beautifully situated, and though its population comprised a number of excellent and truly worthy people, it did not enjoy a reputation above reproach touching its morality and sobriety. Accordingly the land on which Battle Ground

City now stands was secured; a survey was made, and funds collected for the erection of an institute. Town lots were rapidly disposed of and a thriving village soon came into existence. Benjamin Winans, Hiram Shaw, Mark Jones, Chauncey Jones and Abijah Johnson were elected as a board of trustees. A frame building which had been erected near the battle ground as a refreshment room, was purchased and remodeled, and a graded school inaugurated under the management of Professor G. W. Rice and Miss Carrie Bowles. The following spring Professor E. H. Staley was added to the faculty, and was chosen as principal of the institute, in which capacity he served until 1862, when he was succeeded by Rev. David Holmes. Professor Rice was connected with the school from its inception until its work had ended there. In 1867 difficulty arose and the influence and patronage of the Methodist church were withdrawn, and a new building was erected at the crossing of College avenue and Tipton streets, and a school organized more thoroughly under the control of that denomination, and Professor Rice was chosen as its principal.

The parent school was reorganized and continued its sessions for a time, but its strength was impaired by the action of the church and soon it was numbered among the defunct institutions of the county.

The old building stood for a number of years in a neglected condition, until in 1875 an association was organized known as the Methodist Camp Meeting Association, by whom the grounds and buildings were purchased, the former renovated and repaired for the purpose in view. The school building was used as a hotel, and a large frame tabernacle erected that held several thousand people. A goodly number of tasty cottages were also built on adjoining lots by individuals. Several camp meetings were held on the grounds. In 1874 the legislature of Indiana appropriated a sum of money for the enclosing of this historic field with a solid, neat iron fence. The contract was awarded to Thomas Harding, of Lafayette.

BATTLE GROUND CITY.

This town (although given the name "city") besides having the advantage of being near the memorable battle ground, has a beauty of location not surpassed by any town in this part of the state. It is located on a gravelly flat, the purity of its water, the health-giving qualities of its Chalybeate springs, the fertility as well as fine scenery of its surroundings, its excellent schools, nearness to Lafayette, as well as the high moral tone of its population, as well as the religious advantages had there, makes it an ideal place at which to reside or even visit for a month in midsummer.

Of its church history the reader is referred to the religious chapter of this volume, which will be read with interest.

Politically, the place was equally divided before the formation of the Republican party, but since then that party has ever been in the majority. From an early day the township has been one given to the advancement of temperance. Since the founding of Battle Ground City there has never been a saloon within its borders.

Battle Ground Post, No. 464, Grand Army of the Republic, was established June 14, 1886, by Capt. J. B. Shaw, of Lafayette.

The population of this town at present is about five hundred and the business interests are chiefly confined to the usual retail trade found necessary to supply the people there, as well as in the nearby rural districts.

For much more relative to this historic spot the reader may be informed by a study of the various chapters which directly touch upon this township.

Ash Grove is a little hamlet ten miles north of Lafayette having a population of twenty.

Cairo is another village in this township, having a small collection of houses.

WEA TOWNSHIP.

Wea township is directly south of Fairfield township, north of both Randolph and Lauramie townships and between Sheffield and Union townships. It contains thirty-six sections, hence is six miles square. Prior to 1857 this territory was included in the territory of Fairfield, Randolph and Lauramie townships. Its surface consists largely of rich prairie lands known as "White Plain." But little timber land is found within its limits. Hence the settlers who first invaded its fair domain were not obliged to make clearings before they set about the work of improving their lands.

As early as 1822, possibly a year earlier, the first settlers came to this township for the purpose of making themselves a home. These pioneers were Levi Thornton and Samuel Black. Until the following springtime they were the only settlers within the township as now described. That season they were joined by Judge Wiley, John I. Davidson, Judge Provault, William Burke, Stephen Kennedy, Samuel Gwinn and William Jones. In the following autumn came Thornton Parker and Joseph and George Broderick, with their widowed mother. Other early and prominent settlers were Billings Babcock, Dr. Mendenhall, Daniel Bugher, Stephen Waymire and John Hoover. In 1825 came others, including Philip Harter, who entered a hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he built a carding mill, the first in

Tippecanoe county. He entered this land at Crawfordsville in 1824, but did not occupy it until 1827.

During the years 1826-27 came quite a number of additional settlers, prominent among whom were John and Philip Crose, G. H. Rondebush and John Miller.

In 1827 John Miller opened a small distillery, which he continued to operate several years.

The first surveys were made by John I. Davidson, who rendered valuable services in locating farm lands prior to the appointment of L. B. Stockton as county surveyor.

The first log house was erected by Levi Thornton and Samuel Black, the first settlers of the township, in 1822. With the arrival of each newcomer to the little pioneer settlement the others would help to "raise" a cabin for them.

In 1827 George W. Kirkpatrick bought a tract of land, partly in Sheffield and partly in Wea township. Upon that portion lying in Wea township he built a rough log house, in which he lived for two years, after which he built a hewed log house on that part of his estate in Sheffield township, to which place he removed his family, thus his name appears as being an early settler in the histories of both townships.

In 1825 a subscription school was taught in a log cabin on the farm of Samuel Black, and was known as the "Black Schoolhouse." In 1827 Joseph Tatman taught school in a cabin located on the banks of the Little Wea creek. Several years later a school was taught on the farm of Stephen Kennedy, known as the "Yount Schoolhouse." The first attempt at maintaining a free school was inaugurated by some of the older boys of the township, who assembled during the winter evenings for mutual consultation and mental improvement. The teacher or leader, as he was styled, was chosen from among their number by ballot, and the meetings were conducted under his directions. This was superior to the other schools, as the young people could make much more rapid advancement. However, this system did not long continue. Other and better schools soon took their place. The total enrollment of pupils is now two hundred and six.

The first church erected was that built by members of the United Brethren denomination and was known as the "Otterbein church." It was located near the Black schoolhouse, and for several years was the only house of public worship within the township. While it really belonged to the United Brethren people, Presbyterians and Methodists also occupied it. Later on other church buildings were found necessary and the Spring Grove Union

church, Wild Cat church and the Methodist Episcopal church were all liberally supported by the citizens of the township.

The first justice of the peace in the township was Mr. Kennedy, elected in 1828.

The first custom grist-mill was erected by Philip Harter in 1829. Before that date the only means of obtaining grinding was the rude contrivance known as "Indian mills," corn being the only article ground by them.

The first death in Wea township was that of a child of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bugher.

Among the earliest, if not the first marriage, was that of William Trimmer and Miss Keziah Talbert.

Wea Lodge, No. 450, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted April 30, 1874. There were ten charter members.

Other items concerning this township will be found in other sections of this work, and there the churches and schools will be named.

Wea township has three small towns within its present borders—Crane Station, with about one hundred and fifty population; Culver Station and South Raub, the latter having but about fifty people within its limits. The population of this township in 1900 was one thousand and twelve.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Fairfield township is that portion of Tippecanoe county in which the city of Lafayette, the county seat, is situated. It is all that portion of congressional township No. 23 north, and in range 4 west, lying east of the Wabash river. Its history is really the same as that of the city of Lafayette, given elsewhere in this volume. Some of the most fertile and highly cultivated farms within the county are to be found in this township. Population in 1900 was one thousand, six hundred and eight.

The town of Linwood is a suburb of the city and was platted May 2, 1856, by Nathaniel Hull, and since then several additions have been made to the original plat. It was named after Austin P. Linn, a resident of Lafayette. The town was incorporated May 8, 1864, and in 1886 had grown to a population of about a thousand inhabitants. At the date last named the town contained a fine brick school building, two large cooper shops, Greenbush cemetery, a park at the north end of the street car line, but no halls or churches, as it is so close to those in Lafayette. The history at that time mentions the fact that the streets are lighted by kerosene lamps and water was obtained only from private wells. Linwood has always been one of

those peculiar corporations—a town within a city! Its southern boundary is also an oddity, as it is not defined by any street, road, alley or anything visible. Originally, it was supposed to "run cross-lots" between houses and vacant lots, meandering around back yards, terminating at Ninth street, which constitutes the western boundary.

With the passing of time the lines have almost been obliterated and as a town independent it has long since lost its identity.

Elston, another hamlet two miles south of Lafayette, has a population of two hundred and fifty.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry township is just to the east of Fairfield township, on the eastern border line of the county, and south of Washington township. It is one of the few square and regular shaped civil sub-divisions of Tippecanoe county, and contains the full thirty-six sections of land described by the congressional township known as township 23, range 3.

Here as in so many of the counties and townships within Indiana, those who sought out a proper name for this part of the county thought of some military hero. It was named for old Commodore Perry, author of the famous saying, constituting one of his military dispatches, "We have met the enemy and he is ours."

The first white man to locate in this township was Daniel Underhill, who effected his settlement in 1823, locating on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 11. The same year, but a little later, he was joined by Matthias Luce and family, Thomas Mahan, John Hedrick and Henry Kitchen. For two years they were sole occupants, as far as actual white settlers were concerned, and were monarch of all they found within the thirty-six sections, making up what is now styled Perry township.

In 1827 came Charles Sewards with his wife and three step-sons, James H., David and A. J. Patton. The following season the settlement was increased by the coming of William Virgin, Elias and Joseph Girrard, Michael Gunkle, Joseph Buck, John Lesley, John Shively, David Ulery, William Gaddis, Martin Staley and his son John, and Lot Pierson. There were perhaps some others who came to the township between 1828 and 1832, but at present the records do not mention their names.

During 1832 came Thomas Leary, Daniel Peter and Henry Miller (who was familiarly known as "Ohio Henry" to distinguish him from a gentleman of the same name who emigrated from Kentucky at about the same

time). The same year, though much later in the season, came Charles, Mahlon, Sewell, Shockley, Isaac and Joseph Cleaver, all young men, bringing with them their mother and three sisters.

In the autumn of 1828 Daniel Underhill and David Cleaver were elected justices of the peace, and Henry Rerick constable.

The first ground was broken by Daniel Underhill, who also raised the first crop and built the first log house in the township.

John Thompson, who emigrated from Ohio, opened a subscription school in which he was liberally patronized.

The first sermon preached within the limits of Perry township was by Rev. Robert Brown, of Lafayette. His congregation of not to exceed a score of persons assembled in the forest, near Daniel Underhill's house, hence worshiped in "God's first temple" beneath the stately forest kings. The improvised (by Nature) pulpit was a poplar log from which the pioneer minister of the gospel preached an eloquent and forceful discourse. For a number of years religious meetings were held at the farm homes of Ephriam Tucker, William Gaddis, Samuel Lamb and Elias Girrard, by ministers of the United Brethren denomination, the Methodist and Baptist churches, respectively. For further church history of Perry township, the reader is referred to the religious chapter.

The first grist-mill in this township was erected in 1830, by Samuel Lamb; later a corn-cracker was put in operation by Cleaver brothers, and subsequently they added a run of buhrs and ground wheat.

Connected with the first marriage ceremony within the township still lingers an interesting romance.

It was late in the autumn of 1832 when a young couple came to the settlement, both riding on one pony, carrying a small package which contained their sole earthly possessions. They were entire strangers to everyone in the settlement, and none seemed disposed to ask any questions concerning their mysterious arrival in the new country in the condition they arrived there. Speculation, however, was rife concerning their appearance and the singular circumstances surrounding them. Dame gossip at once pronounced them a run-away couple. Their dialect indicated that they came from some foreign shore—their appearance being that of Italians. The young man immediately accepted employment with a number of men engaged in digging the mill-race for Cleaver brothers mill, while the young lady cooked for the men. Within a week after their arrival they were united in marriage by Squire Bush, of Dayton, Indiana. They remained citizens of Perry township for many years, and were highly respected by all who knew them.

The next marriage union in the township was that of Thomas Mahan and Miss Frances Underhill, in 1833; also the same year, at the same time, were united Daniel Peter and Miss Mary Burkhalter.

The first death that saddened the pioneer settlement was a Mr. Roberts, who, while in the employ of Daniel Underhill, in putting the yoke on a vicious ox, received a kick which resulted in his death. The remains of the unfortunate man were buried in the woods near Mr. Underhill's house.

Concerning the schools of the township it may be said that Perry has always been well up to the standard in educational matters, and in 1886 had twelve schools within her borders, and eight months was made the school year. These district schools were presided over by competent instructors, thus the pupils rapidly advanced, thus showing that the people of this portion of Tippecanoe county were fully abreast with all that tended to elevate and instruct the rising young. At this date (1909) there is an enrollment of one hundred seventy-five pupils.

In Perry township the villages and hamlets have never been prosperous, as they are situated so near to the city of Lafayette. Monitor postoffice is located on section 21, has about twenty-five people; Pettit on section 26, about fifty population; Heath, about twenty-five people, and Archerville.

The 1900 United States census gives the population of Perry township at one thousand three hundred and seven. As an agricultural section, few, if indeed any, of the thirteen townships in Tippecanoe county will outrank it. There are many large farms besides the usual number of well tilled smaller tracts. Stock raising has been very profitably followed by many of the people of this part of the county.

SHEFFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Sheffield township is south of Perry, east of Fairfield and south of Washington, with the line of the county for its eastern border. In form it is square and contains thirty-six sections of most excellent land. To become known as the pioneer settler of so goodly a township as Sheffield has come to be, is indeed an honor, and such honor rests on the names of James Paige and Richard Baker, who entered this part of Tippecanoe county in the month of March, 1823. For a week or more their only abode was the wagons in which they had come to the county. In the meantime they set about clearing away a patch of timber land, cut and hewed logs with which to build the cabin. Within two weeks after their arrival in this green, glad solitude, they were cheered by the coming of two families from the East. These

were the Thompson and Luther Corbin families, who located at or near where Wyandot now stands. The next summer came Adam Spring and Mr. Skinner.

In 1824 came Jonathan Lupton, with his family and two brothers, unmarried, and still later came Dr. Timothy Horram, who settled on what later became the Davis farm. In the southern part of the township settled James Wade, whose home was on the banks of Lauramie creek. Late in the same year came William Bush and Samuel McGeorge. The former located near Dayton, while the latter purchased the Richardsville Reserve, in the center of the township, fourteen hundred acres of which was subsequently sold to William Heaton.

In 1825 came in the family of Mr. Carr, who located on the banks of the Wild Cat creek, in the southern part of the township; the families of Alexander and Frank Booher located on Lauramie creek, the Parishes also choosing the same part of the township for their home.

Several families located at Dayton, including the Franchers, Bensys, Chisoms and Wolcott. John Heaton, Andrew W. Ingram and Bruce Wilson came to the township about that date.

FIRST EVENTS.

There always lingers around the first events of any given community a certain interest that even follows down into later generations, and it is for this reason that in this connection will be given some of the more important events styled "first" in this township. The virgin soil was first broken by the plow of James Paige, the first settler, in the early spring of 1823, the first corn being planted by him a few weeks later. Around this corn field was constructed the first rail fence of the township. That autumn he sowed the first wheat planted in the soil of this part of Tippecanoe county, the seed for which he brought from Terre Haute in a pirogue. This pirogue was made at Wyandot, loaded with honey and run out by the Wild Cat creek into the Wabash river, thence to Terre Haute, from which point it was brought back laden with three bushels of wheat, a barrel of flour, and a small supply of groceries. The cutting of that wheat on the Fourth day of July following was the first Fourth-of-July celebration in the township. All the neighbors within a radius of several miles participated in the festivities of the occasion, the crowning feature of which was a bountiful repast prepared by the genial host and his most excellent wife.

The first grist-mill in the township was erected by Carr & Scircle, in 1828, and two years later William Heaton erected a mill on the Wild Cat

creek, near Wyandot. About 1829 a saw mill was built east of Dayton, by Mr. Stafford, who soon after sold and removed from the county.

To James Paige is also due the honor of building the first brick house in the township; this was in 1827, and while rather rude, was much superior to those had by his neighbors.

The first religious meetings in this township were held at the house of James Paige, in the autumn of 1823. The first minister was of the Methodist Episcopal faith—the then venerable Rev. James A. Carnahan. He was followed by Revs. Crawford and Post. The Presbyterians erected the first house for public worship in this township in 1833. (See "Religious Chapter" elsewhere in this book.)

The first school was taught by Mrs. Richard Baker, in 1825. This was a subscription school taught at her own home. On Sunday she converted it into a Sunday school, and there, in addition to the Sunday school lesson, taught the elementary branches to the young. Schools have kept pace with the times and at present the total number of student enrollments in this township is two hundred and twenty-three, while the township is supplied with modern school buildings.

The first marriage in the township was solemnized in the fall of 1825, the contracting parties being James Wade and Mrs. Bailey. The next marriage was that of John Holloway and Miss Emily McGeorge.

The first birth in the township was the daughter born to Mrs. Richard Baker, in the fall of 1824.

The first death in the township was Mrs. Thompson, whose husband and two children followed in less than a month. All died at the house of James Paige. Their coffins were made of puncheons, split from black walnut logs by the neighbors, who bore the remains to their last resting place.

VILLAGE HISTORY.

This township has no large towns, but has had several plattings of villages. In 1827 William Bush divided a portion of his land into town lots, and to such platting gave the name of Fairfield, but it soon developed that there was already another town by the same name in Indiana, and the postal authorities forbid two of the same name within the same state. About the same date Dr. Horran divided eighty acres into town lots and gave it the name of "Marquis." In 1830 David Gregory platted and laid out a north division to the town, and at his suggestion the name was changed to Dayton.

The first merchant in Dayton was Samuel Favorite, who later removed

to Lafayette. David Padan was also among the earliest to engage in merchandising in the place.

Dayton Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, was established at an early day and is still maintained.

Grand Army Post, No. 160, was formed at Dayton in 1882, by Captain J. B. Shaw, of Lafayette. Dayton now contains about four hundred population.

WYANDOT.

This was another town of some importance in this township. It was about 1828, when William Heaton purchased fourteen hundred acres of the Richardsville Reserve, and a year or so later platted the town of Wyandot. The name was suggested by the name of the Indian village of like orthography, and which was about half a mile to the north. This town once figured quite largely as a trading post. A mill was there erected and for a number of years a lively trade was conducted, one of the major industries being the large export of hogs and cattle. But in the seventies the course of the creek was changed, the mill went to decay and the business interests of the embryo town soon went to naught. It is now in the environments of a beautiful farming section.

The churches of Sheffield township are treated in the portion of this volume entitled "Religious Chapter."

The population of the township in 1900 was one thousand two hundred and six.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Until March 10, 1871, the west half of the territory now comprised in Union township was attached to Wayne, the south portion of the east half to Randolph, and the north portion to Fairfield. A movement was inaugurated during the year just named to organize a new township, and after a slight opposition the measure carried. From the fact that its early history is interwoven with that of the parent townships from which it was taken, it is more difficult to trace out its first settlers. Its topography consists, for the most part, of level prairie land, broken occasionally by gentle hillocks. The Little Wea creek flows through the northeastern portion of its territory.

It was in the spring of long ago 1824, when Joseph Hawkins and William Jones entered this fair and fertile domain and planted a crop of corn

and small grains, remained until autumn and returned to their respective homes, but soon came back accompanied by their families. During the same season came in Baker Guest, Polston Stidham, James Ellis and William Dimmitt. These constituted the little colony which passed the first winter alone within this township—the winter of 1824—at least so far as the eastern part of the township was concerned.

The next spring—1825—the settlement was increased by the arrival of John Murdock, John Provault, John Little, Mordecai Mendenhall, Joseph and William Hollingsworth, Abel Jenny, Isaac, Samuel and David Johns, Phineas Heston, James West, Peter Hughes and Dr. Durkee.

The first school in the township was opened in 1826, and ever since the educational interests of this portion of the township have kept pace with the growth of the country. Today (1909) there are good school houses and the township has an enrollment of seventy-five pupils.

The religious element of Union township, especially in the south portion of the territory, is composed of members of the Friends Society, who originally were very numerous. The first meeting house was erected by them in 1827.

A grist mill was put in operation in 1827, by Joseph Hawkins, same being propelled by the fast flowing waters of Wea creek. For three years he controlled the milling industry of the township, and with great profits to himself. It was divided, however, after 1830 with the mill erected by a Mr. Waymire.

The first marriage within Union township was that which united John Huff and Miss Bessie Piatt, in 1826.

Death first visited the newly organized township in 1824, when Miss Harriett Jenny, daughter of Abel Jenny, was called from earth, while the father was absent from home to a grist mill several miles distant.

In 1851 a Farmer's Institute was formed in a school house on the southern line of this township, by the contributions of a few citizens. It was successfully conducted as a private society for two years, with an annual attendance of seventy-five students. Following this a stock company was formed, the capital increased, and improvements made, including a boarding house. A few years later this school was ceded to the Society of Friends, who made further improvements and successfully managed the school several years longer. The original trustees were: P. Ellis, Elihu Hollingsworth, Buddell Sleeper and Milton Hollingsworth. Joseph Fisher was the first principal. This school was still holding its regular sessions in 1887.

Union township contains about twenty-seven sections of land; is in township 22, range 5. Its population in 1900, according to the Federal census, was six hundred and fifty-seven.

The villages platted within Union township are Wea Station, Shadeland and Taylor's Station. These are all very small places, way-stations on the line of railroad through the township, but are convenient trading and mail points for the farming community.

Farmer's Institute, in this township, has a population of one hundred and twenty.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township is the extreme southwestern township within Tippecanoe county. It is bounded on the north by Wayne and Union townships; on the east by Randolph; on the south by Montgomery county; on the west by Fountain county. Its domain covers forty-two square miles, the greater portion of which is level, rich prairie land and now under a high state of cultivation.

Owing to the fact that this was a prairie township, it was not settled as early as the timbered section. In fact the first comers doubted very much whether this land would ever be productive of paying crops. Then timber had to be used for both fencing and fuel. Samuel O. Clark was the first man to demonstrate that this was a suitable section in which to settle for the purpose of building a home. In the year 1824 he located and erected his log cabin, near what has since been known as Clark's Point, or Pin-hook. For two years he was "monarch of all he surveyed." The first ground was broken by the plow and a corn crop planted in 1824. From that time on settlements increased quite rapidly.

In 1826 Lewis Wheeler located on the farm since owned by his son Damas, and William L. Newman settled and built a log cabin in section 26.

In 1829 Jesse Meharry entered a half of section 22, returning soon after to his home in Adams county, Ohio. Two years later he effected his permanent settlement. His brother Daniel also settled on a half section of land in the same township in 1836.

In 1828 Thomas Marks bought a tract of land located partly in Jackson and partly in Wayne townships. The same season came in Dudley Miller, who located on Longlois Reserve.

In 1831 John W. Odell settled at "Odell's Corners," on the farm since owned by his son Washington.

Other early settlers were Andrew Insley, John K. McMillen, Robert Sayers, John Montgomery, Thomas Ezra, James Francis, John Hiett, William Wiles, William Stewart, Samuel Rankin, David Farnsworth, George Kirkpatrick, James K. Stewart and John Shultz.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first religious meetings in Jackson township were held by the Methodists, at the house of William L. Newman, in 1828. For a number of years following services were held at the cabin homes of the settlers.

The first death in the township was James, the son of Levin Wheeler, in 1828.

The first township election was held in 1828, and Levin Wheeler was elected as justice of the peace.

The first church edifice in the township was built by the Methodists in 1855. For further church history the reader is referred to the chapter on religious history elsewhere in this volume.

The first marriage in Jackson township was that which united William L. Newman and Miss Vermilla Wheeler; the exact date is not now known. In 1828 Damas Wheeler married Miss Elizabeth Cain. The same day John Cain and Miss Lucretia Dulin were united in marriage.

The postoffices of Jackson township were among the first improvements needed and had by the pioneers of Jackson township. "Shawnee Mound" and "Sugar Grove" were early—about 1843. At the first named, Jesse Maharry was postmaster, and at the latter named the postmaster was Andrew Insley. In 1871 Odell postoffice was added at Odell's Corners, and in 1877 New Aurora postoffice was established in the south part of Jackson township.

Jackson is without any towns or villages up to this date, except Odell, a postoffice point on section 2, and it has but about fifty people, according to the latest United States census. The township has no lines of railroads traversing its territory either. According to the county school superintendent's reports (1908) there is an enrollment of one hundred eighty-two pupils within the township. The population of the township is about one thousand. It is a rich agricultural section and well settled by an intelligent class of husbandmen.

WABASH TOWNSHIP.

Wabash township, derived from the name of the river which forms its southeastern boundary, contains parts of three congressional townships—

townships 22, 23 and 24. It comprises about forty-eight sections, but is in an irregular shape with five civil townships adjoining it.

James Suit, who came about 1822, was probably the original settler. He did not, however, engage in the usual customary labor of the pioneer, his real occupation being more directly that of a trapper. He had other men in his employ who assisted him in trapping beaver and collecting the wild honey with which the primeval forests of Tippecanoe county were so bountifully supplied. With a cargo of beaver skins and honey he loaded a keel-boat, in which he floated down the Wabash river to Vincennes, and in exchange for these goods brought back a cargo of salt, Mackinaw blankets, dry goods, whisky and general merchandise, which he sold and traded to the Indians in the surrounding country. In 1823 he was joined by Benjamin Cuppy, a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, who embarked in the same enterprise.

In 1824 an addition to the white settlement was made by the coming of Francis Sunderland, who established a ferry at Cincinnatus. For one year he continued to live in his boat, but at the end of that time, failing to realize the net profits which he had hoped to receive, he abandoned it and purchased an eighty-acre farm, which he improved and cultivated. The same year came James Emerson, who bought six lots on the prairie, returning soon thereafter to his home in Pickaway county, Ohio. The land named he did not permanently locate on until 1828.

In 1824 other settlements were effected by James Pierce, James Severson, Peter Caster, John Tolliver, Mr. McGuire, Michael and Philip Hoboy and James McCune.

From 1825 on for a number of years the settlement increased with great rapidity.

The first religious meetings in Wabash township were held in 1828, when services were held by a United Brethren minister at the house of Benjamin Cuppy. The following year religious services were held by the Methodists, the same being conducted by Rev. Emmett, at the home of James Emerson. Later on religious meetings were frequently held at various farm houses in the township.

In 1869 the Methodist people erected a church, but previous to that date services were held by them in the school house known as No. Seven.

The first school in the township was taught by Sanford C. Cox, the well known author. The first school house was built in about 1832. At present the township contains good school buildings, and has an enrollment of two hundred fifty pupils.

As a civil township Wabash was organized in 1829, and an election held with the following results: Justice of the peace, Philip McCormick; constables, John Cuppy and Martin Murphy; supervisor, James Emerson.

The pioneer postoffice of this part of Tippecanoe was kept by James McCune, in 1824, near the present site of West Lafayette, but originally called Chauncey.

To the reference already made to religious meetings in the township, it should be stated that about 1869, the Baptist congregation erected a house of worship, previous to which date services were held at the school house. For the present religious standing of this section of the county, the reader is respectively referred to the religious chapter of this work.

WEST LAFAYETTE.

What is now known as West Lafayette has had different names at various times in the history of the county. At first it was known as Kingston, and the land on which it was platted was largely owned by Jesse B. Lutz, who surveyed and converted it into lots and gave it its original name. Subsequently, however, the Chaunceys, of Philadelphia, located a town on land adjoining, to which they gave the name of Chauncey. Still later the two towns were united into one municipality, styled Chauncey and continued to be so called until recent years, when it has become virtually a part of Lafayette and is called by all "West Lafayette."

Concerning the organization of a town it may be stated that January 2, 1866, the citizens met at the Kingstown school house to consider the propriety of organizing the place as a village, and James H. Marsteller was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Daniel Royse as secretary. They then and there decided to incorporate and call the place a town. The first board of trustees selected from their number Mr. Marsteller as their president. At the first meeting of the trustees the name of Chauncey was adopted. (See history of Lafayette, proper.)

In the history of Tippecanoe, published in 1887, appeared this concerning this town: "Nearly all of the public improvements have been made by the corporate management. Chauncey is rapidly growing, and more residences were erected there than in Lafayette itself. The present population of the place is about two thousand."

As the history of this place is given complete under another head, this description of the origin of the chief town within Wabash township will suffice in this chapter.

PORTER.

The village of Porter is a station point on the railroad, and is on section 44, township 23, range north. Its population is small as compared to other villages in Tippecanoe county, but serves well as a shipping and passenger station.

The population of this township in 1900, including West Lafayette, was four thousand two hundred two.

SHELBY TOWNSHIP.

Shelby township was named in honor of Isaac Shelby, who was appointed to survey and locate a road from Logansport to La Grange, on the Warren county line.

It is situated in the northwestern part of Tippecanoe county, and contains about fifty-three congressional townships. It is noted as being a fertile agricultural section and lands have been highly improved by an intelligent set of soil-tillers, who have brought all to a most perfect and highly productive condition, hence the lands are very valuable. The population of the township in 1900 was one thousand six hundred sixty-two, which has increased in proportion to the steady growth of the entire county.

In regard to the settlement, let it be recorded that in 1828 the principal residents were:

John Cuppy, Job Haigh, John Dolly, William Foster, Joseph Moore, John Brigham, Wendall Brown, Z. Brown, John Foster and William McCrea.

Those who effected a permanent settlement in 1829 were: Moses and John McFarland, Enos Moore, John S. VanNatta, William Layton, Thomas Moore, Henry H. Moore, Wingate Timmans, Joshua Timmans, Benjamin Leichty and Stephen Sappington.

Worthy of mention were settlers named as follows: Abraham Switzer, Benjamin Eastburn, Samuel I. Godman, John White, William Jordan, Jacob Shambaugh and James W. Holliday.

Until 1838 the buildings of Shelby township were made from logs from the nearby forests. During that year John Brigham erected a frame residence on section 29, and other frame structures soon followed his. But he being a man of considerable means, for those days, had better improvements than did his less fortunate neighbors.

MONTMORENCI.

Montmorenci, the only village of Shelby township, is located on section 6, east of the center of the township, and was laid out by Sampson Hinkle, one of, if not the first, merchants in the township. He established a general store in 1830. During that year a man erected a water grist mill on Indian creek. Montmorenci finally became a railroad station point. It now has about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. The church and school history of this township and the village just named will be treated under their proper headings in the general chapters of this volume.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Wayne is on the west line of the county, north of Jackson, east of Union, south of Shelby townships and contain parts of townships 22 and 23, making about thirty-three sections of land, the river Wabash cutting off a part of the northwest corner of the domain that would otherwise make the even thirty-six sections. Its population in 1900 was, according to the United States census reports, one thousand two hundred thirty-eight.

This sub-division of the county was without doubt named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary and Indian war fame. Its northern boundary being the Wabash river, it is at that point somewhat irregular in its shape. Its surface features are level prairie, greatly undulating in places. Before the settlement by the white race, its undergrowth was annually burned by the Indians, thus preventing it becoming a timbered section. In later years, the timber has been permitted to grow on lands not absolutely required for farming purposes.

Up to 1871 Wayne township was included in the west half of the territory now embraced in Union township.

It seems a well settled historic fact that the first white man to invade this portion of Tippecanoe county was Elijah Moore, who came from Bloomington, Indiana, in 1822. Before that time he had been engaged as a brick mason, but having bright visions of the romance and profit of the development of rich, new country, he located at this point. He remained there until winter had depleted his store of provisions, when he was forced to return to his former home. The next spring, however, he again came to the township, and was joined by Lewis Thomas, John McFarland and John Brockus.

During the same year came Samuel Clark, William Brady, Peter Weaver and Moses McFarland.

The survey of the land in the township was effected in 1822, at which time it was sectionized, and again sub-divided into smaller tracts the ensuing year.

At first the settlement was greatly retarded on account of the sickness which prevailed, mostly on account of malaria, and cases of ague and fever were almost in every household. But steadily the hardy pioneers persisted in draining the land, and as the years one by one rolled by, the country was more healthful and the settlement increased more rapidly. The public land sales began at the government land office at Crawfordsville in 1824, after which event this township was advanced in its population to quite a considerable extent. The pioneer settlers here were not obliged to make clearings and literally hew out homes from forest lands, as in many other portions of the county, hence could plant crops at once, and begin to harvest crops, the first of which was planted by Lewis Thomas and John McFarland in 1823. The following year a French trader stopped at the house of Peter Weaver. He had with him some oats, which he fed to his horse, and in consideration of a few bushels of corn, traded Mr. Weaver a portion of his cereal. The oats thus procured were sown, and in due time harvested; but the following year all were surprised to find several varieties of wheat springing up from the stubble that had been made by the oat crop. How the wheat came there was never positively known, but the most plausible theory was that the seed was sown inadvertently with the oats. However, it was regarded as very mysterious by all who witnessed it. So it was that Mr. Weaver raised the first wheat as well as the first oats in Wayne township.

FIRST EVENTS.

The pioneer school was held in 1826 by a Mr. Wiles, on the banks of the Wabash river, near the western extremity of Wea Plain, and the number of scholars was all the house would accommodate.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Emmett, of the Methodist church. A little later religious services were held by Rev. J. A. Carnahan, of Dayton, Indiana. Up to 1837 there was no church building within the township, but that year the Methodist Episcopal people built at West Point, and although it belonged to this denomination it was generously offered to and used by all denominations. Several years later a church was built by the Baptist church, erected in West Point. (See Religious Chapter for full account of the churches of this township.)

George Lutz erected a saw mill in 1831, on Flint creek. To this he added a "corn-cracker," and in connection with his lumber trade ground corn for meal. John Sherry erected a grist mill and distillery on the same creek. He was successful for a number of years, but finally got into an endless litigation which finally ruined his business.

In 1840 a hotel was built, or rather a tavern, as then called, at West Point, by John Fraley, a blacksmith, who conducted the shop as well as the tavern.

In 1826 the first township election was held at the house of Abel Jenny, and, by a majority of the votes cast on this occasion, Mr. Jenny was elected justice of the peace, and John Jones as constable.

The first child born within this township of the white race, so far as is known, was in 1824 to Mrs. John McFarland, who gave birth to a daughter. Later in the same year a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Staley.

The first death was that of the passing away of John Julian, whose remains were buried on his own land.

Wayne township had a population of one thousand two hundred thirty-eight in 1900.

VILLAGE HISTORY.

The town of Granville is in the extreme northern part of this township, three miles west of the ancient town of Ouiatenon, elsewhere described in this volume. The present town was laid out by Thomas Concannon August 23, 1834, and an addition was laid out to it by James Cancannon, who gave it the name it now bears. It is located on the Wabash & Erie canal, and, like many canal towns of earlier days, once gave promise of blooming into a metropolitan place; but on account of railroads, it was nipped in the bud, and now stands as one of the defunct places on the map of Tippecanoe county.

West Point was platted in 1833-34, by Samuel Kiser, and soon thereafter a north addition was made to it by Miles Dimmett. The name given to the place by its founder was Middleton; but as this did not meet the approval of all concerned, including the postal authorities, it was settled by a mass meeting that met for the purpose of changing the original name and at this instance the name West Point was selected. The first store opened in the place was by Henry Banta, in a one-story building built from brick, and for several months he sold goods at this point without opposition, but soon Joshua and Isaac Heath opened a similar store, in which a lively

trade in general merchandise was carried on, and is still. Its population is three hundred.

Grand Army Post No. 39 was organized in West Point, in 1881, by Capt. J. B. Shaw, of Lafayette.

On section 6 a town was platted by Joseph Hall and it was named Glen Hall, but it never grew to the expectation of its founder—was a mere hamlet where but little business was carried on for a time. It still has a place on the maps of Tippecanoe county.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

Randolph township is the central sub-division of Tippecanoe, in the southern tier of townships. It is situated west of Lauramie and east from Jackson township, with both Wea and Union on its north, and bounded on the south by the county line. It contains thirty sections of choice farming land.

As early as the year 1826 this township had the following permanent settlers within its borders: Mr. Buell and family, who first settled on the farm later owned by George W. House, Jr.; Major Ristine, who located on section 19; Judge Wiley, who first settled in the north part of the township (now Wea), subsequently removing to the south part; Judge Allen, who settled on the land since owned by Dr. Simison; John T. Jack, Mr. McDeed, and William Webster, who settled west of Judge Allen, on the same section. Late in the fall of 1828 came George W. House, Sr.

Randolph Lodge, No. 376, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized July 24, 1871, by D. D. G. M. Thomas Underwood, of Lafayette.

Eudora Lodge, No. 130, Rebekah degree of the Odd Fellows order, was instituted October 10, 1874.

A subscription school was taught in this township in 1826, the school term covering a period of about four months each year.

Among the early ministers to proclaim the gospel in this part of Tippecanoe was Rev. Richard Hargrave and Rev. Samuel Brenton, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. J. A. Carnahan, of the Presbyterian denomination, who conducted religious services at intervals in the places before named, and until the year 1835, at private houses, etc. But in that year the Methodist people erected a building for church purposes at Romney, which they occupied until their increasing congregations rendered the building of a new edifice necessary. The first building was later used by the Odd

Fellows as their hall. Religious services were conducted in this church until 1875, when, by donation, a five-thousand-dollar church edifice was constructed, the same being the gift of George W. House, Jr. The Presbyterians built at Romney in 1845. For more on the churches of Randolph township see religious chapter in this book.

ROMNEY AND CORWIN.

These are the only villages within the township. Romney is a flourishing village of about two hundred population, laid out in 1831-2 by Joseph Halstead, who was the proprietor of the land upon which it is situated. He became the pioneer merchant at this point, he having kept a general merchandise store there before the town was incorporated. Among the early merchants, there were William Throckmorton, John Ryan and Isaac Messick. In 1832 a hotel was built by John Mack, and by him conducted for a number of years.

Romney is a station on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway line, and one of the lively trading marts in Tippecanoe county. It now has a population of two hundred. It was originally called Columbia; platted August 29, 1832, by John Peterson.

Corwin is near to Romney and enjoyed at one time considerable trade.

Randolph township is the seat of good school houses, and the last annual report of the county superintendent of schools shows that the total enrollment of pupils within the township was two hundred and thirty-five.

Stock raising in this township has long since been a leading industry and been very profitable to the owners of large farms or ranches.

The township had a population of eight hundred and forty-two in 1900.

LAURAMIE TOWNSHIP.

The first election in this sub-division of Tippecanoe county was held in 1829, previous to the real organization of the township, and in fact before the boundary lines were fixed definitely. It was called Cole township, in honor of James Cole, but it was later changed to Lauramie—reason not known to the present historian. In 1830 a permanent organization of the township was effected, and Hezekiah Hunter was elected justice of the peace.

Lauramie is the southeastern township in Tippecanoe county, and comprises all of township No. 21, range 3, and one-half of range 4 of the same

township, making fifty-four sections of land. It is one of the most highly cultivated and valuable parts of the county. Its population in 1900 was two thousand five hundred and forty-six.

The first settlers in this part of Tippecanoe county were Leonard Anthony, William and Daniel Stingley, Nathan Parsons, Johnson, James and Richard Cole, Jacob Thorn, William Van Horn, Thomas Hewitt and Isaac Wickersham.

The next year, 1829, saw the little settlement increased by the arrival of Hezekiah Enos, Daniel and John Hunter, Henry Wunstaff, Daniel Stoner, Thomas Ellis, Joseph Gladden, George, Samuel, Leonard and Jerry Barcus, all of whom settled near the present town of Stockwell. The same season came George P. Roudebush, locating near Concord, where he was later joined by Joseph Stoner, John Stutsman, George Kessler, Frederick Hanger and Moses Guinn. Thomas H. O'Neal settled about the same time at Monroe.

Schools early had attention by the pioneers above named, and in 1829 Mr. Cormeen opened a subscription school, the first in the township. It was a rude affair and like many another of those early days, the spot where bright intellects gained their first inspirations and training. Among the pupils of this school was he who came to be known as Honorable James Cole, member of the Indiana legislature, and a man of marked power and great influence.

The religion of the pioneer settlers of this township was of the unadulterated type, simple and consistent with the teachings of the man of Galilee. The first services were held by Rev. Vredenburg, at the house of James Cole, Sr., near Stockwell, and until the year 1840 the religious meetings were held from house to house.

In 1832 Daniel Hunter erected a double log house for hotel purposes, on the Indianapolis and Lafayette road. It was a much traveled thoroughfare and he found the business very profitable. Soon a little hamlet sprang into existence, and it was naturally named after the landlord and was styled Huntersville. For a time it grew and prospered up to the most sanguine expectations of its founders; but when the St. Louis & Chicago railroad line passed through the county, leaving it off its route, it went into decay, and now not a vestige of its former greatness (?) exists.

The first birth within Lauramie township, as now described, was the male child born to Mrs. James Cole, the date being in 1829.

The first death in the township was an aged lady—a Mrs. Waters, who

was buried on the farm of James Cole, and was subsequently removed to the Barcus burying ground.

The earliest mail facilities was a postoffice established at the house of Hezekiah Hunter, at Huntersville. He remained in charge of the office until 1838, when George W. Anderson became postmaster, serving eighteen months. The office was then changed to John Kilgore, who remained in charge of the mail until the completion of the railroad, when it was removed to the new town of Stockwell.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The largest town within this township is, in point of population, Clark's Hill, with seven hundred fifty people. It was laid out 1850-51, by Daniel D. Clark, the proprietor of the land upon which it is situated. He gave it its name in honor of his own family name. The first store opened at that point was by E. J. Loveless, who kept a stock of general merchandise, and in addition thereto was largely interested in grain dealing and owned a large warehouse. Other pioneer dealers were: Messrs. Clark, Mitchell & Clark and Alfred Caves, warehouses and stores. The first hotel was opened by James Buckley in 1853, and conducted by him four or five years. Then W. S. Bryant became its proprietor. The first church in the village was the Methodist Episcopal, built under the supervision of Alfred Caves, in 1855, and was also occupied by the United Brethren denomination. In 1866 the Catholic congregation erected a church building, and in 1870, the Christian church was built through the untiring zeal and efforts of Samuel Otterman.

George Wright Grand Army Post was established and numbered 185, in December, 1882, by Capt. J. B. Shaw, of Lafayette.

Stockwell, which is a rival to Clark's Hill, and in the eighties was by all odds the most important place in the township, was platted about 1850. Reuben Baker was the original proprietor. He named his town "Baker's Corners." After a few years he disposed of his land and interest in the hamlet to a company composed of Robert Stockwell, William F. Reynolds, Moses Fowler, Rev. John L. Smith, Hon. Albert S. White and Rev. James Courtney, who prosecuted the work already commenced by Mr. Baker. The name of the town was changed to Stockwell. It was then known that it would become a station point on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad—then being constructed. Its business grew with the county, and it has now come to be a first-class trading place and supplies the ordinary

merchandise wanted by the farmers of that section of the county. Its present population is between five and six hundred.

Monroe, now a hamlet of about three score people, is on the line of the railroad, in the northeast portion of the township, and on the old state road between Lafayette and Indianapolis. It was laid out in December, 1832, by William Major, who owned the land upon which it is located. Prior to railroad times it was a town of considerable importance, and bid fair to become a good town of the county. The railroad diverted the line of trade and its business was forever blighted. The first store operated at Monroe was opened by William McBride, who removed to Illinois about three years later. Reuben Baker then opened a store in the same building, which was later purchased by C. P. Lee. Alexander Hutchinson then bought the building and conducted a grocery store for several years. The pioneer physician of the village was Dr. Benjamin Carter, who located there in 1832. He was succeeded by Dr. M. Baker within a few years. Dr. Umphrey and Dr. Ferguson were also early doctors of Monroe.

Concord, now defunct, was laid out in 1831-32, by James B. Johnson, who owned several thousand acres of land, upon a part of which tract he concluded to found a town. There he erected a mill which was the chief industry of the place. The town was situated on section 2, township 21, range 4 west, in the northwest corner of Lauramie township. Before the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, he enjoyed a favorable prospect of having a town of much importance. At present the section is known only by its being a beautiful agricultural section, with happy farm homes on every side.

Yorktown is another village located on section 21, range 3 west.

The church history of Lauramie township will be found largely in the "Religious Chapter" of this work.

The township now has good public school buildings with an enrollment of five hundred ten pupils within its borders.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Tippecanoe county not having been settled until after the two great wars with England—the Revolution and the war of 1812-14—its military history is confined to the Indian wars, the war with Mexico, the Civil war and the Spanish-American war, all of which are treated in this work. The Indian wars having been mentioned at another place in the work, the other conflicts will be taken up in this chapter in the order in which they were fought, which will bring the Black Hawk war first. It should be said in passing to the subject that in each war in which Indiana, including Tippecanoe county has participated, that she has furnished men and munitions of war equal, if not greater in proportion to her wealth and population, than any other state within the Union, which galaxy of states she has ever upheld and bravely defended. From Gen. William Henry Harrison down through the long list of Civil war soldiers, this state, with others, has furnished her full share of patriotic sons, many of whom have laid down all that was sacred and dear to them—even life itself, and murmured not at the sacrifice made. With the biographies and mention in the general chapters of this work will be found the names of many of the illustrious dead and some who still survive both the conflicts of the war with Mexico and the Civil strife engaged in between '61 and '65.

No generation will look back with shame at the military record of the Hoosier state. Her early pioneers were men of undaunted courage; they were the people who saw the receding forms of savage Indians as they bid a long farewell to their vast and beautiful hunting grounds and wended their way toward the setting sun, to and far beyond the "Father of Waters." They were descendants of the brave and patriotic men who declared and finally gained their independence over the mother country. Then it is not strange that when assailed by traitors at home and outlaws on our southwestern borders, that the people of Tippecanoe county rallied around the flag, which by their devotion and sacrifice has come to be revered as no emblem on earth, *save the Cross alone,* is honored in this the first decade of the twentieth century.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1832 occurred the Black Hawk Indian war, and many troops went to the scene, and the supposed scene of this war. Old Chief Black Hawk and his followers were unwilling to leave the lands on the eastern bank of the Mississippi river, which had been ceded to the United States by a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes held at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

The commanding officer at Fort Dearborn (Chicago) gave out the intelligence that fifteen persons had been murdered on Hickory creek, and that the hostile Indians were assembling within forty miles of Chicago. This news flew with great rapidity.

On Sunday morning, May 18, 1832, the people of the west side of the Wabash river were thrown into great consternation on account of a report reaching them that a large hostile band of Indians had approached within fifteen miles of Lafayette and killed two men. The alarm soon spread through Tippecanoe and adjoining counties. Several brave commanders on the west side of the Wabash, in Tippecanoe county, raised troops to go out and meet the enemy, and dispatched an express to General Walker, with a request that he should hold himself responsible for calling out the militia of this county, to equip themselves instanter, and march to the aid of their bleeding countrymen. Thereupon General Walker, Colonel Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel Jenners, Captain Brown, of the artillery, and various other gallant spirits, mounted their war steeds and proceeded to the army, and from thence upon a scout into the Grand Prairie to discover, if possible, the number, situation and intention of the Indians.

Old men and women and children, to the number of over three hundred, flocked to Lafayette and the surrounding country on the east side of the Wabash river. One incident occurred during this scare and hastily-made stampede that really has a place in the annals of Tippecanoe county. The same is taken from pioneer Sanford Cox's "Old Settlers."

"A Mr. D———, who with his wife and seven children, resided on the edge of Grand Prairie, west of Lafayette, in a locality particularly dangerous, made hurried preparations to fly with his family to Lafayette for safety. Imagine his surprise and chagrin, when his better half told him she would not go one step—and that she did not believe in being scared at trifles, and that in her opinion there was not an Indian within one hundred miles. Importunity proved of no avail and the disconsolate and scared husband and father gathered up all the children except the babe and bid his wife and infant

child a long and solemn adieu, never expecting to see them again, unless perhaps he might find their mangled remains, minus their scalps. On arriving at Lafayette his acquaintances rallied and berated him for abandoning his wife and child in the hour of peril; but he met their jibes with a stoical indifference, averring that he should not be held accountable for her obstinacy. As the shades of evening drew on, Mrs. D——— felt lonely, and the chirping of the frogs and notes of the sad voiced whippoorwill increased her loneliness until she half way wished she had accompanied the rest of the family in their flight. After staying a few hours in the house without striking a light, she concluded that perhaps the old adage 'discretion is the better part of valor,' was true, so she arose, took some bed clothes from off one of the beds, passed out, fastened the door of the cabin, and hastened with her babe on her bosom to a sinkhole in the woods, some few hundred yards from the house, in which she said that she, with the infant, slept soundly until sunrise the next morning."

The little town of Lafayette literally boiled over with people and patriotism. A public meeting was held at the old court-house. Speeches were made by sundry patriotic individuals, and, to allay the fears of the women, an armed police was immediately voted to be called the Lafayette Guards. An organization immediately took place. Thomas T. Benbridge was elected captain and John Cox lieutenant. Captain Benbridge yielded the active drill of the guards to his lieutenant, who had served two years in the war of 1812. After the meeting at the court-house, the guards were paraded on the green, where the Purdue block later stood, and put through sundry military evolutions by Lieutenant Cox, who proved to be an expert drill-master, and whose shrill clear voice rung out on the night air, as he marched and countermarched the troops from where the old paper mill stood to the Main street ferry. Every old gun and sword that could be found were brought into requisition, with a new shine on them.

General Walker, Colonel Davis and Colonel Jenners, with other commissioned and non-commissioned officers, joined in a call on the people of Tippecanoe county for volunteers to march to the protection of the frontier settlers. A large meeting of the citizens assembled on the public square in Lafayette, and over three hundred volunteers, mostly mounted men, with an alacrity that would have done much credit to old veterans, were ready to risk their lives in defense of the frontier.

The first night they camped about nine miles from Lafayette, near the edge of Grand Prairie. After placing out sentinels for the night the troops retired to rest. A few of the subaltern officers, without consulting their su-

perior officers, very indiscreetly concluded to try what effect a false alarm would have upon the sleeping soldiers, and a few of them, with others initiated into the important secret, withdrew to a neighboring thicket, and from thence made a charge on the regular picket guards, who, after hailing them and receiving no countersign, fired off their guns and ran for the colonel's marquee in the center of the encampment. The aroused colonels and their staff, who had been kept in ignorance of the ruse, sprang to their feet, shouting "To arms; to arms!" and the obedient and panic-stricken soldiers seized their guns, and demanded to be led against the invading foe. A wild scene of disorder ensued. Amid the din of arms, firing of guns, and loud commands of officers, the raw militia felt that they had already got into the red jaws of an Indian battle. One of the alarmed sentinels, in getting to the center of the encampment, leaped over a blazing camp-fire, and lit full upon the breast and stomach of a sleeping counsellor of the law, who was no doubt at that moment dreaming of vested and contingent remainders, rich clients and good fees—which in legal parlance was suddenly stopped by the hob-nails in the stogas of the scared sentinel.

The next morning the officer in command administered a salutary reprimand to the getter-up of the false alarm of the previous night—showing the glaring impropriety of such conduct, and the bad consequences that might have resulted from such insubordination, and plainly gave them to understand that if they or others attempted the like again, they might expect the most rigorous penalty of a court-martial.

Monday morning an express was received from his excellency, Governor Noble, of Indiana, to Brigadier-General Walker, approving the measures adopted by our officers, for the safety and repose of our frontiers, and directing him to call out his whole command, if necessary, and supply our men with arms and provisions, procuring them by seizure or otherwise. On the next day four baggage wagons were dispatched, and such stores, provisions, and other articles as were necessary for the comfort and convenience of our fellow citizens in arms were at once loaded for the march westward. Enough provisions were had to last a month.

On Tuesday, May 31st, a fine-looking squad of mounted men from Putnam county, Indiana, commanded by Colonel Sigler, passed through Lafayette for the hostile Indian region; and on the 13th of June Colonel A. W. Russell, commandant of the Fortieth Indiana Militia, passed through Lafayette, with three hundred and forty mounted volunteers, from Marion, Johnson and Hendricks counties. Several companies from Montgomery, Fountain and Wayne counties hastened to the relief of the frontier of Illinois and

Indiana. The troops from Lafayette after marching to Sugar creek, and remaining there a few days without finding an enemy, or very strong probability of finding any east of the O'Plein river, were ordered to return by General Walker.

The troops all acquiesced, except about forty-five horsemen, who filed off, and said they would form an independent company of volunteers and would proceed beyond Hickory creek where the depradations had been committed by the Indians. This company was organized by the election of Samuel McGeorge, a soldier of the war of 1812, captain, and Amos Allen and Andrew W. Ingraham, lieutenants.

Although the main body of troops from Lafayette returned within ten days, yet the alarm among the people was such that they could not be induced for some time to return to their farms, where they were greatly needed to attend to the growing crops.

While this was a genuine "Indian scare," it is not to be wondered at, for it must be remembered that the pioneers of Tippecanoe county and all northern Indiana had not many years prior to this Indian outbreak, been through the horrors of real Indian warfare, and it could not be forgotten by them and their children. However, by the cool-headed way in which the officers and the newspapers of the state handled the matter, and after scouts had been repeatedly sent to and returned from the seat of Indian troubles in Illinois and Wisconsin, where old Black Hawk was finally captured, at Bad Axe creek, the fever and excitement finally subsided and settlers went back to cultivate their new farms.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

From the close of the war with England in 1812-14—the war of 1812, so-called in history—this county was at peace with the nations, up to 1846, when war was declared against the Republic of Mexico, growing out of border difficulties in what is now known as Texas. The Mexicans had intruded and overridden the rights of the citizens of this country to an extent that war had to follow to maintain our rights. The result was the annexation of a large amount of territory to the southwest, including the present state of Texas. That was also a conflict of but about two years' duration. The state of Indiana at that date was financially crippled, and, not looking for war, was illy provided for the equipment of her share of the army required to subdue the Mexican government. The state was compelled to borrow money. The Governor sent out circular letters to the various state

banks, requesting a small loan of each bank. Several banks refused to loan for this purpose, and among these banks may be named the ones at Michigan City and Vincennes, but be it said to the credit of Lafayette that she cheerfully responded, as will be seen by the following correspondence had between the Governor and the Bank of Lafayette:

BRANCH BANK OF INDIANA,
Lafayette, June 11, 1846.

SIR:—Your favor of the 3d instant is at hand and considered by our board of directors last evening. We have a demand for all our money in carrying off the produce to markets, yet our board feels willing to tender a part of the money on hand as a necessary aid in meeting this emergency and have therefore instructed me to advise you that your draft on us for the purpose specified in your communication, will be honored to the amount of, say five thousand dollars ($5,000), relying with full assurance and confidence in the general government making the necessary appropriation for refunding the same at an early period.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BALL,
Cashier.

To His Excellency, James Whitcomb,
Governor of the State of Indiana.

Extortion.—As will be seen by the following from the *Indiana Democrat* files of September 4, 1846, the sutlers in the army at that period were hard-hearted and extortionate in their prices.

"Almost every letter from the volunteers complains of the unmerciful extortion practiced upon them by the army sutlers. It is shameful. In many cases articles of bulk and great weight are necessarily high, but how they could have the face to charge ten cents a sheet for letter paper for the soldiers to write home on, we cannot conceive of. A ream of such paper costs but three dollars, and when sold out at ten cents a sheet amounts to forty-eight dollars. The government has the credit of providing for the wants of her men in the field and it ought to do it and not allow them to be subject to such outrageous extortion."

The records of the various companies sent to the Mexican war are in no way as clear and correct as those of later wars, but from the best possible evidence it is believed that the following is nearly a correct list of the men who served in that war from Tippecanoe county:

John Barth, of Lafayette, who died at Vera Cruz, Mexico, January 4, 1848; Thomas Billingsley, Lafayette, died of yellow fever, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, February, 1848; Joseph Ball, Stark Bethel, John R. Bancroft, who died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, November 8, 1846; Calvin L. Bruner, Felix Brandrey, George W. Blue, who died at Pueblo, Mexico, April 10, 1847; Asa T. Corkins, Henry Cole, Michael Craver, Thomas Cooper, deserted in 1848; Jefferson W. Evans, James Freeman, Peter Gearhart, Edward Galloway, L. R. Hibbard, Joshua H. Howard, died at Camp Washington, March 29, 1847; John Hacketon, from Americus, Martin P. Howard, Joshua Hallowell, George W. Hall, James H. Haltz, Charles E. King, died at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 24, 1847; Barton Lucas, Dennis Lairy, died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, July 7, 1847; Clark Layton, Jacob Loucks, John Loring, Israel More, John Nelson, Jr., Adam S. Ogg, Benjamin Parker, James S. Pierce, died on board the steamer "Prairie Bird," January 1, 1847; Andrew Park, Willis Pruitt, John Ray, James M. Sherry, William Salthouse, William A. Smith, William E. L. Smith, William Simmons, William Thompson, David R. Wheeler, Robert Williams and Thomas H. Wickersham.

The only survivor of the war with Mexico, still living within the county, in July, 1909, was John Fitzsimons, who was living with his daughter, in Lafayette, aged about eighty-three years, but in the possession of all his mental faculties and a good degree of his bodily strength and vigor. He enlisted near Canton, Ohio, in the Third Ohio Regiment, in 1846.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The cause and outcome of the Rebellion which engaged the mind's and heart's best efforts, between April 12, 1861, and April, 1865, from one end of this Union to the other, is a subject well known to almost any student of American history and will not here be related. Suffice to say that attending the scenes of the first volunteering in Lafayette or Tippecanoe county, nothing of great historic interest occurred. Among the first in this county to tender his services to his country at the outset of the Civil war was the county auditor, Chris Miller. It was he who posted the first notice calling for men. He entered the Union army, received a severe gunshot wound in the shoulder, was sick a long time, "was given up to die and finally went into convulsions. While suffering in one of these spasms he straightened out with a tremor as if in the throes of death, when the doctor pronounced him gone. Mr. Frazier, standing by and perceiving that life was not extinct, held his

ear down close to his lips to hear what words he might utter, when poor Miller exclaimed in a faint whisper, 'My God! I am not dead yet!' And he actually recovered, in part, and survived for several years."

Three days after President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the rebellion of the South, John Levering went into the regular service, remaining throughout the entire conflict of more than four years.

The best that can be written, at this late date, of that war as connected with Tippecanoe county, will be from such statements as are found on file in the state and United States adjutant-generals' reports. There were seventeen regiments represented from Tippecanoe county and two batteries of artillery. From out these many companies and regiments went forth to battle many who never returned to the home and fireside of their native state. By the wayside, on the hills, in the morass and in the pestilential swamp, in the Golgothas around the prison pens of Dixie, they sleep unshrouded, uncoffined and unknown, there to rest until the dissolving circles of time shall burst their sealed graves and bid the earth reveal her guilty secrets. No mound marks the spot where their sacred ashes repose today. No gentle hand scatters flowers over their narrow homes. None go to weep where they rest hidden from sight and knowledge, but perchance the busy husbandman plows o'er the spot where they lie in silence, and the wind in the tall grass chants their solemn requiem.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn sound
The bivouac of the dead."

NINTH INFANTRY—THREE-YEARS MEN.

Company A of this regiment contained several patriotic men from Tippecanoe county. Thomas Madden was elected first lieutenant at the organization, and subsequently promoted captain. The colonels of the Ninth Infantry were Robert H. Milroy, who was promoted to brigadier-general within three weeks after mustering; Gideon C. Moody was the other colonel of this regiment. The regiment was first organized as "three-months men," but reorganized at LaPorte, August 27, 1861, for three years' service, being mustered in three weeks later. It was then ordered to West Virginia and remained at Cheat Mountain for winter quarters until January, 1862. During this time the regiment participated in the battles of Alleghany and Greenbrier. In

February of that year it was transferred to Buell's army, and in March participated in the second day's fight at Pittsburg Landing. Later the regiment went in search of Bragg of the Confederate forces, engaging in the battles of Perryville, Danville and Wild Cat Mountain. Still later it fought at Stone's River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and other points less noted in history. At Whiteside, Tennessee, the regiment re-enlisted, December 12, 1863. They then took a short furlough, after which they engaged in the famous Atlanta campaign, and were at the hard-fought battles of Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesborough and Lovejoy. It then pursued Hood and fell back into Tennessee, and engaged at the fight at Columbia, the contests at Franklin and Nashville, chased Hood as far as Huntsville, Alabama, and after being ordered to various other points, it was finally, after the close of the war, sent to Louisiana and Texas, being mustered out of the United States service, in September, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY—THREE-MONTHS MEN.

The Tenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers was organized and mustered into service for three months at Indianapolis, as early as April 25, 1861—within ten days of the time the first gun of the Rebellion was sounded. Joseph J. Reynolds, of Lafayette, and a colonel in the regular army, was appointed colonel of this regiment, and afterward promoted, by reason of great merit and bravery, to brigadier-general. William C. Wilson, also of Lafayette, was major, and Joseph C. Suit, adjutant. Company A was mainly from Tippecanoe county. Of this Chris Miller was appointed captain, John E. Naylor, first lieutenant, and Alvin Gray, second lieutenant. Of Company C, also largely from this county, John W. Blake was captain, Joseph C. Suit, first lieutenant, and Samuel H. Shortle, second lieutenant. Of Company D, William C. Wilson was commissioned as captain, afterward promoted to major; Alexander Hogeland, first lieutenant, later was captain; John Brower, second lieutenant.

Of Company E, William Taylor was captain, John A. Stine, first lieutenant, promoted to captain; Henry C. Tinney, first lieutenant, John Lowrie, second lieutenant.

June 19th the regiment, accompanied by the Eighth Regiment, left Indianapolis for Parkersburg, West Virginia, joining General Rosecrans' command, near Rich Mountain, camping at its foot July 10th. The next day they met the enemy's pickets and routed them. It was at this place that Capt. Chris

Miller received his wound, from which he later died. The Tenth then took a position behind the hill until ordered to charge on the enemy's works, which was done in gallant style, resulting in the rout of the enemy and the loss of his guns. After the battle the Tenth was ordered to Indianapolis and was mustered out July 28th.

September 18th it was reorganized as a three-years regiment, with Mahlon D. Manson, of Crawfordsville, as colonel, who was the following spring promoted to brigadier-general. During the career of the regiment in the field, William B. Carroll, of Lafayette, was promoted from captain to major and lieutenant-colonel and colonel. William E. Ludlow was adjutant; Charles F. Wiltsch, quartermaster; Marsh B. Taylor, promoted from captain to lieutenant-colonel; Louis Johnson succeeded Colonel Carroll as captain of Company E and Jasper N. Russell succeeded Johnson.

The first battle fought by this regiment after its reorganization was that of Mill Springs, where it achieved an enviable reputation, at one time saving the day. It then took part with Buell in the march to the Tennessee river; next in the siege of Corinth; then chased Bragg through Kentucky, engaging in the battle of Chaplin Hills, at Perryville; participated in the famous battle of Chickamauga, when Colonel Carroll was killed; afterward that portion of the regiment that had re-enlisted in January, 1864, marched with Sherman's forces upon Atlanta, taking part in the numerous engagements of that campaign. After this the regiment was divided; some were mustered out at once and the remainder July 28, 1865.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

This was originally organized as one of the six regiments of state troops, at Lafayette, in May, 1861, and reorganized June 14th following for the three-years service. George D. Wagner, its first colonel, was promoted to brigadier-general, and Gustavus A. Wood, of Lafayette, succeeded him; Salem F. Fry was quartermaster; John M. Youart, surgeon; Henry F. Jennings, second lieutenant of Company G. Company K, wholly from Tippecanoe county, had officers as follows: Captains, John B. McCutchin, C. Z. Bedford; first lieutenants, C. Z. Bedford and John M. Jones; second lieutenants, H. C. Holibird, James S. Case, John M. Jones, Tip W. McClure and George W. Clark.

Upon being forwarded to the front it first pursued the fleeing enemy after the battle of Rich Mountain, and captured many; then assisted in the repulse of General Lee, battle of Greenbrier, General Buell's campaign, battle

of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battle of Perryville; was at the battle of Stone's River, in which fierce battle the regiment lost one hundred and ninety-seven officers and men out of four hundred and forty engaged; also participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing two hundred and two out of the three hundred and thirty-four engaged; marched to Knoxville and did garrison duty at Chattanooga. The Knoxville march was severe, and the sufferings of the men were great. Some of the men re-enlisted in February, 1864, and were mustered out the following June. A detachment of veterans and recruits left behind were finally discharged in August, 1865.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

This regiment was also organized at Lafayette, in July, 1861. Under its first organization the officers who were volunteers from Tippecanoe county were: William C. L. Taylor, colonel, promoted through the various grades from first lieutenant; Israel N. Stiles, adjutant, afterward promoted major of the Sixty-third Regiment. Of Company G, which was from Tippecanoe county, W. C. L. Taylor and Henry Quigley were first lieutenants (Quigley was killed May 12, 1864); William P. Thompson, also first lieutenant; William B. Brittingham, Stephen E. Bartholomew, Isaac V. C. Ensey and William Zimmerman, second lieutenants. This regiment took part in all the engagements on the left of the Army of the Potomac, from Hatcher's Run to the fall of Richmond, and took part in all the battles up to the surrender of the Army of Virginia. Its last engagement with the enemy was at Clover Hill, April 9, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

This was the first German regiment, as such, from Indiana, and was largely recruited from Tippecanoe county, especially Company G. The colonels of the regiment were August Willich, Henry von Treba and Francis Erdelmeyer, all of Indianapolis. Of Company G, Peter J. Welschbillig, of Lafayette, was captain; William N. Bruckner and Louis Kimmel, both of Lafayette, were first lieutenants. The regiment was organized through the exertions of Colonel Willich, a distinguished officer of the German Revolution of 1848. It was at camp at various points in Kentucky from September, 1861, until the following December, when it was assigned to picket duty on the south side of Green river. While there, one company repulsed a large force of the enemy; the latter being found in the vicinity in still larger numbers, Lieutenant-Colonel Von Treba assumed command of the regiment and

drove the Confederates entirely from the field. For this prompt action the regiment was highly complimented in special orders by General Buell and Governor Morton, and the name "Rowlett's Station" directed to be placed on the regimental colors. Subsequently this regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, pursuit of Bragg, battle of Stone's River, skirmish at Liberty Gap, battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the engagements at Resaca, Allatoona Hills, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, etc. After this the regiment was somewhat broken up, transferred, etc., a small portion going to Texas and there remained until late in the autumn of 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company E of this regiment was mostly from Tippecanoe county. Of the citizens enlisting in this company at Lafayette the following were officers: Patrick Toban and John Swift, captains; Edward Galligan, Owen Daily and Charles Rock, first lieutenants; Owen Dailey and Charles Rock, second lieutenants. This was the first Irish regiment of the state of Indiana. The colonels were John C. Walker, of Laporte; Bernard F. Mullen, of Madison, and August C. Tassin, of Leopold; John E. Balfe, of Lafayette, was major and then lieutenant-colonel and William Flinn, quartermaster. This regiment was mustered in December 11, 1861, at Indianapolis. Its principal engagements and duties were the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, including the battle of Perryville; at the battle of Stone's River, where it lost one-third of its number; was at the battle of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, sustaining a heavy loss. It also took part in the Atlanta campaign; a severe bayonet charge at Kenesaw Mountain; guarded the supply train of the Fourth Regiment; was in the battles of Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville, was with Sheridan's army in Texas until September, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

The Fortieth Indiana Infantry Regiment was organized at Lafayette, December 30, 1861, with William C. Wilson as colonel. He resigned the following spring and was succeeded by John W. Blake, promoted from the office of lieutenant-colonel. James N. Kirkpatrick, of Stockwell, lieutenant-colonel, was drowned in Bear river, Alabama, June 8, 1862. Henry Leaming, of Romney, was promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel, and thence to colonel. Henry C. Tinney was adjutant; Boyce K. Sample, James W. Beasley and William P. McKinsley, quartermasters; Allen D. Beasley, chap-

lain; Robert M. O'Ferrall and Elias B. Glick, surgeons; Allen Walton and John S. Riffle, assistant surgeons.

Of Company A, James N. Kirkpatrick, Charles T. Elliott and Samuel G. Webb, all of Tippecanoe county, were captains. Kirkpatrick was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and finally drowned; Elliott was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. Thomas M. Goldsberry and Adelbert D. McLain, both of Stockwell, were first lieutenants; Goldsberry was promoted to captain of Company D.

Of Company B, Orpheus C. Harvey was captain.

Of Company C, the captains were (from Tippecanoe county) Henry Leaming, De Witt C. Wallace and Allison Clark; first lieutenants, John W. Wilson, Allison Clark and Henry Fleek; second lieutenants, De Witt C. Wallace, George S. Foreman, Allison Clark and Samuel Thorrel.

Of Company D, the captains were Jackson Caster, William L. Coleman and Thomas M. Goldsberry. Coleman was lost on the steamer "Sultana," April 28, 1865. The first lieutenants were John Murphy, William L. Coleman, Samuel C. White, Christian M. Nisley and William C. Winner; second lieutenants, A. L. Brown, W. L. Coleman, S. C. Waite and Isaac Gentis.

Of Company G, the captains were James K. Keiser, who died in May, 1862; Absalom Kirkpatrick, who was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and Cyrus H. Kirkpatrick. First lieutenants, Absalom Kirkpatrick, James Henry Reese, James W. Beasley and Johnston Ford; second lieutenants, Jacob F. Marks, John C. Wheeler, Cyrus H. Kirkpatrick, James W. Beasley, Johnston Ford and Joseph Hamilton.

Of Company H, the captains were William H. Bryan, Alfred Cole and Robert C. Lane; first lieutenants, Alvin Gay, John C. Barnhart, Robert C. Lane and Lewis W. Goddard; second lieutenants, John Longwell and David Bryan.

Of Company I, Jacob F. Marks, of West Point, besides two others from adjoining counties, were captains; Erasmus Vickery and Giles R. Manwarring, first lieutenant; Mark Dwire, second lieutenant.

Of Company K, Daniel Royse was first lieutenant and Jacob Shafler, second lieutenant.

Tippecanoe county was more solidly represented in the Fortieth Regiment than in any other command. Its first movement was with Buell's army to Bowling Green and Nashville, and thence into Alabama. Returning to Louisville, it pursued Bragg's army hotly through Kentucky, and went to Nashville. Engaged at the battle of Stone's River, with considerable loss.

Was reorganized and engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and wintered in 1863-4 in East Tennessee, during which time it re-enlisted as a veteran organization and enjoyed a furlough. The following spring, in Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard's corps, it participated in all the movements in the Atlanta campaign. After serving on guard duty at Chattanooga for a time, it went to Nashville and engaged in the battle of that place, remaining there until it pursued Hood as far as Huntsville. It then returned to Nashville and remained there until June, 1865, when by way of New Orleans, it was sent to Texas, to there become a part of Sheridan's army of occupation until it had closed its military service.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Company E in this regiment contained a number of volunteers from the northern portion of Tippecanoe county. Charles F. Fisher, of Battle Ground, was promoted through the various grades to that of captain. The celebrated Graham N. Fitch was colonel of the regiment, whose movements were along the Mississippi river.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized to be raised December 31, 1861, and to rendezvous at Covington with James McManomy, of that place, as commandant of the camp and John S. Williams, of Lafayette, as adjutant. A detachment of rebel prisoners having been quartered at Lafayette, the enlisted men at Covington were ordered here to guard them; and February 21, 1862, Companies A, B, C and D were organized as a battalion, with Mr. Williams as lieutenant-colonel. Soon afterward it was transferred to Indianapolis and placed on duty at Camp Morton, guarding prisoners. August, 1862, it engaged in the battle of Manassas Plains, or Second Bull Run. Returning to Indianapolis in October, the regiment was completed in its numbers and organization and Mr. Williams promoted to the colonelcy. Four of the companies were detached as provost guards, and the remainder were ordered to the front, December 25, 1863. After the middle of the following month several companies were concentrated at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, under the command of Israel N. Stiles, and February 25th marched for Knoxville, Tennessee. After considerable marching and the performance of several minor duties, they joined the Atlanta campaign, under Sherman, in April, 1864. In this campaign they were much of the time at the front and lost

very heavily. Likewise it was efficient in the campaign after Hood. Next it was on duty along the Atlantic coast and in North Carolina. The four companies first enlisting were mustered out May 20, 1865, and the others—six in number—June 21, 1865. Israel N. Stiles was brevetted brigadier-general, and became an eminent lawyer in Chicago. Other Tippecanoe county men of this regiment were John A. Brewster, captain of Company A, and Rufus R. Glick, first lieutenant, who succeeded him in the captaincy.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

August 16, 1862, this regiment was mustered into service and contained a few men only from Tippecanoe county. Samuel C. Kirkpatrick, of Stockwell, was the lieutenant-colonel; Adam Pinkerton, major; Jesse Hill and John R. Eddy, both of Lafayette, chaplains; Eddy was killed at Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 24, 1863; Elias B. Stearns, of Lafayette, assistant surgeon. In Company A, Mark A. Shaffenburg was second and then first lieutenant. In Company C, James E. Robinson was captain; John Glaze was second lieutenant, then first, and finally captain of the company; Frank B. Everett, Edward A. Cutshaw and George Ruger were first lieutenants. The same were, aside from Geiger, second lieutenants. In Company G, the captains were Adam Pinkerton, promoted to major, John B. Crick and Jacob W. Gladden; Crick was promoted, as was also Gladden. William R. Jewell, Ephraim B. Martin and Augustus W. Lane, second lieutenants. In Company K, James H. Whitcomb and Carey M. Layne were second lieutenants.

The first service rendered by this regiment was in the pursuit of Bragg's forces through Kentucky. In January, 1863, upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, it was ordered to be mounted and to serve as mounted infantry. It made several scouts from Murfreesboro, and captured horses enough to mount the entire regiment. The men were armed with Spencer rifles, and were a part of what was known as the Wilder Lightning Brigade. They were prominent in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Rock Springs, Georgia, Chickamauga, pursuit of Wheeler, driving him out of middle Tennessee; was at Mooresville, Alabama, the Meridian raid, the Atlanta campaign, capture of Salem and Montgomery, Alabama, and of Columbus and Macon, Georgia, and finally in the pursuit of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, one detachment being near him when he was finally captured. The regiment was mustered out in June, 1865. They entered the service of their country with nine hundred and seventy-eight men and lost during the war four hundred and thirty-one men.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Lafayette in the month of August, 1862, with Orville S. Hamilton, of Lebanon, as colonel; Jasper M. Dresser was major and then lieutenant-colonel; Allen M. Walton, assistant surgeon; Francis J. Mattler, captain of Company B; James Gregory and Thomas A. Odell, captains of Company C; William C. Lambert and James R. Carnahan, captains of Company I, and Jesse Carter, first lieutenant of Company K.

This regiment was immediately ordered to Kentucky to repel the invasion of Bragg and Kirby Smith, who were threatening Louisville and Cincinnati; but on account of the slowness of the general in command, they were compelled to undergo a great amount of hard marching without reaching the enemy. Later they were engaged in the battles of Stone's River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, then passed the winter of 1863-64 in long and fatiguing marches and scouts. The following season they were engaged in the Atlanta campaign, taking part in all the great struggles of the same, including Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro. The regiment was finally mustered out in the month of June, 1865.

NINETIETH REGIMENT, OR FIFTH CAVALRY.

Company L of this regiment was composed of Tippecanoe men. Chauncey H. Thompson was captain, and then major; Edward N. Elliott, second lieutenant, finally promoted to rank of captain; Peter L. Longlois, second and first lieutenant; Johnson I. Vaughan and Irvin A. McCullough, first lieutenants; William B. Chambers and William R. Hulland, second lieutenants.

This regiment was organized in Indianapolis in August and September, 1862, and soon Felix W. Graham was made its colonel. The various companies were ordered to the front at different times, did much heavy fighting, captured many prisoners, and drove many rebels beyond the Cumberland river. By July, 1863, the regiment was commanded by Thomas H. Butler. It next gave chase to Morgan, seriously weakening him. Going to east Tennessee, it was the first Union regiment to enter Knoxville. It became involved in a severe struggle at Blountville and Rheatown and lost heavily. After running to different points and engaging in heavy skirmishes, it took part in a regular battle at Blain's Cross Roads. Afterward it participated in the battle of Dandridge. Marching into Georgia, it became a part of Gen-

eral Stoneman's command, and in a severe encounter all the command was ordered from the field except the Fifth Indiana Cavalry Regiment, and the latter was consequently captured by the enemy. The portion of the regiment that had been dismounted and left near Decatur was then attached to the infantry service, by General Sherman. After other service for a few months the regiment by portions was mustered out.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY—MINUTE MEN.

In July, 1863, when Morgan made his raid through Indiana, Governor Morton issued an order or special call for volunteers to resist the rebel raiders. Within forty-eight hours, sixty-five thousand men in the state tendered their services. Thirteen regiments and one battalion were accepted, among them the One Hundred and Eighth from western Indiana, consisting in great part of Tippecanoe county citizens. Among the more prominent of these were Col. William C. Wilson, Adjt. Charles H. Test, Capt. William Taylor, First Lieut. Robert C. Gregory, Second Lieut. Edward C. Bush, of Company A; Capt. James R. Walker, First Lieut. James W. Cole and Second Lieut. H. C. Lefever, of Company E; Capt. Richard Benbridge, First Lieut. Samuel Baird and Second Lieut. T. J. Levering, of Company F; Capt. Peter J. Welshbillig, First Lieut. George Ruger and Second Lieut. Joseph Spitsnagle, of Company H. The regiment was ordered to Cincinnati, Ohio, and returned without being called into action, as Morgan had been captured and the raid ended.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY—SIX MONTHS.

This regiment was mustered into service in August, 1863. William C. Kise, of Lebanon, was colonel. Companies E and I were from Tippecanoe county. Archibald McCurdy, of Lafayette, was captain of Company E; Sylvester C. Loveless, of Clark's Hill, captain of Company I; of the latter company, Abraham A. Carter was first lieutenant, and Jerome R. Watson second. The first duty of this regiment was to guard the United States arsenal at Detroit. Going South it fought the rebels at Blue Springs, driving them from their position. After constructing fortifications, defending passes, etc., it participated in the battle of Walker's Ford, December 2, 1863. It was next engaged in the mountain regions of east Tennessee, during which time the regiment was much reduced by sickness and was mustered out in February, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company A of this regiment contained a number of men from Tippecanoe county. Isaac L. LaFlesh, captain, was succeeded by Robert H. Martin; George A. Mark, first lieutenant, and Frank Clemens, second lieutenant. The regiment in the field was principally engaged in Alabama, southern Tennessee, etc., in pursuit of Hood in Missouri and Kansas.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—ONE-HUNDRED-DAYS MEN.

Eight regiments were raised in Indiana during the spring of 1864 to serve for one hundred days, in conjunction with troops similarly raised in neighboring states, in order to relieve a large number of veterans in the field from garrison and guard duty. Of Company A, William D. Lee was captain; Cromwell Timmons, first lieutenant, and John W. Lewis, second lieutenant. Of Company D, Leroy W. Greene was captain; John Underwood, first lieutenant, and Orin R. Sparks, second lieutenant. Of Company G, John B. Wagner was captain; Henry Manler, first lieutenant, and Jacob Miller, second.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

December 20, 1864, a call was made for eleven regiments of infantry to serve for one year. One of these was raised from what was then known as the eighth congressional district of Indiana, and was numbered One Hundred and Fiftieth, with Marsh B. Taylor as colonel. It was ordered to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and thence to Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson's Station and Jordan's Springs, where it was mustered out. The most prominent men from Tippecanoe in this regiment were Colonel Taylor, Adjutant Archibald McCurdy, Chaplain Russell D. Utter, Surgeon Green C. Beeks, Assistant Surgeon James P. Wallace; of Company A, Captain Adam O. Behm, First Lieut. Henry G. Ellsworth, Second Lieut. Stein G. Orth; of Company B, Capt. Charles F. Howe, First Lieut. David E. Earhart, and Second Lieut. Joseph Burquin; of Company D, Capt. Carey M. Lane, First Lieut. Oliver S. Wooley and Second Lieut. A. C. Jennings; of Company F, Capt. John C. Boswell and Capt. Mathew A. Berryhill, First Lieut. Edward W. Pampel, and Second Lieut. Everett Cawood; and of Company K, Capt. Emil H. Langhaus, First Lieut. William B. Gregory, and Second Lieut. Jesse D. Wallace.

TENTH BATTERY—LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captains—Jerome B. Cox, William A. Naylor, Ferdinand Mayer; first lieutenants—Thomas Heron, Jr., William H. Cox, Alfred Cosner, Hugh S. Engle, David G. Blodgett; second lieutenants—Charles E. Dubois, John C. Clifford, William Cheney, Jehu Ellis. This battery was mustered into service January 25, 1862; on the field it assisted in the capture of Nashville, battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, campaign through northern Alabama and southern Tennessee, repelling General Bragg's forces from Kentucky, battle near Murfreesboro, siege of Chattanooga, battle of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, campaign against Atlanta, in duty at Decatur and Huntsville.

SIXTEENTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captains—Charles A. Naylor, Charles R. Deming, Benjamin W. Livermore; first lieutenants—Henry F. Jennings, Claudius Dutiel, John S. Patton, Benjamin R. Cunningham; second lieutenants—Frederick Strum, Samuel M. Wilson, James C. Chidester, Frederick W. Hoff and others.

The Sixteenth Battery was mustered in March 24, 1862, taken to Washington, District of Columbia, participated in the battle of Slaughter's Mountain; skirmishes along the Rappahannock, in one of which, with but four effective guns, it withstood the concentric fire of sixteen of the enemy's guns for nine hours; skirmishes at Sulphur Springs; battle of Groveton; defense at Washington; battles of South Mountain, Antietam; skirmishes at Snicker's Gap, Virginia, and was mustered out June, 1865.

LOYAL CITIZENS AND OTHERS.

In Tippecanoe, as most every county in the country, there were loyal and disloyal characters at work, either to build up or destroy the Union. There were here found members of the Knights of the Golden Circle and an opposition to President Lincoln and the Republican administration. There were some arrests made for disloyal expressions made by "copper-heads" who in cases were imprisoned a short time. Drafts were made under all three of the general orders for drafting; but there was no opposition to this military process in Tippecanoe county.

While the soldiers were in the field, those who remained at home and who possessed the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the flag were kept busy

attending to the wants of the families represented at the firing front. Where the "war widows" and children were unable, the townships and county provided for their support. Aid societies and festivals of every conceivable sort, where money could be raised, were the order of the day. Money and supplies were forwarded to the battle fields and to the hospitals in large amounts. One must have lived in the days of that long-drawn-out war in order to get a true conception of the suffering and sacrifice, in both treasure and blood, that it cost to settle for all time the question of "States Rights" and human slavery on American soil.

The number of men furnished from Tippecanoe to suppress the Rebellion was seven thousand, three hundred—a good sized army of itself.

WHAT IT COST THE COUNTY.

The "minute books" of the county commissioners of Tippecanoe county for the years during the Civil war period have many entries concerning appropriations and payments of large bills for the enlistment and support of the soldiers who went to the front from this county. The minutes of the June session of 1863 disclose the fact that the board, up to that date, had paid out over nineteen thousand dollars for this purpose.

From February to April, 1864, all soldiers who volunteered from this county received one hundred dollars bounty, and the number who took advantage of this sum was one hundred and eighty-seven. Being short of funds, a warrant was issued for this sum and the same drew six per cent. interest until paid.

May 2, 1864, the county commissioners borrowed ten thousand dollars of John Purdue to help pay the indebtedness caused by the war. This drew six per cent. and was to be paid within two years.

It was also in May, 1864, that four hundred and eighty men were called into the field for one hundred days from this county. Each was allowed fifty dollars from Tippecanoe county as a bounty; and each soldier's wife was given one dollar a week and each child, under twelve years of age, was granted fifty cents a week, while the volunteer received his thirteen dollars per month while in the service of his country.

Again in 1863—that darkest of all days in the Rebellion—this county was compelled to borrow fifteen thousand dollars from the First National Bank. The soldiers also loaned (or went without the money due them) to the amount of seven thousand, seven hundred dollars, this sum coming from one hundred and fourteen soldiers.

The record shows that in 1864 the soldiers' bounty had reached an aggregate of fifty-six thousand, four hundred dollars in this county.

Another entry in the 1864 minute book states that forty-one thousand dollars was needed at one of the board's sessions in order to balance the "Military Appropriation Account" in Tippecanoe county.

After the January call in 1865, by President Lincoln, for three hundred thousand more troops, the county commissioners agreed to pay volunteers the sum of four hundred dollars bounty. Jacob Pyke was appointed provost marshal, who, with three citizens from each township, were to look after the matter of bounties and the payment of the same at date of enlistment.

These items are but a part of the expenditures noted in the county records of this county from 1862 to 1866.

Prominent among the officers of the Regular army and volunteer service, who went from, or have been citizens of Tippecanoe county, are the following:

Brigadier-General Joseph J. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Johnson, Major of Marine Corps Henry G. Ellsworth, all of the Regular army; and Brigadier-General Isaac N. Stiles, Colonel W. B. Carroll, Tenth Regiment; Colonel W. C. Wilson, Fortieth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiments; Colonel W. C. L. Taylor, Twentieth Regiment; Colonel M. B. Taylor, Tenth Regiment; Colonel C. G. Thompson, Seventy-second Regiment; Colonel G. O. Behm, One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment; Colonel Job Vanatta, Fifteenth Regiment; Col. James Tullis, Seventh Regiment, Iowa volunteers.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Tippecanoe county furnished her full quota of volunteers during that short, but decisive, war with Spain in 1898. That war was officially declared by President William McKinley, April 25, 1898. As soon thereafter as the demand was made by the governor of Indiana, troops were in readiness. The volunteers were made up here as all over the country, by drawing upon the National Guards. Five regiments went from Indiana, the One Hundred and Sixtieth being the one in which most of the Tippecanoe men served. These National Guard regiments changed their old numbers for the ones of the Civil war—commencing to number where the Civil war regiments left off, thus the Third Regiment, the first to be mustered, took on

the name of "One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Regiment of Volunteer Infantry," and so on through the list of regiments.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth was largely from this and adjoining counties and had previously been styled the Fourth Regiment of National Guards. It was made up of men from Marion, Decatur, Warsaw, Lafayette, Tipton, Bluffton, Ossian, Columbia City, Huntington, Anderson and Logansport.

This regiment arrived at Camp Mount, April 26, 1898, under order from the Governor, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States, and after a most rigid physical examination of both officers and men, the regiment passed muster and became soldiers of the United States, in fact. May 16th the regiment left Camp Mount and proceeded to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Georgia, where it arrived May 18th. There it received orders to proceed to Porto Rico and left camp July 28, 1898, going to Newport News, Virginia, at which place they arrived July 30th, but there received orders to not proceed to Porto Rico, but later was ordered to Camp Hamilton, Kentucky, where they remained until November 9th. Two days later the regiment was in Columbus, Georgia, where it continued until January 15, 1899, and was ordered to proceed in three sections to Matanza, Cuba, where they were united January 27th, and went into camp and remained in Cuba until March 27, 1899, and then had orders to proceed to Savannah, Georgia, to make preparations to be mustered out. The regiment arrived at Savannah March 29th, and on April 25th was fully mustered out.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this regiment were as follows:

Colonel, George W. Gunder; lieutenant-colonel, William L. Kiger; majors, Lawrence E. Harter, John J. Bockman, Edward P. Miller; surgeon, John J. Kyle; adjutant, Henry F. McFeely; quartermaster, Ran som Allen; chaplains, Welford D. Weaver and William J. Vigus.

Company C of this regiment was made up by men from Tippecanoe county, largely. This command, as Guards, had been organized June 25, 1895. Its officers were: Captain, Thomas R. Marks, Lafayette; first lieutenant, James L. Glasscock; second lieutenant, Charles A. Hubbard, Lafayette; first sergeant, Albert M. Hopper, Lafayette; quartermaster sergeant, Leander J. Penrod, Lafayette; sergeants, Gilbert P. Newsom, W. Newton, John C. McGrath, Lafayette; John P. McCauly, same place, and Fred S. Hencke. The corporals were George A. Duffy, Lafayette; John Madden, Romney; John T.

Hogan, Lloyd Lucas, and Oliver P. Throckmorton, of Lafayette. The musician was Amos Mitchell; artificer, William H. Mills; wagoner, George Nichols.

The company consisted of the above officers and ninety-two private soldiers. They all returned, suffering no loss by death. While they saw no fighting, they were well qualified and bore well their part in the great army that was placed in the field ready for active duty within an almost unheard-of time. That short war decided many great international questions and has placed the country higher among every nation on the globe. It was fought to protect the humane interests at stake in Cuba, and was the direct result of the sinking of the battle-ship "Maine," but really was caused by the three-hundred-year yoke of oppression upon the part of Spain among her subjects in Cuba, which cause this country could stand no longer as a Christian, civilized nation. It proved to be a war on the waters, more than upon land, and was suddenly terminated when Admiral Dewey sighted and sank the Spanish fleet off the coast of Manila.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

There are at least five Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Tippecanoe county—they are as follows: One at Conroe named Jacob Kesler, who died August 12, 1843, aged eighty-six years; Jacob Lane, Nathan White, George Rank and George Stoner, all interred in Greenbush cemetery, Lafayette.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The following soldiers of the war of 1812-14 are interred in the cemeteries at Lafayette: David W. Parker, Thomas Rogers, William Barbee, John Golden, Truman Bates, John Redfourn, William Cunningham, R. W. Thompson, William Ruby, James Emerson, Capt. A. F. Knight, W. E. Rank, David Henderson, Archibald Hatcher, Lemuel De Vault, Charles B. Naylor, Andrew Hickenlooper, Elias Bedford, Abraham Fry, William Taylor, Philip Weaver, William Bullock, Newbury Stockton, Peter Leslie, William Wood, Thomas Goldsbury, William G. Emerson, Isaiah Hannold, Hiram Bales, John Schmidt, Robert Marshall, Zebulon M. P. Hand and———— Stuart. All but two or three of the above are resting within the enclosure of Greenbush cemetery.

SOLDIERS OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR—1832.

At this date (1909) there are interred in the cemeteries of Lafayette the following Black Hawk war soldiers: Joseph Goldsbury, William M. Jenners, Maj. Daniel Mace, John L. Pifer, Obed Underhill, Benjamin Bowers, Gen. Jacob Walker, John McCormick, John Taylor, John Pettit, Samuel C. Armstrong, Washington G. Glaze, John Gouldy.

UNION SOLDIERS OF CIVIL WAR.

Of the seven thousand soldiers who went from Tippecanoe county and helped save the Union from 1861 to 1865, over six hundred are sleeping in Greenbush cemetery today. Two hundred and fifty more lie in Springvale cemetery; one hundred in the Catholic cemetery, and twenty-five in the German cemetery.

SPANISH-AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Up to July, 1909, there had been but one burial of Spanish-American soldiers from this county and he was F. R. Temple.

LAST MEXICAN SOLDIER IN LAFAYETTE.

In July, 1909, it was believed that only one Mexican soldier was still living in Tippecanoe county—John Fitzsimons, who was then eighty-three years of age, born in Troy, New York, 1826, but was reared near Canton, Ohio. He was left an orphan at the age of early youth, and when nineteen years old enlisted in the United States army to engage in war with Mexico. He enlisted at Massillon, Ohio, as a member of Company K, Third Ohio Regiment of Infantry.

GENERAL GRANT'S CAREER STARTED AT LAFAYETTE.

The book which the reader now holds is probably the first history containing a true account of how Gen. U. S. Grant decided to enter the Union army in time of the Civil war, as a colonel from Illinois, the significant event having happened at the city of Lafayette.

The facts from which this narrative is written have been carefully gleaned and locally verified by those still living here and who are familiar with all the incidents. It was first brought out many years ago by Hon. Robert R. Hitt, then chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, at Washington, who gave Grant's own version of it.

Grant had attended and graduated at West Point Military School and received a commission as second lieutenant in the regular army, but had given up such commission and was living in Galena, Illinois, and anything but a successful business man, but who was striving to make an honest living for his little family, when the Civil war broke out. He then put in an application for some military appointment, with the department at Washington, but had not as yet heard from it. At West Point he was a classmate of Gen. Joseph Reynolds, of Lafayette, Indiana, and he made the latter general a visit here soon after the breaking out of the war, and while here in Lafayette, or possibly just as he was starting, he received a telegram from Richard Yates, then governor of Illinois, asking him to become the colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, with instructions to answer by wire. As a guest of General Reynolds, they remained up most of the night in thoroughly discussing this matter, and Grant had about concluded to decline the acceptance of the position, saying that had it been for the command of a single company of men he might have accepted, but to have charge of a thousand men, after having been so long out of the army service, he could not for a moment think favorably of it. But just at this juncture, when he was about to send his message to Yates, General Reynolds' older brother joined them in the little brick house then occupied by the Reynolds family, on lots now used by the Foster Furniture Company's block. This latter gentleman was William F. Reynolds, then president of the railroad company, whose line ran through Lafayette, and a man of high standing and much manly force of character. He spoke up and remarked, "Young man (looking Grant over carefully), you have been trained at the government school and at public expense, and if you don't know how to command, who does? To whom are we to look in such times of peril—can't you accept? You have got to. What's a thousand men? I give orders to that many men myself, and a railroad is not so much different from an army. Give me a telegraph blank. I will write your answer."

The answer said he would accept and do what he could. Grant coolly signed.

"The cold steel-gray eye of that old railroad president looking into mine," said Grant, in relating the incident, "seemed to send some of that determined confidence in myself into my spirit."

The sending of this Lafayette telegram, accepting the office of a colonel to which he was at once commissioned, was the starting point in the military career of one who became our great chieftain, and whom the people made twice their president. So that in associating Grant with West Point, St. Louis and Galena, the word Lafayette should always be added, for here it was that a decision was made upon which possibly the fate of a nation was hanging as if in a balance—who can tell?

CIVIL WAR ITEMS.

Saturday, April 15, 1865, a draft took place to free the townships of their last quota of men for the Civil war. It was believed enough might enlist without this, but had to be on the safe side and obey orders of the governor of the state. Col. James S. Williams and James Roseberry, Esq., were appointed as a committee to draw the names.

The following day news was received from the war department to the effect that no more drafted men would be required, as peace was then in sight—after the four long years of strife between the North and South.

In the month of March, just preceding the close of the war, Fairfield township still had two thousand, three hundred persons subject to draft and only one-third of this great number of able-bodied men had contributed toward the military fund for securing bounties, etc., for raising recruits in this county. For this shirking in time of war, the editor of the *Lafayette Courier* took exceptions and severely criticised them.

March 18, 1865, gold closed on the exchanges of Wall street, New York, at one dollar and sixty-seven cents. It had been as high as two dollars and eighty-seven cents.

That there was a disposition on the part of some of the citizens of Lafayette, and in other sections of Tippecanoe county, to let some other man do the hard fighting in the South, may be judged from the fact that so many business men and professionals here organized themselves into an association known as the "Fairfield Township Draft Association," whose business was to charge a fee of fifty dollars, to be expended in securing substitutes in time of drafts. A notice of such organization was published in the *Courier* many months in 1864-65. It was signed by John S. Williams, president; David McBride, treasurer; and E. H. Langhans as secretary. The office of this society was situated on the south side of the public square. It should be stated, however, that many of its members were old men, and

could not well leave their families at home alone, and hence were to be excused from any blame that might otherwise be attached to them for not being more patriotic. But this did not apply to all by any means.

April 19, 1865, seven men were hung at Camp Burnside, Indianapolis, and two at Camp Carrington for expressing gratification over the death of President Lincoln.

CHAPTER X.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—CHURCH HISTORY.

That the religious element has always predominated in Tippecanoe county will be seen from the facts that follow in this chapter. The early pioneers, although busy about the care and perplexities of making suitable homes for themselves, as a rule, had reverence for sacred things and encouraged and supported religious efforts, of whatever denominations it might be that sought to gain foothold within the county. Both the Catholic and Protestant denominations were very early in this field and with the passing years have been the means of spreading their doctrines to a good degree in each of the thirteen townships. The Methodist circuit rider and the Presbyterian ministers were the pioneers to enter this county and plant churches of their respective denominations. The Methodist appears to have been a few months in advance of any other denomination, aside from the Friends who organized in 1827.

The following history of Protestantism and the founding of the Methodist churches within the county is from the pen of Rev. George W. Switzer, D. D., who has served in this conference as pastor and presiding elder (now called district superintendent) for many years and is thoroughly informed concerning the work of Tippecanoe county religious societies.

HISTORY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN TIPPECANOE CO., INDIANA.

(By G. W. Switzer.)

The history of the Methodist Episcopal church in Tippecanoe county is contemporaneous with the civil and social history of the county. The Methodist church was the pioneer church. Rev. Hackaliah Vredenburg is known to have preached to the scattering settlers of the little town of Lafayette as early as in the autumn of 1825, soon after the town had been laid out. Before that date, in 1824, there had been preaching by Methodist ministers, who in the interests of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, had visited the pioneer settlers and had gathered into some humble home the people and held religious service. The first presiding elder visiting the county was the Rev. James Armstrong, who came in 1825, as the presiding elder of the Crawfordsville district, of which Lafayette and Tippecanoe county was a part. These men, Vredenburg and Arm-

strong, were the first two ministers of official appointment within the county, according to the best information from the most reliable records. The religious meetings were held in private houses, or in the old log court house, until the first church was built, which was in 1830. It stood on the south end of the lot on the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets, fronting east on Sixth street. This was the first organization of the Methodist societies within Tippecanoe county. In writing the history, after more than eighty years, much that would be of interest and value has passed into tradition and cannot be gotten with authentic facts. There was a romance in the beginning, in all that pertained to the lives of the early settlers. Not less romantic is the story of the ministers who came in the interests of religious promotion. They were men of noble character, broad sympathies, possessed of fine abilities, called with a high calling from God, heroic in spirit, enduring hardships, sharing the simple but genuine hospitality of the pioneer folk, bringing a glimpse of life from the world outside the settlement, instructing in the teachings of the Holy book, calling men to repentance and faith in God, building up the believers, ministering to those in sorrow, warning the hardened and impenitent, and they were men whose lives fitted into the construction of the new civilization.

The history of these men, the results of their work, through the religious denomination known as Methodists, is the purpose of this paper as a part of the history of Tippecanoe county.

Having given the history of the beginning, I now take the development of the Methodist church in the life of the county. The beginning in the first church built in 1830 grew into a larger church on the corner of Ferry and Fifth streets. The old church was moved to the back end of the lots purchased and fronted on Ferry street in 1836, and remained the place of worship until 1845 when the larger brick church was erected and completed at a cost of about eight thousand dollars. The building of Trinity church was begun by the purchase of a lot on the corner of Sixth and North streets in 1868. The church was built and the chapel was completed and dedicated February 24, 1872, Bishop Thomas Bowman officiating. The church was completed and on March 23, 1873, dedicated, the Rev. Bishop Thomas Bowman officiating. For thirty-six years this church has stood for the use of the service and worship of Almighty God, and the history of its influence for good, as it has touched the lives of the multitude, can never be written. The St. Paul's church was first known as the "Eastern Charge," organized by members separating from the old Fifth street church, in the year 1850. The lot for the building was on the southeast corner of Ninth and Cincinnati streets. The name was

changed to that of Ninth Street church. It was a splendid building, two stories high, with basement rooms for Sunday school and social and business meetings, and a large auditorium in the upper floor. The building was completed, and dedicated in 1854. For more than forty years it was a busy working church. A new lot was purchased on the corner of Tippecanoe and Eleventh streets, for a new and modern building which was completed and dedicated in February, 1897. This building was one of the most complete church buildings in Lafayette. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1899 but was rebuilt and is now in use by a faithful people.

The Congress Street church was formerly organized September 21, 1867. For many years previous there had been a mission and preaching by pastors of different Methodist churches, who were sent to the "hill" for religious work. With organization, began a growth that has resulted in a strong and vigorous church with four hundred members. The Sunday school has now an average attendance of almost three hundred members. This church is in a part of the city with a growing population, and is well serving its divine purpose.

In West Lafayette, while there was but a small population, a Methodist church was organized in 1869. A church was built and dedicated January 23, 1870. This served well its purpose until the congregation grew too large to be accommodated when a lot was purchased on the corner of Main and South streets and a building with accommodations for large work was erected. This building, costing about twenty-five thousand dollars, was dedicated on January 23, 1898. These four churches within the city, have now about two thousand members.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal church in Tippecanoe county, outside of Lafayette is parallel with that of the city. The beginnings were simple and humble. In the settlements of the earliest pioneers, almost with their coming was the minister, and but few were there long before the Methodist preacher came. The preaching was held in the cabins or in the groves. As soon as school houses were built, they were also used for religious services. The early settlers of Tippecanoe county were people of intelligence, religious convictions, eager for the best advantages and gave the school and the church a hearty welcome.

In every township in the county, the Methodists have had services and built churches. With the development of the county, the building of gravel roads, the coming of railroads, the growing of the towns, there came an adjustment, and several churches were abandoned for convenience of travel and larger centers of population.

For convenience in grouping, and to give location more definite, it will be best to follow the township lines, and state the churches organized and built in each township. Perhaps the first church built was in Randolph township. In 1835, in the present town of Romney, was built a church that has been a place for regular service since. The church was rebuilt in 1875 and now stands as a place for the worship of a strong community. The families of the Simisons, Pykes, Oglesbys, Houses, Inskips, Skinners, and others, have constituted the membership and support of this church. This was the only Methodist church built in Randolph township, but there were several nearby in the townships adjoining.

In Jackson township, religious services were held as early as 1828 by the Methodists. The preaching was in private houses. In 1832 the Shawnee community built a school house called Shawnee Mound Academy, in which for many years was held regular preaching service and an organized Methodist class in this place grew to great strength and popularity. In 1855, the Shawnee Mound church was built, which has been one of the strongest country churches in the county. Around the Shawnee church lived the Meharry family. Seven of the Meharry boys grew to be men and owned farms within a few miles of this church. Six of them brought up their families here and all of them were members of this church. Other families, the Kerrs, Wheelers, Odells, Wallaces, Achesons, Blacks, all became a part of this community and the church was a religious as well as a social center.

In the south part of Jackson township, in the Sugar Grove neighborhood, was a strong Methodist organization. For many years they worshiped in private homes and in the schoolhouse. In 1852 a church was built which answered their needs for the time. In 1875 a splendid church was built, of brick with a slate roof, that has stood since as the center of a religious life and influence. In this community, the McMillans, Hietts, Insleys, Gains, Baileys, Millers, Sayers, Montgomerys, and Wilsons, have given support to all religious and educational movements.

In the north part of Jackson township, the Odell church was built. It stood on the farm of G. W. Odell, which was formerly the home of Major Odell, and near the village of Odell. It has had the support of the Odells, Davises, Byers, Wallaces, Berryhills, and other families. It is still serving its holy purpose.

In the east part of the township was built a church known by the name of Prairie Chapel. For a time it served the community. But with the building of gravel roads, the families, Malsburys, Kirkpatricks and others, could easily get to other churches, and this church was abandoned.

In Wayne township there was built one Methodist church in 1837. This was the first church built in the township, and with repairs, it continued to serve as a place for religious worship until, in 1907, a new and modern church was dedicated which is now the only church of any denomination in the township. But with a broad spirit, it is supported for all religious services, and is an indispensable part of the township life. The Achesons, Turners, Mustards, Martins, Campbells, Welches, Searsmas and Elys, with many others constitute the families that have in the past contributed to the membership of this society.

In Union township, three Methodist churches have been built. The older was the Wea Plains church, in the western part of the township and in the heart of the beautiful and fertile Wea Plains. For many years this church served its holy mission. The Murdocks, Smiths, Lutzes and other families made this an important center. By the development of the country, the retiring of landholders to the city, other churches built nearby, this church was sold to another denomination, the Holland Reformed church.

The Mintonye church, standing in the southeast part of the township, was one of the early churches built and still stands, pointing the way to the kingdom eternal. The Shelbys, Raubs, Martins, and other old families here centered.

The Shadeland church, built to meet a new center, was erected in 1871. It stands at the entrance of the great Wea Plains, and is a conspicuous land mark. With its cottage parsonage, it is placed to serve a large community. Here the Lutzes, Foresmans, Gays, Beebees, Sherrys, Bennetts, Blackstocks, Deardorfs, Andersons and other families have met for worship and still meet. It is a place that has moulded character for highest ideals.

In Wea township, there has been but one Methodist church. While the Methodist preacher was in this township in the early days of its pioneer life, and there was preaching in schoolhouses in different parts of the township for many years, yet it has been for other denominations to possess this field. The Methodist church of the township was known as Sickler's Chapel, and stood in the northwest part of the township. It served its purpose, and was then abandoned and only the cemetery that stands nearby marks the spot where stood the church.

Lauramie township, the southeast of the county, has been a place where the Methodist churches have had strong centers. After several years of preaching in private houses, George's Chapel was built in 1840. This was a strong Methodist center for many years. But the building of the railroad, the springing up of Stockwell, which was just two miles east from George's

Chapel led to the abandonment of the church about 1855. Chizum's chapel, in the southeast part of the township, was built about 1850 and for a number of years was a center for the Methodist people and all others, but as the developments came, it was sufficient to have the churches at Romney and Stockwell, and about the year 1900 it was abandoned. The church at Clark's Hill was organized about the year 1840. Like other churches in the days of the county's early history, it had a humble beginning. But it has existed, grown, built new its church, and a parsonage has been added that gives a strong influence for the religious life of the community.

In addition to these three churches begun in the early days, should be named the class organized at Yorktown, two miles south of Stockwell, where the services were held in the school house. There was never a church built for the Methodists, but a parsonage and a resident minister was there for years. At the present time, there is a Swedish Methodist Episcopal church there, but it was built for the Swedes, and has been exclusively theirs.

The building of the Big Four railroad was the development of the village of Stockwell. The first Methodist enterprise for this town was the Stockwell Academy. There was a Methodist class organized in Stockwell about 1855. Its services were held in the school house. The academy was built in 1860, and the Methodist meetings were held in the chapel of the academy until in 1864, when the splendid church was built. This church stands in the center that has absorbed George's Chapel and Chizum Chapel and the class at Yorktown, and also the class from Salem in the township of Sheffield. Stockwell is a community of strong families. The Elliotts, Bartholomews, Bakers, Caldwells, Granthams, Storms, Coopers, Lairds, O'Neals, Allens, Skinners, Howards, McDoels, and Johnsons represent the personnel of the Methodist people centering in this village.

The Methodist church was early in the township of Sheffield. As early as 1830 the Methodist people were gathered together and organized into a class in Dayton. Until 1843 they worshipped in a school house when, at that time, they built a church. In this they worshipped until 1866, when they built a better church, which stands, with the modern improvements and changes, as a splendid house of worship. The improvement of the building was made in 1908, and it is now a beautiful and inviting church.

The only other church the Methodists ever built in Sheffield township was the Salem church, near the southwest corner of the township and near the village of Stockwell. For many years this old church has served its purpose for the living and the dead. It is now only used for the preaching of funerals where the burial is to be in the cemetery nearby. This church

was built in 1840, and for nearly seventy years has been serving its missions, while the generations come and go.

In the township of Perry, the Methodists never had much of a membership. Only one church was built for this denomination and that was near the town of Monitor. It was built previous to the year 1840, and was called Wesley Chapel. Around it centered the families of Gaddises, Paynes and Smiths. It was a part of the Dayton circuit, but the moving of families and the surrounding of other churches eliminated it from active life and existence. Not a mark of its location remains.

In Washington township the Methodists were early related to the struggling pioneer life. Along the Wabash were preaching places, in the homes of the settlers and in the school houses. Near the town of Americus was a Methodist society. Other denominations were there also and no Methodist church, for strictly denominational life, was ever built. In a union church the services were held. Near the river, at a place called Jewetsport, now almost obliterated, the Methodist and other denominations had a Union church where they held services. It was in this church where Isaac W. Joyce, afterward Bishop Joyce, was converted and also here where he probably preached his first sermon. But in the development of settlements the Methodist built a church at Transitville, now changed to Buck Creek. For many years this church stood as a mark of the devotion of the people for religious instruction and life. In 1909 a new and modern church was here built to take the place of the old one, and a new life is manifest with the modern church and all the modern civilization.

The only other church built by the Methodists in Washington township was in the town of Colborn. This was in the northeastern part of the township and county. For many years it was weak in numbers and was finally dropped and the building sold and the proceeds used in the building of the church in Buck Creek.

In the township of Tippecanoe have been built four Methodist churches. Perhaps the first was in the northwest part of the township and called Salem, but now its successor is called Cairo. Old Salem was built in 1836 and used until 1851. The location of the present church of Cairo is west one-fourth of a mile of Salem, and stands a beautiful country church surrounded by a strong community of people, religious and aggressive in the work of the church as well as in all that pertains to their secular interests.

There was a church built west of Battle Ground, two miles, called the Geneseo Methodist church. In connection with it was a parsonage. This church was built about 1846. For many years it stood a haven for rest and

worship, but, in the better adjustment of conditions, it was abandoned and the church at Battle Ground absorbed the membership in a large part.

The Pretty Prairie church was built in 1858, and stands yet with vigor, after its golden jubilee, with a church improved, beautified and inviting. In this church entered the religious energies of the old families of Beekers, Barnes, Maxons and Gays. This was a strong community and has not succumbed to the devastations of time.

In 1860, or about that time, the Methodist people of the village of Battle Ground were organized and a church was built. A new church has been erected to take the place of the old one, and a strong society is promoting the interests of the church in every department.

In Wabash township there have been four churches built by the Methodists outside of West Lafayette. The one that was first built was the Mt. Pleasant church, three miles southwest of West Lafayette. This church stands as a place for Sunday school and preaching service and for the funerals of those to be buried in the cemetery adjoining.

The Mt. Zion church is successor to a church built, and though it has a new location it has also a new life. It is a part of the circuit of which Montmorenci is the head. It is in a splendid community and has the promise of long life.

The Methodist church at Burton, and called by that name, was built about 1896, after preaching had been held in the school house or in a public hall for several years. But there have been changes, and the nearness of Mt. Zion and Montmorenci made it seem well to close the house for the present. In the northwest part of the township a church called Fair Haven was built, about 1874. It was used until in 1907, when it was dropped and the membership transferred to the Mt. Zion church and the Montmorenci church.

In the south part of the township, for years there was preaching at the Colfax school house, or at No. 10. There were no substantial developments and these places were abandoned.

In Shelby township the Methodists have had an early and continuous career. The itinerant preachers were in the community soon after settling of the wilderness. Meetings were held in the cabins and in the groves. Classes were organized and religious life and teaching was a part of the development. As early as 1829 meetings were held within the township. The first church built was Wesley chapel, three miles west of Montmorenci, in the year 1841. For many years this church was the center of a strong community. The Van Nattas, Sappingtons, Daughertys, Switzers, Shagleys,

Westfalls, Fosters and others made it a conspicuous meeting place. In 1843, a church in the south part of the township was built, called Asbury. Near it were the families of Parrish, Nagle, Holloway, Moore and others. Both of these churches served well their day and generation and as centers changed, they were abandoned for more central locations. North of Montmorenci, three-fourths of a mile, a church was built called Little Pine, in 1845. It stood on the farm of Samuel Shigley. For more than twenty-five years it served the community for worship. In 1872, a church was built in Montmorenci by the Methodists, absorbing the church north of the village and has since been a strong influence for good.

Another influence of the Methodist Episcopal church in Tippecanoe county has been through the Battle Ground camp-meeting. For thirty-four years this camp meeting has been conducted annually. The greatest preachers of the church have been secured and great audiences have been thrilled by the eloquent presentation of the great themes of the Word of God. Bishop Simpson of national fame is yet remembered by the thousands who heard him, almost a third of a century ago. Other bishops, editors, secretaries, prominent laymen, ministers eminent in their profession, have stood on the platform of the camp-meeting tabernacle, and proclaimed the truths of the everlasting Gospel, that have been translated into holy living and consecrated service. In thirty-four years, more than two hundred thousand people have found their way to this greatest religious gathering of the county, and have received from it help for the life that now is and for the life that is to come.

In this brief review and sketches of the Methodist churches of Tippecanoe county by townships, only a part of the history has been written. The thirty churches built, the twenty or more parsonages, the men who lived in them, the meetings held, the moral influences awakened and promoted, the books and literature and magazines and church papers subscribed—the good of these influences can never be told. Then, in all parts of the county, when the people wanted a place to congregate, and were hungry for the better or best things, the great old-fashioned camp meetings that were more effective in awakening and results than the best planned modern evangelistic meeting was promoted and religious good everywhere resulted.

The total cost of the Methodist churches in Tippecanoe county and maintaining them, with the support of the ministers and the benevolences, has amounted to not less than two million dollars.

A history of Tippecanoe county could not be correctly written that did not count the force of the more than thirty churches, the twenty parsonages, the camp meetings, the preaching in the cabin homes, the revivals held in

school houses, and the creation of ideals and habits of morals that has been no small part of the life of the people.

Then should I attempt to name the men who have traveled all over the county for more than eighty years, I would call the roll of as noble and unselfish class of men as exer existed. I hardly dare to begin to name. But I must present the names of some and risk the omission of more worthy ones lest I do not make good the assertion that noble men have been connected with this church in its great work. When we call the names of Armstrong, Vredenburg, Strange, Woods, Smiths, Brakeman, Bartlett, Hull, McMullen, Joyce, Graham, Boyd, Stallard, Hargrave, Brooke, Beckner, Godfrey, Cissel, Buckles, Bower, Cooper, Buchtel, Marine, Gobin, Craft, Wilcox, Cole, we could call the names of a hundred men, every one a faithful minister in holy things.

The history of Methodism in Tippecanoe county is an honorable one and will have a place as one of the large forces for the highest good.

WEST SIDE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(By T. J. Bassett.)

The beginning of Methodism in what is now West Lafayette was in the year 1847. A meeting was conducted by a local exhorter, Jonathan Hoffman, in the wood-working department of a shop owned by Captain John B. Castor. The present church building stands upon the site of that shop. The pulpit of the church of today is upon the very spot where Jonathan Hoffman preached that first sermon.

The first Methodist society was organized in 1869. The little society at once set out to built a church, and a good frame building was erected and dedicated January 23, 1870. William Graham, William Hawkins, Benoni Swearingen, Nelson Littleton and John Opp were the trustees chosen to erect and care for the church building. In that building the society worshiped for exactly twenty-eight years, the present church building being dedicated January 23, 1898. The first pastor was Rev. William Davisson, for many years since that time a missionary to Japan. The church was dedicated by Rev. Granville C. Moody, of Ohio. During the past forty years the church has had a steady and substantial growth, which has fully kept pace with the growth of the town and of Purdue University, which is located in West Lafayette.

The following pastors have served the church since its organization, being appointed by the authorities of the conference in the years respectively

indicated. In 1870 Rev. Wm. C. Davisson; 1871, Rev. John M. Stafford; 1873, Rev. Wm. H. Hickman; 1875, Rev. Samuel Godfrey; 1876, Rev. C. E. Lambert; 1877, Rev. Henry M. Middleton; 1878, Rev. John E. Steele; 1879, Rev. Alfred Kummer; 1882, Rev. W. B. Slutz; 1884, Rev. William Graham; 1885, Rev. R. S. Martin; 1886, Rev. H. H. Dunlavy; 1887, Rev. ————; 1888, Rev. Ernest V. Claypool; 1890, Rev. James G. Campbell; 1892, Rev. Tiffin F. Drake; 1895, Rev. George W. Switzer; 1901, Rev. Henry L. Kindig; 1903, Rev. Clarence D. Royce; 1904, Rev. Henry G. Amhyrst; 1907, Rev. Hilary A. Gobin; 1907, Rev. Thomas J. Bassett.

During the year 1891, under the pastorate of Rev. J. G. Campbell, the first steps were taken for building a new church. In that year the lots were purchased and payments on them begun. Among the last works of Rev. T. F. Drake before leaving the charge in 1895 was to complete payments on the lots and secure a clear title thereto. The present excellent church building was erected during the pastorate of Rev. George W. Switzer. The building committee consisted of Daniel White, Wallace Marshall and George W. King. Mr. King was compelled by ill health to resign the position and J. C. Lefevre was appointed in his stead. On November 13, 1896, the contract for the erection of the new church was awarded to James Strate, an honored member of the church. The building was erected at a cost of twenty-six thousand dollars. The plan is an admirable one. The seating capacity of the auditorium is six hundred and of the Sunday school room seven hundred. When thrown together the two rooms with their galleries will seat an audience of fourteen hundred. Among the most liberal contributors to the new church may be mentioned, the late J. G. Travis and wife, out of whose gift was purchased the fine bell weighing nearly a ton, which is in the bell tower, and Mr. David Shelby and wife, who donated the Kimball pipe organ.

The greatest credit for the excellent building, however, is due to Dr. George W. Switzer, the pastor, through whose untiring energy and great faith the work was completed. The last payments for the church were made during the pastorate of Rev. H. G. Amhyrst, at which time the last notes were taken up and burned with great rejoicing on the part of God's people.

In May of 1908, under the pastorate of Rev. T. J. Bassett, the church decided to build a parsonage. Additional ground was purchased on South street adjoining the church, and a fine parsonage was erected at a cost of more than four thousand five hundred dollars, two thousand dollars of which was contributed by the ladies of the Aid Society.

This church stands, as it has done for four decades, a great bulwark against sin and crime, and a blessing to the University and the city.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

(By Rev. John R. Dinnen.)

The city of Lafayette was laid out in 1825, and in 1840 it had at least fifteen Catholic families. At their request, Bishop de la Hailandiere directed Rev. August Martin, residing at Logansport, to visit Lafayette occasionally and, after him, visits were made also by Rev. C. Francois, as well as Rev. Simon P. Lalumiere, of Terre Haute. In those days mass was celebrated in the houses of different families.

In 1843, the Bishop of Vincennes gave Lafayette its first resident pastor, in the person of Rev. Michael J. Clark. The number of families had now increased to twenty-five, and Father Clark rented a one-story brick building on Fourth street just south of the postoffice, in which the services were regularly held. In 1844 a site was bought on the corner of Fifth and Brown streets, on which in the same year the St. Mary and Martha's church was erected, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and was at the time the most imposing and handsomest church edifice in all northern Indiana; known later as St. Joseph's Hall, and still existing under the name of Columbia Hall. A priest's house was built in the rear of the church, but was soon after destroyed by fire. The pastor, appreciating the importance of a parochial school, erected a school building on the ruins of the pastoral residence. Father Clark remained the energetic pastor at Lafayette for fourteen years, until 1857, when he went to Illinois and, having charge of a congregation in Bloomington, died full of years and good works.

Rev. Daniel Maloney succeeded Father Clark, but remained only a year and a half, when he was given an appointment in Indianapolis. Rev. Edmond B. Kilroy came next in 1859, and remained until 1861. In 1860, Lawrence B. Stockton donated a plot of ground, known as Seminary Hall, for a church school and parochial residence. The Sisters of Providence erected the present St. Ignatius' Academy on these grounds for twenty thousand dollars. Up to the arrival of the Sisters of Providence, the parochial school was taught by lay teachers on Fifth street, with an attendance of about fifty pupils. Father Kilroy was appointed chaplain for the United States during the Civil war, in 1861, and was succeeded as pastor at Lafayette by the Rev. George A. Hamilton, a cousin of Archbishop Spalding, and a Kentuckian by birth. The foundation of the new St. Mary's church had been laid by Father Kilroy, and after five years of indefatigable labor and at a cost of sixty thousand dollars over and above that which had been expended on the foundation, the

church was completed and dedicated in 1866. The present pastoral residence was erected at an outlay of eight thousand dollars. The boy's school on South street was constructed and paid for by the community of the Holy Cross, of Notre Dame. The brothers of the Holy Cross were the teachers of the boys' school from 1867 to 1895.

Father Hamilton also erected St. Ann's chapel, on Wabash avenue, and bought twelve acres of land for the enlargement of St. Mary's cemetery. After a most successful pastorate of eleven years, Father Hamilton died suddenly on April 8, 1875, with barely time for his assistant, Father Hallinan, to administer the Sacrament of Extreme Unction. His remains rest beneath St. Mary's church. The Rev. Matthew F. Campion was pastor of St. Mary's church for about four and a half years. During his time elegant side altars were provided. He paid off a large sum of indebtedness of the church and gave much time and attention to beautifying St. Mary's cemetery. At his own request he was relieved of his charge here, and was appointed pastor at La Porte. The Rev. Martin Noll was appointed in 1880, and came here from Elkhart. He arranged at once for a mission in St. Mary's church, but the mission hardly over, he died of a stroke of apoplexy, within a month of his arrival, on June 4, 1880. Rev. Joseph Rademacher then became the pastor of St. Mary's church, from June, 1880, to June 24, 1883, when he was consecrated bishop of Nashville. He was noted for zeal and prudence and loved by all for his gentle and fatherly disposition. He was popularly known as Father Joseph.

In June, 1883, the Rev. Edward P. Walters succeeded Father Joseph. In 1887 St. Mary's church was made an irremovable rectorate and deanery. During his time Father Walters had the church beautifully frescoed and artistic stained glass windows put in. He reduced the debt of fifteen thousand dollars to two thousand five hundred dollars. He died after an illness of only a few weeks, on June 12, 1894. His remains rest in St. Mary's cemetery. On August 4, 1894, Rev. John R. Dinnen was appointed rector of St. Mary's church. In the year following he purchased the boys' school building and grounds from the community of the Holy Cross, at Notre Dame, and within two years paid off the debt of St. Mary's. In the spring of 1898, a steeple was added to the church. The interior of the church was wholly renovated, a new floor was put in throughout, with new pews, stained glass windows in the front of the church, and besides all this, a costly heating plant for heating the church, the academy, the boys' school and pastoral residence was installed. These improvements were made from June to October, 1904, at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars.

St. Mary's congregation numbers about two hundred and fifty-five families or nine hundred and sixty-five souls. One hundred and seventy children attend the school, conducted by eight Sisters of Providence, including a high school course. The Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with one hundred and fifty members; the Children of Mary with forty-five; the Young Ladies' Sodality of the Immaculate Conception with fifty; the Rosary Society with fifty-six; the Holy Cross Society with forty-five, and the Holy Angels Society with forty-eight, constitute the organizations of the parish.

ST. BONIFACE'S CHURCH.

In 1853, Bishop de St. Palais entrusted Rev. Philip Doyle with the organization of the German parish at Lafayette. Two lots were purchased, and a substantial brick building was erected fronting on Tenth street, in 1854, at a cost of eight thousand four hundred dollars. Rev. Pinkers succeeding Father Doyle, erected a brick school building, fronting on Ferry street. Up to 1863, Rev. Nouber, Rev. John Wernhoff and Rev. Joseph Stephan were pastors. They served in the order in which they appear here. After them came Rev. Francis Deipenbrock, during whose pastorate the present St. Boniface's church, situated on the corner of Ninth and North streets, was erected. The church is of Gothic architecture, one hundred and fifty-five by sixty feet, and without a tower and spire cost twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars.

In the beginning of 1866, Bishop Luers gave the Franciscan Fathers of the Cincinnati Province charge of St. Boniface's church. Rev. Venantius Arnold, O. F. M., was made the first pastor, and Rev. William Gauespohl, O. F. M., his assistant. During that year the church was furnished with stained windows and a magnificent main altar. At the same time, a two-story school building was erected on the foundation of the old church on Tenth street. Rev. Dionysius Abarth, O. F. M., was pastor, but on account of ill health had to retire in 1870, when Rev. Accursius Beine, O. F. M., succeeding him, furnished the church with a large pipe organ and two Gothic side altars. In 1871 the lot in the rear of the church was purchased for one thousand six hundred dollars, and the new parsonage built on it for five thousand dollars. Rev. Agnellus Fischer, O. F. M., was pastor of St. Boniface's church, from 1878 to 1882, when he returned to Europe.

During the pastorate of Rev. Daniel Heile, O. F. M., in 1883, a two-story brick building, adjoining the church on Ninth street, was erected which has since then served as a boys' school. It was completed and furnished at

a cost of seven thousand three hundred dollars. A dwelling for the teachers, Sisters of the Third Order Regular of St. Francis, was built in 1885 at the corner of Tenth and Ferry streets, costing two thousand five hundred dollars. In the summer of 1887, the tower and spire of the church were completed for two thousand dollars. Rev. Pius Niehaus, O. F. M., who had been the assistant at St. Boniface's church since August, 1886, was made its pastor in 1886. He made various improvements on the church property. Rev. Ubaldus Webersinke, O. F. M., became pastor in 1891. Under him the interior of the church was beautifully decorated, at a cost of three thousand dollars. With becoming solemnity, the people of St. Boniface's church celebrated the silver jubilee of the dedication of the present church on Sunday, December 28, 1890.

From 1892 until August, 1897, Rev. Hilary Hoolscher, O. F. M., was the pastor. He gave the church fine stained glass windows, two exquisite statutes of the Immaculate Conception and St. Joseph for the side altars, two confessionals of carved oak with a marble top. During the pastorate of Rev. Lucas Gottehoed, O. F. M., the cemetery known as St. Boniface's cemetery, consisting of twenty-three acres of land and located opposite Springville cemetery, was secured and solemnly blessed on September 17, 1898, by Bishop Rademacher. The St. Joseph's cemetery, consisting of five acres on the northwest corner of Greenbush and Seventeenth streets, had been used for the burial of the dead since 1862, and had become inadequate.

A red letter day in the history of St. Boniface's church will ever remain, Sunday, September 24, of the year 1899, when the Most Rev. Archbishop Martinelli, apostolic delegate for the United States, in the presence of a vast congregation and large number of clergy, solemnly consecrated St. Boniface's church to the service of Almighty God. Extensive improvements had been made for the occasion, such as a new floor, new pews, the three fine Gothic altars redecorated in white and gold, together with their statuary, the pulpit better located and redecorated, chandeliers and gas fixtures remodeled, in fact, the interior of the entire church was made to appear as new. Somewhat later the walls of the church were "tuck-pointed," giving the church the appearance of being newly built of pressed brick. The Rev. Francis de Paul Lotz, O. F. M., became pastor in September, 1900. His pastorate was distinguished by various improvements of the church property, notably the lighting of the church by electricity, and the artistic stone crucifix group in the cemetery. The present pastor, Rev. Leonard Nurre, O. F. M., took charge in September, 1903. A notable event in his pastorate was the solemn celebration of the golden jubilee of the foundation of the parish, on October 23, 1904. Bishop Alerding celebrated the Pontifical Mass, assisted by all the former pastors

still living, and by a number of other Franciscan Fathers; the Very Rev. Provincial Chrysostom Theobald preached the sermon. Father Leonard has been especially active in making the parish school the very best. The eight grades are taught in it; the larger boys by an efficient lay teacher, the other classes by six Franciscan Sisters. The number of pupils are two hundred and thirty-eight.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

In 1870 Rev. George A. Hamilton built St. Ann's chapel, located on the corner of Wabash avenue and Smith street, in Lafayette, at a cost of five thousand dollars. This chapel was a two-story brick building arranged for church and school purposes, and services were held here every Sunday by one of the priests of St. Mary's church. St. Ann's was made an independent parish by Bishop Dwenger, in September, 1884. Rev. John Dempsey was appointed its first pastor, who built a pastoral residence. He was removed to Valparaiso, August 24, 1888.

Father Dempsey's immediate successor was the Rev. Patrick F. Roche, who recognized the necessity of a new church and began the work on the present St. Ann's church in May, 1896. On September 12, 1897, Bishop Rademacher laid the corner stone in the presence of three thousand people. The church is a handsome structure, built of brick and stone, one hundred and fifty-three by fifty-three feet. The cost of the building amounted to twenty thousand dollars. The furniture of the church, altars, pews, railing, organ, the vestments and sacred vessels cost about eight thousand dollars. The seating capacity is six hundred and forty, and two hundred in the gallery, total of eight hundred and forty. The old church is being used for school purposes. It is divided into three school rooms and can accommodate one hundred and eighty pupils. The eight grades are taught and the Sisters of Providence have had charge from the beginning; they reside in an adjoining house. At the present time three sisters have charge of one hundred and forty-three children.

St. Ann's has a Living Rosary Society, for married men and women, since 1892, seventy-four members; the St. Ann's Cadets, for single men, since 1897, forty-three members; the Young Ladies' Sodality, since 1890, ninety-five members; the Children of Mary, since 1902, sixty-two members; the Holy Angels' Society, eighty members; and the Sacred Heart League, with forty-eight members. The C. B. L., the C. K. of A., the A. O. H. and the Ladies' Auxiliary A. C. H. have an aggregate membership of two hundred and seven.

St. Ann's has had two resident pastors: Rev. John Dempsey, from September, 1884, till August, 1888; Rev. Patrick F. Roche, from August 24, 1888, till May 16, 1901. The present pastor, Rev. Michael F. Byrne, has had charge since May 16, 1901.

The Indiana State Soldiers' Home, near Lafayette, has had in it a chapel for the Catholic inmates since 1896, Rev. P. F. Roche was instrumental in securing these accommodations. It is attended over every two weeks, from St. Mary's church. The number of souls in St. Ann's parish is one thousand one hundred and twenty, consisting of two hundred and fifty families.

ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH.

The territory of St. Lawrence's parish was formerly called Linwood and in 1894 was incorporated with the city of Lafayette. The congregation was organized in 1895. The first building, erected in 1896, is a large two-story structure, the two upper rooms of which are used for church purposes and the others for school purposes. The cost of this building was twenty thousand dollars. Before the organization of this parish, its members attended St. Mary's and St. Boniface's churches, and consisted of about sixty-three families. Nine lots were bought in 1895, and one more in 1899, the ten lots costing two thousand four hundred ninety-five dollars and forty-eight cents. The Rev. Matthias Sasse, O. F. M., was the first pastor of the new St. Lawrence's parish. Bishop Rademacher dedicated the church and school building on November 8, 1896, when the Very Reverend P. Englert, O. F. M., celebrated the Mass and Rev. Chrysostom Theobald, O. F. M., preached in English and in German. On the day of dedication Father Sasse was removed and Rev. Theodore Stephan, O. F. M., appointed in his place. The dimensions of the building are eighty by ninety feet. The seating capacity of the church part is three hundred and fifty. Three Sisters of St. Francis teach in the south wing of the building.

In 1898 a priest house was erected for two thousand dollars. The parochial school is a free school supported by a school society, to which every member of the parish belongs. It has a membership of four hundred and twenty-four. The school children have a Guardian Angel Society. At present the number of souls is seven hundred and sixty-three, or one hundred and thirty-five families.

Rev. Matthias Sasse, O. F. M., was the first pastor of St. Lawrence's church, from November 19, 1895, until November 8, 1896. The second pastor was Rev. Theodore Stephan, O. F. M., who, on account of ill health,

had to be removed a few weeks after his appointment. The present pastor, Rev. Richard Wurth, O. F. M., has had charge of St. Lawrence's church since December 23, 1896.

DIOCESAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Civil war which spent itself at the cost of much life and wealth, left after it the orphan. Many of these were Catholic and, although the state made provision for their support, it was plain that something must be done to save these children to the faith. It was Bishop Luers who initiated this great work of charity, in the spring of 1865, when he purchased a tract of land in the suburbs of Fort Wayne as the site of an orphans' asylum.

Having purchased the Spilter farm, Bishop Luers appointed the Rev. E. P. Walters, George Steiner, J. Mayer, P. P. Cooney, C. S. C., to collect throughout the diocese and to prepare the building on the farm for the orphans. The Rev. Joseph Stephan was given charge of the institution. In September, 1868, thirty-five orphans found shelter here under the care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

The house on the Spilter farm was turned into a sisters' residence and school. A two-story building was erected, the first story of which was used for a chapel and the upper story for a dormitory and the pastor's residence. Father Stephan was the first priest in charge. Father Kroeger erected a two-story building in 1872, where St. Joseph's College now stands and the second story served as a dormitory.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM FOR BOYS.

The Rev. George A. Hamilton, pastor of St. Mary's church, Lafayette, who died April 8, 1875, bequeathed in his will real estate and money to the value of about ten thousand dollars for the establishment of a manual labor school for orphan boys in the vicinity of Lafayette. The real estate included five hundred and eighty acres, located between Lafayette and the Battle Grounds. This land had been devised to Father Hamilton by William B. Davis, better known as Indian Bill. Besides this gift, another donation of fifty-one acres of land south of Lafayette was made by Owen Ball and J. B. Falley. On this land Bishop Dwenger began the building of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum for boys, in 1875. It is a four-story structure with a basement, covering a narea of one hundred and thirteen by one hundred and twenty feet.

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL.

When the Sisters of St. Francis of Perpetual Adoration entered upon their work of charity, they were unknown and without means. Until October, 1876, they lived in a small house placed at their disposal, but on June 11, 1876, the corner-stone of the beginning of St. Elizabeth's Hospital was laid on two lots donated by Albert Wagner. The east wing was added in 1879 and in 1883 the west wing and the chapel. So great was the demand on the hospital that further additions became necessary in 1896 and were formally opened on January 6, 1897. The present imposing structure completing the original plans of the hospital was perfected in 1905, when, on December 31st, Bishop Alerding solemnly dedicated the institution and the new chapel. The building is a substantial three-story, of brick and stone, with basement and attic. The basement contains kitchen, dining room and rooms for domestic purposes. On the first floor are the offices, parlor, private rooms and dispensary. On the second and third floors are dormitories and private rooms. All the floors are reached by elevator. The physicians' lavatory and operating room are thoroughly equipped. All the arrangements are modern and complete throughout. Patients are received without distinction as to creed, race or nationality, whether rich or poor.

In 1897 the Sisters of St. Francis bought a tract of land, several acres in extent, near Lafayette, on which stood a house, which was opened as St. Anthony's Home for the Aged. A large and well equipped building was erected and dedicated on October 6, 1903. An extensive grove of old forest trees adjoins the property. The surroundings are beautiful. Removed from the noise of the city, yet easy of access, the home is an ideal place for aged people to spend their declining years, under the fostering care of the Sisters of St. Francis. There is room for sixty-five inmates, the number of sisters employed being eleven.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Eighty-one years ago last May, or May 26, 1828, the First Presbyterian church of Lafayette was organized with the following membership: James Cochran, John McCormick, Elizabeth McCormick, Elizabeth Trimble, Elizabeth Miller and Margaret Carson, seven in all. The first pastor was Rev. James Crawford, the pioneer minister of this denomination in the Upper

Wabash Valley. It was in the month of August that year, that the first communion service was held by Mr. Crawford, who then first assumed charge of the little flock. The society was fully perfected on July 6, 1829, and the pastor duly ordained and installed as ruling elders, Henry Miller, Sr., and James Cochran. Thirty-nine members were received into the church during this session, making the membership forty-seven.

August 7, 1829, seventeen members were dismissed to form the Oxford church, west of Lafayette. John McCorick and Samuel Elliott were chosen ruling elders, in April, 1831, and William M. Lemon was added May 8th, the same year. At that time the total membership was reported as fifty-six. Rev. James A. Cochran served as pastor from May, 1831, the three succeeding years and was followed by Rev. Michael Hummer. At an early period in his pastorate, a church was formed at Dayton. Mr. Carnahan was chosen pastor and, with a few exceptions, he served this people for forty years, when he was forced to abandon the work on account of old age. Following Rev. Hummer came Rev. James Thompson, who continued pastor until October 1, 1838. He was succeeded by Rev. E. W. Wright. He remained only a short time and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Wilson, in November, 1839. It was soon after this date that the "Exscinding Acts" were passed, resulting in the establishment of the "Old" and "New" Schools in Presbyterianism. Mr. Wilson was in sympathy with the New School and refused to commune with or affiliate with the Old School. Early in 1840, the Second church was formed and he was made its pastor. To the First church, after the division, Rev. E. W. Wright was again called, beginning his labors in May, 1840, continuing until 1845. When he commenced his labors the church only had a membership of twenty-seven persons, all the remainder having gone with the Second Church. He increased the membership to sixty-eight. From the close of Mr. Wright's term until 1849, the church was in charge of Rev. S. H. Hazard two years and Rev. P. R. Vanatta about one year. These were succeeded by Rev. I. N. Candee, during whose ministry the membership was increased to one hundred and ten. May 31, 1855, he retired, and was succeeded in September by Rev. W. W. Colmery, who served until July, 1857, when he resigned. The following year the pulpit was vacant, during which time the congregation was engaged at building a new church edifice, the same later being used for lecture-room purposes when the next church was erected. The new building was dedicated the first Sunday in March, 1858, and cost four thousand two hundred dollars. After this dedication was over, Rev. R. H. Allen was made pastor and served until August, 1860, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. G. Hillman,

then by Rev. C. P. Jennings—the two serving until April 1, 1867, when Rev. E. Barr became pastor. He continued five years. During his pastorate the new church was built, on the corner of Columbia and Sixth streets. Up to 1887 this church had prospered and sent out four colonies, or branch churches, two of which had grown to outrank the mother church. At the last named date, the church owned property to the value of forty thousand dollars and were entirely out of debt. Its membership was about three hundred and fifty. It now has three hundred and fifty members; the pastor is Rev. A. C. V. Skinner, Ph. D.

About 1830, Rev. James A. Carnahan visited Sheffield township and formed a Presbyterian church. His first service was held in an unfinished building, and his audience sat on sills and sleepers. The congregation built a church in 1834, the same being used at times by the Baptist people. In 1852 this building was superseded by one of a better style and size. Rev. Carnahan served this church from 1830 for a period of forty-five years. On account of his age he resigned in 1875.

The Presbyterian church at Romney was erected in 1845 or 1846 and the congregation was under the charge of Rev. Briar. In June, 1909, the membership here was about one hundred and twenty; pastor was Rev. E. L. Buchanan.

Spring Grove church, which is in charge of Rev. Buchanan, has a membership of seventy-five.

The Second Presbyterian church of Lafayette, mentioned above, owns a beautiful stone edifice on Columbia street near the First church, which was the mother church. The present pastor of the Second church is Rev. John P. Hale, D. D. The membership in the spring of 1909 was about four hundred and fifty.

Another Presbyterian church of Tippecanoe county is the one at Dayton, presided over at this date by Rev. C. P. Foreman, D. D. Here, the membership is about one hundred and eighty. The total number of Presbyterians, according to the above, in Tippecanoe county, is one thousand one hundred and seventy-five.

EVANGELICAL ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The first effort for starting an English Lutheran church in the city of Lafayette was made on Whit Sunday in the year of 1899, by the Rev. J. Reichert, then pastor of the Mulberry Lutheran church now of Red Wing, Minnesota, in what was then the Swedish Lutheran church, located on Oakland Hill.

Arrangements were made to conduct regular services, and the church was getting along nicely when, just at that time, there was some trouble among the Swedish brethren, and the church was captured by the Swedish Methodists, called at that time the Swedish Mission, and the little band of faithful English Lutherans were compelled to look out for new quarters. The old Universalist church on North Ninth street was rented and services conducted at this place for a long time.

In February, 1900, an organization was perfected with twenty-two members, and the church was named Zion's Evangelical English Lutheran church.

Another denomination got control of the old Universalist church and the little band was again crowded out in the cold. The Seventh Day Adventists were then conducting services in a little frame chapel, between Ferry and Main. They sub-rented the chapel to the little band to conduct their Sunday services. During all this time they were supplied by students from the Chicago Lutheran Seminary.

During all this time the little band had a checkered career, but through many discouragements and disappointments life was sustained.

At a meeting of the Chicago Synod, in June, 1903, a report was presented to its Home Mission Board, recommending the abandoning of the field. But a minority report was also presented to Synod, which was accepted and a resolution passed that work at Lafayette should be kept up for another year, and efforts be made to put an ordained man on the field.

Rev. Elmer D. S. Boyer, who was at the time pursuing a post-graduate course at the Chicago Lutheran Seminary, preached at the mission during the fall of 1903. The members of the mission committee and the congregation were very well satisfied with his services and extended him a call. Rev. Boyer accepted the work at once, and was installed in the assembly room of the Washington school building, February 5, 1904. He was the first ordained minister in the field.

The coming of the new pastor put new life in the work, and the following Easter the little Adventist chapel became too small and the congregation again rented the old Universalist church on North Ninth street, where they have been conducting services ever since.

As soon as Rev. Boyer took charge of the mission he reorganized the work and named it the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity. He organized a Sunday-school, a Luther League and a Pastor's Aid Society. The General Council Constitution was adopted, the church-book and the robe were introduced, and the full Lutheran literature is used at its services.

A lot was purchased on Tenth street upon which they expected to erect a church at some future time. Plans for erecting a church were adopted when they learned that the old Universalist church was for sale. The council of the church decided it would be a better proposition to purchase the old church and remodel it than to build a new church, so in March, 1909, they purchased the old Universalist church for the sum of four thousand dollars. Plans have been adopted for the remodeling of the church which will cost about ten thousand dollars more.

The new English Lutheran church will stand on the west side of North Ninth street, between Elizabeth and Cincinnati streets. Rev. Boyer was the first pastor of this church, and if he lives until February, 1910, he will have served six years.

When he took charge of the work he had eight members, now he has a membership of one hundred and eleven souls, owning property worth at least ten thousand dollars.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The First Universalist church of Lafayette was organized about 1838-39. At that time Erasmus Manford, founder of the famous Manford's Magazine, began to preach this religious faith in Tippecanoe county, and at Lafayette, regularly in 1840. At that time he published a denominational paper called the *Christian Teacher,* which had an extensive circulation. His style of preaching was attractive and he was in great demand as a public speaker. It mattered not whether it rained or was otherwise inclement, he never disappointed his congregations. To his untiring labor in Indiana was due the interest taken in the doctrine of universal salvation throughout the entire western country. For forty years he worked with much zeal. He died August 16, 1884. Others who were of the same faith in this location may be named. D. Vines, B. F. Foster, a Mr. Clark, a Mr. Steinmetz, and Alpheus Bull. While preliminary steps had been taken to form a church here in 1839 it was not realized in full until about 1850, when "The First Universalist Society of Lafayette" was formed. Timothy Osgood, Martin Rhoades and Thomas Hines were the first trustees and Abraham Fry, secretary and treasurer. At first, meetings were held in the White schoolhouse. A lot was purchased in January, 1851—No. 41, in Taylor, Harter, Hanna & Stockwell's Addition—and plans made to erect a place of worship.

Rev. Phineas Hathaway, the first minister, was employed May 11, 1851, and in the spring of 1852, the frame church at the corner of Main and Ninth

streets, later occupied by the German Reformed church, was built and occupied. Rev. Hathaway resigned in 1854 and Rev. James Billings followed him. The church was not dedicated until October, 1855, when it was formally dedicated to divine worship by Rev. George W. Quimby, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Other ministers were secured from time to time and in 1887 the church had a membership of seventy-five, Rev. Albert Wilgus was pastor and the society was out of debt. The society went down for lack of members of the church. The people of this faith are not numerous in the city today and no church is kept up. The church building above referred to was sold in June, 1909, to the English Lutheran church who remodeled it and made of it a valuable and up-to-date church edifice. It was sold at four thousand dollars.

In 1828, services were held by the Universalist people in a schoolhouse, in Sheffield township, by Rev. Hiram Curry. In 1839, they erected their first church edifice under the pastoral charge of Erasmus Manford, a missionary above mentioned as having formed the Lafayette church. He held services at Dayton once a month. Later Universalist ministers in this section were Rev. Foster, Westfall, Billings, Heaton, Longlois and possibly a few others.

Early religious services were held in all the townships, whenever it was possible to gather together a few of any one special faith. As there were no church buildings and no permanent pastors, services were not held regularly. Traveling missionaries often stopped here, and on such occasions the entire community turned out to hear him present the truth.

Among the early preachers of Union township was a very eccentric individual, who called himself a "scapegoat." He belonged to no church, had no creed, except a firm belief in the Christian faith and the genuineness of the scriptures. His personal appearance was far from pleasing, or prepossessing. His beard had been permitted to grow until when sitting down it reached onto his knees, while his whiskers covered his entire face and mouth, giving him an unnatural appearance. He was, however, an eloquent speaker, and his labors in the good cause were crowned with unusual success. He made frequent visits to the settlement, but his true name was never known to the early settlers.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. John's church of this denomination in Lafayette was formed by Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, who, in 1836, came from New York state as a missionary seeking a place to establish a church of that faith. After looking

over Lafayette, he concluded to move here with his family. At that time, the only Episcopalian people of the town were Jasper Bradley, Elijah Beemis, Mrs. Sarah Beemis, Mrs. John D. Smith and Robert Jones, Sr., and his wife. The church of St. John's was organized on the evening of March 27, 1837, in the counting room of Thomas T. Benbridge, with William M. Jenners as chairman. Those signing the articles of organization were: Samuel R. Johnson, William M. Jenners, Robert Jones, N. H. Stockwell, Dr. E. Deming, L. S. Westgate, Saurin Jenners, Cyrus Ball, T. B. Brown, Samuel B. Johnston, John D. Smith, Isaac V. Harter and Benjamin Henkle. Within a few days thirty-one more names were added to the list, making forty-five pledged to the beginning of the church.

April 10th, the same year, at the Presbyterian church, vestrymen were elected, viz.: Robert Jones, senior warden; Dr. E. Deming, junior warden; William M. Jenners, clerk; Jasper Bradley, treasurer, and J. D. Smith.

December 30, 1838, a church twenty-eight by forty-five feet was dedicated on Missouri street. The church cost three thousand, five hundred dollars. The pulpit was of the old fashioned "stack" structure with a lower reading desk below, and a communion table below that, all being painted a glossy white. The pews were square topped and had doors, which were afterward removed, however. The church was lighted with candles. The flute, violin and bass viol were employed for musical instruments. Daniel Brown, a colored man and a devout, zealous Christian, was the first sexton, or janitor. At first the pews were sold to bidders, but later were made free to all who attended services.

"Parson" Johnson, as he was usually styled, was liberal and much beloved by his people. He donated the lot upon which the church was built, and refused to receive a salary for a number of years. Finally his parish presented him with a fine two-story brick residence, valued at three thousand dollars. He closed his rectorship here June, 1847, since which time numerous men have filled his place. Here it may be said, in passing, that Parson Johnson brought the first piano to Lafayette, in 1837, and that St. John's church was the first to have a pipe organ in the county. It was placed in 1859. George Ulrich was the first organist.

In 1858 a new church was provided for this congregation and it was dedicated the last Sunday in July, of that year, by Bishop George Upfold. In 1887, three thousand five hundred dollars was expended upon repairs on this church. This building is still in use and the congregation is in a prosperous condition.

GRACE CHURCH.

Grace church, Protestant Episcopal, Lafayette, was organized as a result of a meeting held May 23, 1868. It was formed by members of St. John's church largely. Seven of them were once vestrymen of that church. The old "Collegiate Institute" was used for a meeting place for the new society's Sunday school. For parish services, the vestry rented the old opera house, since destroyed by fire, and Rev. Thomas J. Taylor, then of St. Mary's at Delphi, officiated in the opening services. Rev. William Wilson commenced his pastorate Easter, 1869.

The corner stone of the new church was laid June 10, 1870, and the building was completed for the Easter season, 1872. The building is of brick, of the middle gothic type of architecture. It was considered one of the handsomest church structures in the city, when built. Mr. Wilson resigned in the spring of 1872. He was followed by Rev. Edward R. Bishop. After the coming of a new rector, the members of Grace church abandoned their organization and returned to their old parish—St. John's. The Grace church edifice was then sold in 1885 to the German Lutheran church.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Between 1832 and 1835 (date not certain) the First Baptist church in Lafayette was organized by Rev. Loyal Fairman, but there had been some work by this denomination prior to that date. At the time of this organization, the members of Grand Prairie church composed the council. Elder Simon G. Minor was the first pastor who labored with the society. He came from New York in the year 1837. When he came to Lafayette there were but five members, the number having been reduced from seven. For a time he preached one Sunday out of four at Crawfordsville. Services at Lafayette were at first held in the Presbyterian church, but when that church secured a pastor the Baptists rented the court house. They also held services in the dining hall of the hotel and in schoolhouses. During the first year, only five members were added to the society. In the following year nineteen were added to the church. In the winter of 1842-43 a great revival was carried on under the new pastor, Rev. William M. Pratt. A lot was purchased on Sixth street and a comfortable house of worship, costing four thousand dollars, was erected. This building was dedicated in 1844. In 1845 Elder Minor was again called, remained two years and resigned on account of ill health. Elder

E. O. Evans succeeded him in 1849. Rev. Tucker followed him and through a revival the membership was increased to two hundred and forty-three. Rev. Tucker resigned in 1854. Other pastors following him were—Breckenridge, Haw, Bailey, Girdwood, Stone, Pearson, etc. October 6, 1872, the new church was dedicated; the total cost of this edifice was ninety thousand dollars. In 1887 the membership was four hundred and seventeen, and then the church property was valued at one hundred thousand dollars. In June, 1909, the resident membership of this church was three hundred and sixty eight, which added to one hundred and fifty-six non-resident members made a total membership of five hundred and twenty-four.

The Second Baptist church of Lafayette (colored) was organized February 2, 1872. Meetings were held in the basement of the First Baptist church until 1878 when they moved into their own church on the northeast corner of Hartford and Sixteenth streets. Hon. John Levering, of the First church, donated the lot and twenty thousand brick for a church. The church cost one thousand dollars, making the total value of the property as first occupied two thousand five hundred dollars. The first pastor was William Neill. The membership grew from ten to sixty by 1887. From 1875 to 1884, Rev. John Miller was pastor.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The German Baptist church of Perry township, in 1872 erected a handsome church building. This congregation was made up of a large number of people of this faith, who had previously worshiped with that of another county.

"Chauncey Baptist church" (West Lafayette now) erected their church in 1869. It was thirty by fifty feet and cost, with the lot, two thousand dollars. Previous to 1869 the society held services in the Kingston schoolhouse, and for a time they were sustained as a mission. When organized, this church consisted of thirty-three members. Rev. O. B. Stone was the first pastor. The present membership of this church is about two hundred. The Sunday school has an average membership of about one hundred and fifty. The society owns its own parsonage, a frame house now about twenty years old. This is now known as the West Side Baptist church. The present handsome edifice was constructed in 1901; is of brick and cost about twenty thousand dollars, including heating plant. It is situated on the corner of Main and Columbia streets, on the site of the old church. The pastors since the eighties have been as follows: Rev. R. T. Ware, Rev. J. G. Tedford, Rev. E. R. Clovinger,

Rev. H. M. Bell, who served ten years, and the present pastor, Rev. P. O. Duncan, D. D.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian church was formed in 1842, and Rev. Samuel Finley and Rev. James H. Peacock, Rev. David A. Carnahan, Rev. Hoyt and Rev. J. N. Pressley were the ministers up to 1858. The chapel used by this denomination was on Ferry street, between Missouri and Pearl streets. This society has long since been merged with other societies.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The First Church of Christ, of the Christian denomination, was organized in July, 1839, at Lafayette. This was the result of the ministrations of Rev. John O'Kane. At that day services were held in the court house, and the number of members at date of organization was twenty-six. Among the number were Thomas S. Reynolds, Edward Reynolds, Sr., and his wife, Charles Marsteller and wife, Mr. Schoonover and wife, Samuel Black and wife, Peter Leslie and wife, and Mr. Manafee and wife. After three years or more of worship in the old court house, the congregation used the Wallace school house on North street, between Fourth and Fifth. Later, they used Healds school house, then the Stockton school house, near the Wabash depot. In 1845, a church was erected on Sixth street, between North and Brown streets. This edifice was burned in 1850, but immediately rebuilt. There the congregation worshiped until 1874, when, by the generosity of friends and a sacrifice on the part of all the membership, they were enabled to purchase the Methodist church, on the corner of Ferry and Fifth streets, which they paid seven thousand five hundred dollars for and to which they added three thousand dollars in improvements. They still occupy this brick structure. The society will ever owe a debt of gratitude to the liberal donations of A. J. Morley and Nicholas Marsteller; the former gave one thousand dollars and the latter two thousand dollars. Adams Earl, John Purdue, John Rosser and others gave liberally. But the most munificent donor of them all was William F. Reynolds, whose contributions in sum amounted to more than three thousand five hundred dollars. The new church was formally opened on the first Lord's day, November, 1874, after which a more prosperous era was ushered in.

No settled pastor served this congregation until 1844, when Elder John Longley assumed charge, remaining until 1859.

The present membership of this church is about four hundred and sixty-

five. The present pastor began his pastorate in May, 1909. He is the Rev. Pettit, who came from Nebraska.

There are several other Christian churches in Tippecanoe county; the chief ones of today are the ones located at Pleasant Grove (in the rural district), seven miles to the north of Lafayette; the one at Battle Ground, one of the earliest in the county; the one at Stockwell and another at Clark's Hill. Some of the history of these has been given in the township histories. At an early date Alexander Campbell, the founder of this sect, frequently preached in this county.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The United Brethren here, as in many other parts of Indiana and Ohio, were very early in the field for religious work and church building. Up to 1828 there had been no religious services in Wabash township, but during that year a United Brethren minister held services at the house of Benjamin Cuppy.

In 1828 Rev. John Duncan of this denomination held services at the house of William Baker, two miles east of Dayton. For twenty-two years services were kept up at that point, from house to house. In 1850 they erected their church at that place and were very prosperous.

In Lauramie township, this sect erected their first church in 1845 but had held regular services several years before that in private houses. By 1884 the denomination had grown and much interest was manifested. Congregations were sustained at Clark's Hill and Stockwell.

Otterbein church was erected by the United Brethren people in Shelby township, in 1851. Rev. Andrew Winsett was the preacher in charge. A part of the membership lived in this while a part resided in Warren county. About 1880 the congregation was divided and the Warren county portion formed themselves into a church by themselves, thus leaving but about ninety members in the original church.

At Lafayette, the first church of this denomination was organized in the autumn of 1852, under the ministration of Rev. David Brown. A brick edifice was constructed on North Eighth street. This building was destroyed by a sweeping fire in the fall of 1863 and the lot was sold to pay off the indebtedness of the society. Through the liberality of Ira Smith, a lot was secured and a brick church built at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. In 1905 the society had decreased to a membership of less than one hundred and the church property had run down very much. That year came Rev. J.

A. Groves, who took hold with a right good will and built up the general interests of the denomination at this point. Through his efforts, a parsonage, worth four thousand dollars was erected and also a new church building, costing fourteen thousand dollars, while the membership of the church had increased up to June, 1909, to the number of two hundred and forty-eight, with all departments of church work in a prosperous condition. The annual conference of the denomination met here in September, 1909.

In Tippecanoe county, this denomination is very strong, having fifteen or sixteen congregations, with a total membership of about one thousand nine hundred, possibly in excess of this number.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized July 17, 1870, at Lafayette, with twenty charter members. Rev. P. Erickson was the founder of the church. At a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars a neat brick building was erected in 1871, at the corner of Grove and Sixteenth streets, on Oakland Hill. At first the services were conducted by students from Augustana College, but later Rev. John Peter Engle became the pastor and was serving in the latter part of the eighties.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

St. James congregation of this denomination, at Lafayette, was organized in 1849. For several years it occupied a frame building on Ferry street, now used by the Colored Methodist Episcopal congregation. In 1866 the building on South Seventh and Alabama streets was erected at a cost of eleven thousand dollars, with two schools on the first floor and a commodious hall on the upper floor that served for years for church purposes. It became too small, and they then bought the finely built twenty-thousand-dollar church that had been erected by the Episcopal denomination, between Eighth and Ninth streets, on Cincinnati street. This was remodeled and serves at this time. The building on the corner of South Seventh and Alabama streets is still in use for two classes of the school supported by the congregation. The present number of communicants is about six hundred, with one hundred and fifty-two voting members. One hundred children attend the church school. The first pastor of St. James church was Rev. Leemhuis, 1849-54; Rev. F. Koeing, 1854-58; Rev. H. Schoeneberg, 1858-1889; since then, the present pastor has served—Rev. G. Schumm. This congregation owns much

property, including the fine church, the two-story school building on South Seventh street, a two-story school house on Oregon street, a parsonage and two houses on South Eighth street. Some of Lafayette's best citizens have been members of this congregation.

SALEM REFORMED.

This is one of the "Reformed churches of the United States" organized in Lafayette in March, 1860, as a German Congregational church, by Rev. J. U. Zuercher, with only seven members. At first they worshiped in the Sixth Street Baptist church, afterward in the Reformed Presbyterian church, on Ferry street. In the spring of 1861, the congregation bought the old Universalist church, corner of Main and Ninth streets and in 1862 improvements were made on the building. Their present edifice was erected in 1890. Present membership, four hundred and ten. The present pastor, Conrad Hassel, has been in charge seven years.

CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.

A society of this religious faith was formed in Lafayette April 6, 1865, by Rev. J. R. Scepers, with twenty-two members. The home of this church was at 102-108 Hartford street, where they had a church seating one hundred and fifty persons and a neat parsonage, all costing three thousand dollars. The church was built in 1866. Since December, 1903, Rev. H. M. Vander Ploeg has served as pastor. The present communicants and baptismal membership is five hundred and thirty-one.

THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

The synagogue at Lafayette was built by the Hebrew people who organized themselves into a society in February, 1851, under the name of "Ahvas Achim," meaning in our language, Loving Brothers. Rabbi Lowenthal officiated for a number of years. Other rabbis were Schoenfeld, Weil, Schaffner, Fall, Goodman, Emmich, Bonheim, Zeisler and Cadden, the last coming in 1886. At the date just named, there were thirty-five families in the congregation. They kept up a flourishing school and taught the Hebrew, German and the first principles of their religion. In 1866-67 a house of worship was built at the cost of six thousand dollars and dedicated in the winter of 1868-69. The building was located on the northeast corner of Seventh and Alabama

streets. A writer of history in Indiana in 1859, in speaking of the people of this church at Lafayette said, "There are no better citizens than from the Jewish population of this city."

In June, 1909, there were about fifty-five belonging to this congregation. The present rabbi commenced his labors here in September, 1909. He came from Cincinnati, Ohio.

There is also a Hebrew society of the Orthodox faith. This church is now preparing to erect a place of worship.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—"QUAKERS."

The Friends society is probably the first to form a society of any religious denomination in Tippecanoe county, as it appears that they erected a house of worship—a meeting-house—in 1827, while the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations organized in 1828. The Friends settled up the southern part of the township of Union and there established their work. There have been two Friends' meeting-houses in Union township—one at the north and one farther to the south part of the territory. The latter vicinity is now the only place where the Friends meet in this township. Meetings are held in the old Institute building, in section 28.

There are also churches of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran, the Ahmish and Advent denominations at various points within the county, but their congregations are for the most part small.

CHAPTER XI.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

THE MASONIC ORDER.

There has been a strong and respectable following in the order of Freemasonry, in Lafayette, ever since 1852 and the following lodges have been instituted in the city and in Tippecanoe county:

May 25, 1852, Lafayette Lodge, No. 123, with thirty-two members, was instituted. A record published of this lodge in 1887, gave the number of its members as one hundred and forty-seven. This refers to the Free and Accepted Masons lodge, the first one chartered in the county, the date being May 25, 1852.

Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 492, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered May 26, 1875, the original members being: James F. Alexander, Fred W. Brown, Seymour L. Burroughs, Thomas A. Carnahan, Claude C. Du Teil, T. J. Lambert, John T. Merrill, C. C. McNutt, James R. Pigman, Charles B. Robertson, W. W. Vinnedge and Joseph Watkins.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted September 13, 1856, with twenty-three members and by 1885 had grown to one hundred and thirty members.

Lafayette Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, was chartered June 18, 1852. The following were the charter members: Abner H. Bowen, Isaac Bartlett, Moses Colton, William Crumpton, Horace Coleman, Elizur Deming, Abraham Fry, Henry C. Lawrence, Mahlon D. Manson, Herman Peters, Lewis Rumsey and James M. Stockwell. In 1887 the commandery had a membership of one hundred and twelve.

The Order of Eastern Star of the Masonic fraternity received a charter May 16, 1874, and the charter members were: Mesdames M. A. Comstock, Annie E. Morse, M. E. Hathaway, Alma Alexander, Mary Osgood, Misses Jennie Lambert and Gussie Lambert. It is known as Hope Chapter.

The Masonic order is represented at present in Lafayette by the above lodges and the Tippecanoe Council, Royal and Select Masters, No. 68. The membership in the summer of 1909 of these various degrees and branches of Freemasonry in Lafayette was as follows:

Lafayette Free and Accepted Masons, Number 123, two hundred and thirty-eight members.

Tippecanoe Free and Accepted Masons, Number 492, two hundred members.

Lafayette Chapter, Number 3, Royal Arch Masons, two hundred and forty-four members.

Tippecanoe Council, Number 68, Royal and Select Masters, one hundred and ninety-five members.

Lafayette Commandery, Knights Templar, Number 3, one hundred and ninety-eight members.

Hope Chapter, Number 5, Order of Eastern Star, one hundred and eighty-eight members.

There are seventy-five 32-degree Masons and two 33-degree in Lafayette.

Up to 1909, the Masonic order in Lafayette leased different buildings for their hall purposes, but in the month of July, 1907, they purchased the old wholesale grocery building and lot, originally used more than a third of a century ago by James Ball. The Masons, after securing this well located property, had it all rebuilt, using only the bare walls of the old building. From it they have constructed a commodious Masonic Temple, at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. It is a three-story brick and stone structure, all occupied by the fraternity, save an office or two. It was dedicated in the month of June, 1909. It is the property of the "Masonic Temple Association."

MASONIC (COLORED).

In Lafayette there are the following Masonic lodges among the African race:

Floyd Lodge, No. 23; Dorcas Chapter, No. 14; Douglass Chapter, No. 14; and Garrison Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar.

Miller Lodge, No. 258, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in 1859, in the warehouse of E. J. Loveless, at Clark's Hill, with C. C. McDowell, master. The lodge at first had a membership of fourteen. In 1865 they erected a building and became a prosperous lodge.

Dayton Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted many years ago and is now in a flourishing condition.

Transitville Lodge, No. 425, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted in 1870 with eight members, by Henry Dryer as master.

Colburn Lodge No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted by John M. Kerpen July 1, 1874, with twelve charter members.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 15, of the Odd Fellows fraternity, received its charter October 14, 1843, and was instituted November 15th, the same year, with members as follows: J. M. Stockwell, Joel B. McFarland, James Ross, Mathew H. Winton, and George McLaughlin. This lodge was highly successful from the start and in 1887 owned a half interest in the Milwaukee Block, and had assets, above all liabilities, amounting to almost twenty-three thousand dollars. At that date the lodge consisted of one hundred and eighty-three members. Its present membership is two hundred and forty-eight.

Friendship Lodge, No. 22, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered April 21, 1845, and instituted the same date. The charter members of this lodge were: William H. Day, F. B. Brown, James M. Stockwell, George W. McLaughlin.

Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 55, *Independent Order of Odd Fellows,* received a charter dated July 13, 1847 and was instituted May 15, 1848. The charter members were J. G. Carnahan, W. F. Chapin, J. B. McFarland, F. Britton, R. S. Ford, T. T. Benbridge, John Little, Thomas McMillen, David Pyke, H. T. Sample, M. Fowler, Israel Spencer, E. M. Burt and Peter McClure. Its present membership is about one hundred and twelve.

Star City Encampment, No. 153, *Independent Order of Odd Fellows,* was instituted April 8, 1880, with these members: Samuel H. Kellogg, D. Leslie, George W. Burroughs, J. N. Milton, W. E. Tilt, L. W. Brown, Peter McClure, James Robertson, Charles Jones, Bento McAtee, Charles Reinhardt, David Bryan, Thomas C. Fox and A. C. Sale. It now has about eighty members.

Wabash Encampment, No. 6, *Independent Order of Odd Fellows,* was chartered July 14, 1848, and was instituted the 26th of the same month and year. In the year 1887 it had a membership of one hundred and fifty. It now has about one hundred members.

Siegel Lodge, No. 273, *Independent Order of Odd Fellows* (German), works under a charter dated January 17, 1867, and was instituted the same date. There were thirteen charter members.

Colfax Lodge, No. 13, *Daughters of Rebekah,* was chartered July 14, 1869, with twenty-three members, but later the charter was surrendered.

Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 1992, *Grand United Order of Odd Fellows* (colored), was organized in 1879, with nineteen members.

Household Ruth, as a branch of the last named lodge, was organized in May, 1887, with twenty-four members, consisting of both gentlemen and ladies.

Randolph Lodge, No. 376, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized July 24, 1871, by D. D. G. M. Thomas Underwood. The charter members were: John C. Dilts, W. S. McClelland, Samuel L. Smock, Sylvanus V. Hedrick, David A. Brenton, George W. Mikels and Thomas J. Mikels. This lodge was the first of the order of Odd Fellows in Randolph township.

The other lodges within Tippecanoe county are: Odell Lodge; Stockwell Lodge, No. 439; Battle Ground Lodge, No. 659, and the lodge at Dayton.

Stockwell Lodge, No. 439, was chartered May 21, 1874, by ten charter members.

Wea Lodge, No. 450, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted April 30, 1874, under a charter dated the 18th of that month and year. This was the beginning of Odd Fellowship in Wea township. This lodge is not in existence at this writing.

The fraternity of Odd Fellows in Lafayette is strong and has been very prosperous for many years. It now owns the fine, valuable brick, three-story block in which its hall is situated. It is on the south side of Main street, near the public square. The order also owns the "Milwaukee Block," another valuable property.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ORDER.

This is one of the modern fraternal organizations that has made great strides in membership, number of lodges and universal influence throughout this country, especially among the young and middle-aged men.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias, was organized August 6, 1874, by Grand Chancellor H. H. Morrison, assisted by N. C. Potter and a large delegation of Knights from other lodges. It at once became prominent among the lodges of Indiana. Wilbur F. Taylor, chancellor commander, became very prominent in the order, and served as grand keeper of records and seals. The drill corps of this lodge took many prizes for their skill in the Uniform Rank degree. In 1884 he was made major-general in command of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias of the World. No. 51 now enjoys a membership of about two hundred and fifty.

Curran Lodge, No. 111, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in September, 1885, by H. H. Francis, of Michigan City, with a membership of one hundred and forty in 1887. It has kept pace with the rapid strides of the

order and in July, 1909, had a membership of strong and active working Knights of Pythias, whose work and influence is being felt in the community.

Lafayette Division, No. 1, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, was organized as a drill corps, in September, 1876, and took in class "B," the first prize (a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar United States flag), and best commander prize (a forty-dollar gold badge) at the supreme session, at Cleveland, Ohio, August, 1877; also won in class "B," the first prize (a one-hundred-and-seventy-five-dollar banner), the best commander prize (a thirty-five-dollar sword), at the session of the supreme lodge in Indianapolis, in 1878. It was instituted as a division of the Uniform Rank, December 21, 1878, with James R. Carnahan as knight commander. From that date on this body kept taking high prizes, including five hundred dollars and one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, consisting of three banners, one flag, two gold badges, one sword and one fine painting. This was the first Uniform Rank lodge in the world. It has made a wonderful record. At present Col. John W. Warner, of the Eighth Regiment of Indiana, is an honored citizen of the place and is now occupying the position of justice of the peace. He is also a past commander of the order at Lafayette.

The Uniform Rank division at Lafayette in July, 1909, had a membership of fifty-three.

The Knights of Pythias occupy the third floor of Wallace Block, corner of Fourth and Ferry streets.

Besides the lodges of this fraternity at Lafayette, there are within Tippecanoe county, two other lodges—one at Dayton and one at Montmorenci.

MISCELLANEOUS FRATERNITIES.

Almost without end is the list of benevolent fraternal societies that have from time to time been formed in this county—especially at Lafayette. Some have long since become extinct, while a legion still exist and are doing splendid work as beneficiary insurance organizations. Among the organizations of this type may be named:

Ancient Order of United Workmen; Royal Arcanum, organized in 1879; the Order of Chosen Friends, 1883; Wabash Tribe of Red Men, 1868; Wea Tribe, 1872; these were finally consolidated; Knights of St. Paul, 1882; Knights of Labor; Typographical Union, 1863; Order of Railway Conductors, 1884; Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1883; Young Men's Hibernian Society; Father Hamilton Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, 1887; Purdue Council of National Union, 1884; Independent Order of the Immaculates (Col-

ored), 1880; the Woodmen of the World and Woodmen of America, Foresters, Ben Hur, Eagles and Maccabees.

The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks are very numerous and are in a flourishing condition today—this is a modern-day organization and is growing and extending out to every part of the world. It has as members many of the best men in the country. It has for its object the social functions of other orders and also is a semi-beneficiary society in that it cares for its sick and buries its dead.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC POSTS.

After the close of the great Civil war it was no more than natural that the veterans of that conflict should band themselves together in a fraternal society. It was indeed a blessing to both the soldiery and to the people at large, perpetuating as it does the deeds of sacrifice and valor that the rising generations may take on the true spirit of loyalty and patriotism.

Tippecanoe county furnished her quota of men from 1861 to 1865 and very wisely became interested when Grand Army Posts were being organized, in forming such societies here and there, at convenient places throughout the county. The subjoined will give a list of such Grand Army of the Republic posts, with other facts concerning them:

Lafayette Post, No. 3, was organized May 29, 1879, with twenty-six members, by Col. E. W. Chamberlain, of Chicago. At that time it was in the Department of Illinois, and known as No. 54. But by January, 1880, a sufficient number of posts were organized in this section to entitle them to a department charter, which was granted, when the post was transferred to the Department of Indiana and the name was soon changed to "John A. Logan Post, No. 3."

Among the first and earlier commanders of this post were: James R. Carnahan, 1879-80; J. B. Shaw, 1881; W. McBeth, 1882; J. B. Shaw, 1883; N. I. Throckmorton, 1884; A. L. Stoney, 1885; James Davidson, 1886.

By the records of the post it is found that in 1887 there were one hundred and sixty-three members in good standing, while there were names on the roster amounting to just four hundred. At that date, it was stated that this Grand Army Republic post had one of the finest equipped halls in the state. One of the most active and enthusiastic members and officers has always been Capt. J. B. Shaw, who, without doubt, has a better knowledge of the personnel of every soldier who went from this county to the Civil war than any other comrade, and has the most complete record of all that pertains to the

posts of the county, many of which he has organized himself. He has been chief mustering officer of the state several terms, and assistant inspector-general for the Ninth Congressional District, aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. S. S. Burdett.

John A. Logan Woman's Relief Corps has been a helpful auxiliary of the post, and now has a membership of about forty-five women, with the following officers: President, Mrs. I. S. Wade; senior vice-president, Mrs. A. A. Jones; junior vice-president, Mrs. Mary Marquis; chaplain, Jemimah Brown; secretary, Mrs. O. H. Crider; treasurer, Mrs. F. H. Williams; conductor, Mrs. Mary Walker; guide, Mary Pechin.

William B. Carroll Post, No. 363, at Stockwell, was organized by Capt. J. B. Shaw, in September, 1884.

George Wright Post, No. 185, at Clark's Hill, was organized in December, 1882, by Capt. J. B. Shaw, of Lafayette.

West Point Grand Army Post was organized by Capt. J. B. Shaw, of Lafayette, in 1881. This post has now disbanded.

Dayton Post, No. 160, was organized in 1882 by Capt. J. B. Shaw, of Lafayette.

Marsh B. Taylor Post, No. 475, of Chauncey (now West Lafayette), was organized September 24, 1886, by Capt. J. B. Shaw, of Lafayette. It now meets in Lafayette proper.

Battle Ground Post, No. 464, was organized by Capt. J. B. Shaw, of Lafayette, June 14, 1886. This post has long since disbanded.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, NO. 3, G. A. R.

Lafayette, Indiana.

(Compiled by Past Commander A. E. Shearman.)

This post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized May 29, 1879, by Col. E. W. Chamberlain of Post 28, Chicago, Illinois, as Post No. 54 and assigned to the Department of Illinois. In the fall of 1879 the Department of Indiana was created and Post 54 was then transferred to the Department of Indiana as Lafayette Post No. 3. In 1886, upon the death of General John A. Logan, the name of this post was changed to John A. Logan Post No. 3, which name it will probably hold for all time.

Up to the present time, August, 1909, nearly six hundred and fifty veterans of the Civil war have been mustered into the organization; its present membership in good standing is one hundred and fifteen.

The post commanders have been for the years, and in the order indicated below.

Date	*Name*	*Regiment*	
1879	James R. Carnahan	11th and 86th	Deceased
1880		Indiana Infantry	
1881	James B. Shaw	10th Indiana Infantry	
1882	William W. McBeth	46th and 116th Ind. Inf.	Deceased
1883	James B. Shaw	10th Indiana Infantry	
1884	N. I. Throckmorton	40th Indiana Infantry	
1885	Alfred L. Stoney	12th Indiana Infantry	
1886	James Davidson	4th U. S. Cavalry	
1887	Henry Leaming	40th Indiana Infantry	Deceased
1888	James W. Conine	1st Ky. Infantry and	Deceased
1889		5th U. S. C. T.	
1890	William C. Wilson	10th, 40th, 108th and	Deceased
		135th Indiana Infantry	
1891	Louis L. Frischmeyer	60th Indiana Infantry	
1892	E. G. Black	Band 15th Ind. Infantry	
1893	Job S. Sims	79th Ohio Infantry	
1894	William P. Youkey	72nd Indiana Infantry	Deceased
1895	James H. Mitchell	81st Penna. Infantry	
1896	David C. Rankin	24th Ohio Infantry	
1897	Asbury S. McCormick	9th and 154th Ind. Inf.	Deceased
1898	John W. Graves	150th Indiana Infantry	
1899	John W. Mitchell	12th New Jersey Infantry	
1900	Daniel W. Moore	72nd Indiana Infantry	
1901	John W. Warner	11th Indiana Cavalry	
1902	Balzer K. Kramer	133rd Indiana Infantry	
1903	Geo. W. Washburn	20th Indiana Infantry	
1904	Albert E. Shearman	117th New York Infantry	
1905	Thomas Lonergan	38th Ohio Infantry	
1906	Chester G. Thompson	72nd Indiana Infantry	
1907	J. Rief Shearer	[illegible]th Pennsylvania Infantry	
1908	Isaac S. Wade	147th Indiana Infantry	
1909	David H. Flynn	108th Indiana Infantry	

The present officers are:

P. C.—David H. Flynn, 108th Indiana Infantry.

S. V. C.—A. C. McCorkle, 78th Indiana Infantry.

J. V. C.—Eldon L. Lane, 4th Indiana Cavalry.

Adjutant—James H. Mitchell, 81st Penna. Infantry.
O. M.—E. G. Black, 15th Indiana Infantry.
Surgeon—George J. Dexter, 10th Indiana Infantry.
Chaplain—Thos. Lonergan, 38th Ohio Infantry.
O. of Day—Daniel White, 19th Indiana Infantry.
O. of Guard—D. W. Henderson, 116th Indiana Infantry.
S. M.—John W. Mitchell, 12th New Jersey Infantry.
O. M. S.—C. M. Nisley, 40th Indiana Infantry.

Post Hall is in the northeast basement of the court house. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

John A. Logan Post, No. 3 has always taken an active interest in everything patriotic, and has been in the lead in looking after the Decoration Day services and flagging and placing flowers on the graves of their comrades who have "passed over the river." Many of the leading men in the city and county are and have been on its roll as members and have filled important positions. Notably, James R. Carnahan, a department commander; William S. Haggard, Sixteenth Indiana Battery, lieutenant governor of this state, and the present commandant of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home; Harvey W. Wiley, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry, a United States government official, head of the pure food commission and of the noted "poison squad" in Washington, D. C.; Col. W. C. L. Taylor, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, judge of the Tippecanoe county circuit court; Col. E. P. Hammond, Ninth and Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and Col. William C. Wilson, noted lawyers, and Joseph J. Reynolds, Tenth Indiana Infantry and major-general United States Army, and others in more or less prominent positions.

UNION VETERAN LEGION.

Encampment No. 122, Union Veteran Legion, was organized March 7, 1893, by Gen. W. H. Tucker, commander-in-chief, and Col. B. C. Shaw, adjutant general. There were forty-seven charter members. The following served as colonels of the encampment:

1893 James B. Wallace, 2nd Mo. Cavalry.
1894 John W. Mullen, 53rd Ill. Infantry.
1895 George A. Harrison, 62nd N. Y. Infantry.
1896 James B. Shaw, 10th Ind. Infantry.
1897 John W. Mitchell, 12th N. J. Infantry.
1898 Daniel W. Moore, 72nd Ind. Infantry.
1899 Job S. Sims, 78th Ohio Infantry.

1900 Wm. P. Youkey, 72nd Ind. Infantry.
1901 Charles Hasty, 2nd N. Y. Cavalry (Harris Light).
1902 Amos V. Eaton, 18th Iowa Infantry.
1903 Alfred Smith, 10th Ind. Infantry.
1904 James Davidson, 4th U. S. Cavalry.
1905 Richard P. DeHart, 46th, 99th and 128th Ind. Infantry.
1906 Albert E. Shearman, 117th N. Y. Infantry.
1907 Alfred L. Stoney, 12th Ind. Infantry.
1908 Stephen M. Aiken, 10th, 72nd and 44th Ind. Infantry.
1909 Christian M. Nisley, 40th Ind. Infantry.

To become a member of this organization the soldier must have enlisted prior to July 1, 1863, and have served two continuous years, unless discharged for gunshot wounds. The encampment mustered two hundred and eighty-three members, of which forty-nine have died since its organization. All of its members have honorable records, enlisting in 1861 and remaining until the close of the war. Some were present at the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Many carry the scars from wounds received in battles and some were in rebel prisons. The term of service of the members run from twenty-seven to eighty-two and one-half months.

Meets every second and fourth Thursday evenings in each month in U. V. L. hall, 618 Main street.

The present officers are: Colonel, C. M. Nisley; lieutenant-colonel, Nathan Long; major, Robert Williams; surgeon, M. Rawles; chaplain, A. E. Shearman; officer day, Alfred Smith; adjutant, J. B. Shaw; quartermaster, W. E. Wells; officer guard, Albert Stair; sergeant major, John Hart; quartermaster sergeant, J. S. Sim; sentinel, Wm. Vaughn; bugler, Thomas Haywood.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

General De Lafayette Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized April 21, 1894, by thirteen members and named by Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, who was the first regent of the chapter. The first historian was she who is now Mrs. William B. Stuart, then Miss Geneve Reynolds; the secretary was Mrs. John Perrin and the first treasurer was Mrs. C. Gordon Ball. This society has been among the most highly honored and effective in its good works of any in Indiana. At one date it numbered almost one hundred and fifty members, but by removals, deaths, etc., the number has been reduced to about ninety.

This chapter of the Daughters presented the battleship "Indiana" with a beautiful "loving cup"; had erected "markers" at the graves of the Revolu-

tionary soldiers at Greenbush cemetery at Lafayette; erected the monument-marker at the spot where old Fort Ouiatenon was located; has presented the public schools with numerous flags and books as prizes for essays on Revolutionary affairs, and in many another way been great protectors of historic places and sentiments.

The officers at this writing—1909—are: Mrs. Bertha Foresman Falley, regent; Mrs. Eliza Howe Weigle, vice-regent; Mrs. Olla Alkire Brindley, recording secretary; Miss R. Katherine Beeson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frances Stearns Boggs, treasurer; Mrs. Ada Earhart Erisman, registrar; Mrs. Flora Linn Shearman, historian.

For a description of the monument erected by this chapter at the site of old Fort Ouiatenon see the history of the fort, within this volume.

The Daughters of the American Revolution had erected in Greenbush cemetery, near the north line, in 1903, a befitting "marker" to four Revolutionary soldiers. It is in the form of a huge natural bowlder, to which is permanently attached a metal tablet bearing the following inscription:

"IN MEMORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS,
JACOB LANE
NATHAN WHITE
GEORGE RANK
GEORGE STONER
"Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, General De Lafayette Chapter—1903."

There is also another chapter of Daughters of the Revolution known as Oliver Ellsworth Chapter, which organization now meets with the one already mentioned.

OTHER MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The Sons of Veterans, another active society, represents the sons of honorably discharged Union soldiers who bore arms during the Civil war. Their number is 131.

The United Spanish-American War Veterans, A. P. Lee Camp, No. 15, is made up of the Spanish-American war soldiers.

Two chapters of the Sons of Temperance were organized in Lafayette, the first in 1846 and the second the following year. This was a popular and very effective temperance society that had its chapters or lodges throughout the entire country in the forties and fifties.

CHAPTER XII.

THE BAR OF TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

Wherever commerce and true civilization is found, there will be seen the representatives of the legal profession. The most of our laws are today based on the principle of right and equal rights to all citizens, be they native or foreign-born and adopted into our national citizenship. If all men were informed as to law, and possessed a law-abiding spirit, such as the Bible picture of millennium dawn presents to view, there would be no use for lawyers and courts, but we have not yet reached that state, hence the rights of one person must be met and justice forced upon another, at the hands of wise, learned jurists and attorneys-at-law. The legal profession is one of profound principles, and it is for this to point out and enforce the rights of one set of citizens as against other men and classes. While the world has no need of the dishonest lawyer, it has great need for the truly honorable attorney, who seeks ever to make peace rather than encourage litigation among the people of his community. The type of lawyers found in the great representatives such as Gladstone, of England, and the legal lights that have lighted up the pathway to a higher, better civilization, in our own country, as a Webster, an Everett, a Choate, a Tom Marshall, a Lincoln, a Douglas and more modern-day attorneys, who have shaped the affairs of our national ship of state, in constitutional matters, even from Jefferson, Hamilton and Washington's day, to this the opening of the advanced twentieth century. While there is still abiding in the minds of many the idea that lawyers are trouble-makers, the fact still remains that through them peace and order and good government obtains in this and all countries. But few of our eminent statesmen have been found outside the legal profession. The day has long since passed, when this profession is looked upon as one of trickery and dishonesty—in fact the educated and thoughtful minds all along the passing centuries, from Blackstone's time to the present, have recognized this as among the useful and honorable professions.

Many of the early attorneys who practiced here came from remote parts of the state and, like Lincoln and Douglas, of Illinois, traveled sometimes on horseback, sometimes alone and sometimes in squads, who went around the entire judicial district or circuit. To witness a band of these traveling

attorneys before the days of railroads, telegraphs, or even ahead of the old canal and turnpike roads, was a sight long to be remembered. As they entered the little village or county-seat town, with their horses bespattered with mud and their huge port-manteaus surmounted with overcoat, umbrella and other toggery, they resembled the forlorn hope of a mounted ranger, entering upon some daring and almost hopeless charge, or of a caravan emerging from an oriental desert, blackened with heat and dust-covered. But these men had brains and hearts, many of them even greater than the average barrister of the twentieth century possesses. Many of their names have, for long years, shone forth with a brilliancy seldom seen as emenating from the cozy law schools and tasty carpeted offices of today. Their long rides on horseback, along blind paths and dimly defined roads, crossing unbridged and angry streams, sleeping in the open air, as they frequently had to do, and leading colts and driving steers home, taken on fees, fully developed their physical and intellectual energies, and gave them a vigor and self-reliance possessed by but few of our more modern law students, who have been in the habit of reclining on soft cushioned seats and stepping from the carpeted court chamber into an electric car or Pullman sleeper in which they are transported to their homes.

To prove to the reader that such hardships made men of great worth, it only need be added that from the circuit-riding attorneys who came here to plead their cases, six were afterwards chosen to fill the bench, viz.: Byrant, Pettit, Wallace, Huntington, Law and Ingram; nine were elected representatives to congress—White, Pettit, Hannegan, Blake, Raridon, Law, Lane, Wallace and Smith. Three of them—Albert S. White, John Pettit and Edward A. Hannegan—were elected to the office of United States senator. Joseph A. Wright served two terms as governor of Indiana, and was minister to Berlin. David Wallace was also governor one term and elected to a seat in congress—later becoming judge of the court of common pleas in Marion county. Thomas H. Blake was commissioner of the land office at Washington under President Tyler. John Pettit became chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas. And so on down through the list, a majority of these men made their mark in the world and lived for a noble purpose. Indeed they were diamonds in the rough.

The attorneys of Lafayette, up to 1831, consisted of Joseph Tatman, Joseph Cox, Andrew Ingram, David Patton, Moses Cox, Albert S. White, William M. Jenners, Thomas B. Brown, Aaron Finch and John Pettit.

In 1832 came Rufus A. Lockwood, then in the prime of his young manhood, and formed a law partnership with A. S. White, became an eminent

lawyer, went to Chicago and from there to California during the wild excitement of gold discovery days. There on the Pacific coast he became one of the prominent lawyers of that country. While on his return trip to Lafayette with his family he was drowned in the wreck of the vessel in which he was sailing. Within this chapter a sketch of Mr. Lockwood is given, for the purpose of showing what kind of men the early barristers were.

The entire state of Indiana at that early time was considered as one vast circuit, and the pioneer lawyer, like the Methodist minister, encountered all the rough and ludicrous experiences of a new country. Hence it is found that Lafayette had many lawyers in attendance on her courts from one time to another. These came from Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Connersville, Rockville, Covington, Williamsport, Crawfordsville, and other points.

The attorney, Rufus A. Lockwood, already mentioned as having been drowned enroute from California, was, perhaps, among the most remarkable and eccentric of his profession in this locality.

Hon. Daniel Mace—the most plausible of gentlemen—filled many high positions. He was elected to congress twice, and was instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Andrew Johnson for Vice-President, for which he was rewarded by him with the postoffice at Lafayette; and, sad to record, while in office, he committed suicide.

Hon. John Pettit possessed great native ability, was United States senator, chief justice of Kansas and served one term on the supreme bench of Indiana, dying in 1877.

Hon. Albert S. White, an excellent lawyer, a fine scholar and a dignified gentlemen of the old-school type, was several terms in congress and at his death, in 1864, was holding the office of district judge of Indiana.

Samuel A. Huff, for many years a prominent lawyer of Lafayette, but later of Indianapolis, in 1837 was elected a member of the house of representatives of Indiana, and subsequently served as judge of the circuit court.

From 1845 to 1875, Zebulon Baird ranked among the leading lawyers in this county as well as in the state. He was a brainy, classical character, well posted man and devoted to his chosen profession.

Another lawyer was Robert C. Gregory, who possessed much industry, and held the esteem of all in this county. He was promoted to the supreme bench of Indiana, serving six years. Died, 1885.

John L. Miller, who was one of the most active workers at the Tippecanoe bar, served one term in the state legislature and was postmaster at Lafayette under President U. S. Grant's administration.

Thomas B. Ward practiced here for a few years and then moved to Washington, District of Columbia, where he died in 1890.

Another of the lawyers who forged his way to the front rank and was finally counted among the honorable statesmen of Indiana, was Hon. Godlove S. Orth.

James R. Carnahan, who was the prosecuting attorney of this county at one time, was made captain of a company in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war period, and later removed to Indianapolis.

William B. and Robert Gregory, Frank W. Coombs, A. McMillen and Edward H. Brackett, attorneys of Lafayette, removed to other sections of the country, and many have since died. The last mentioned lawyer was, at one time, a partner of Mr. Orth, and was known as the "exhaustive lawyer."

Others of considerable ability and genial in all their manners were Alva Parsons and Henry F. Blodgett, both long since deceased.

Hiram W. Chase succeeded to the extensive practice of Rufus A. Lockwood, before mentioned. His practice commenced in 1850 and continued many years, he being among the real stalwarts of his day and generation at the bar of this section of the state. He died in 1889.

From 1850 to 1876, John A. Wiltsach was the junior partner of Mr. Chase. He also devoted much time to literary pursuits and was fond of old relics; he was excellent in local history.

David P. Vinton practiced at the courts of this and adjoining counties from 1860 on for many years, was in active practice in the eighties. He was elected to the office of judge of the court of common pleas—he being the first to hold such office within Tippecanoe county. Later, he filled acceptably and well the office of judge of the circuit court. Died, February 23, 1895, aged sixty-seven years.

John M. LaRue, well known at the bar of this county, served as member of the Indiana legislature, one term as senator and one term as judge of the common pleas court. He died in 1906.

Mark Jones devoted many years of his professional life to the probate business, in which he was very successful. Later he retired on account of advancing years. Died, 1891; was a district judge.

Sanford C. Cox filled no public office save that of county recorder. By nature he was of a literary turn of mind and loved good books. He was noted somewhat as an author of one volume of poems and two more of prose. His historical book entitled "Recollections of the Early Settlement of the Wabash Valley," is still looked upon by historians as interesting and good

authority on subjects concerning the settlement and early manners and customs of the people of this valley, so replete with pioneer and Indian history.

Among the ablest jurists at this bar was William C. Wilson.

A list of the men practicing here in 1878 gives the following: John R. McCoffroth, who was several times in the Indiana legislature. Thomas B. Ward, judge of the superior court, held numerous official places, including that of mayor of Lafayette.

Godlove O. Behm, another lawyer, also held office, including assessor of internal revenue in the eighth district of Indiana.

W. DeWitt Wallace gained a high standing at this bar, especially on account of his energy and persistency, which traits always win in the great battle of life, no matter in what role one labors.

John A. Stein, another lawyer, should not be omitted in this connection, for he was an ideal man and attorney. He also served his district in the state senate, to which body he was elected in 1866. He died in 1885.

Frank B. Everett, of the law firm of La Rue & Everett, was a careful and honorable member of the bar.

Robert P. Davidson was long numbered among the trustworthy men of the Indiana bar and stood high in all quarters of the state, both for ability and high fraternal honor among brother lawyers. He was in the Indiana legislature in 1871 and was judge of the court of common pleas. He died in April, 1909.

WHEREABOUTS OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

John S. McMillen quit practice and moved to one of the western states.

Charles Enderton went west in 1883.

Thomas B. Miller quit practice in 1884 and died in 1903.

Harry Yount quit practice and engaged in the newspaper business.

Arthur B. Westfall left the legal and took up the medical profession.

M. W. Miller quit practice of law in 1885 and retired. He is now the professor in history in the Lafayette high school.

William F. Bechtel left the profession and engaged in the insurance business in Minnesota.

William F. Stillwell quit law and embarked in the lumber business at Lafayette.

Hugh Crawford retired from the law and moved to California.

George W. Collins went west in 1885.

John Burleigh moved west and quit the law practice in 1885, and removed to Maine.

Samuel Huff went west in 1885.

Orlando McConnehey removed from this county in 1885 and died in 1904.

Francis Price moved to Kansas in 1886 and was elected circuit judge.

John Roseberry went to Texas and there committed suicide.

Elwood Mead quit practice in 1886 and moved west. Later he became a high grade civil engineer and was engaged in China, where he lost an arm.

Eugene Everett retired from law practice and engaged in farming in Benton county, this state.

Charles D. Jones, prosecuting attorney, moved to Kansas in December, 1885.

Walter A. Powell moved west in August, 1885; was a prosecuting attorney.

Col. Godlove O. Behm was district attorney in 1887.

John Beasley was drowned in July, 1888, aged thirty-eight years.

James T. Davidson removed to Boston, Massachusetts, 1881; he was a prosecuting attorney and died in 1903.

James Jefferson quit law practice and moved to Illinois in 1889, and last known of was in the insurance business at Springfield.

Col. John Miller died in 1889, aged about sixty-four years.

John M. La Rue, Jr., died in 1888, aged about twenty-eight years.

Bert Davidson died, aged twenty-nine years, in November, 1889.

A. K. Aholtz quit legal practice and moved to Chicago in 1890, and connected himself with the Pullman Palace Car Company.

John C. Davidson moved to Chicago in July, 1901.

Col. William C. Wilson died September 25, 1891, aged sixty-three years.

Joy H. Adams went west in March, 1891; killed in a railway accident ten years later.

Thomas A. Stewart died August 6, 1892, aged thirty-eight years.

Walter A. Smalley went to Colorado and from there to New York City where he engaged in newspaper business.

Captain J. Park died June 13, 1895, aged sixty-five years.

Charles Stuart died in 1901.

William C. Dailey moved to Indianapolis in 1897; died there, 1907.

Col. W. C. L. Taylor died 1900; was a circuit judge.

H. DeWitt Wallace died 1900.

E. A. Greenley died 1903.

Charles Bright died in Colorado in 1907, having moved there in 1903.

George J. Eacock moved to Oklahoma City, where he is still practicing law.

Robert Jones was judge in 1899.

Capt. William Bryan died, aged seventy-three years, in 1904.

John Davis. moved to Chicago in 1897.

Thomas Ward, superior judge, congressman, mayor of Lafayette, city attorney, died 1890.

Andrew J. Roush died in 1907.

Harvey Rouch moved to Chicago in 1903 and is now farming in North Dakota.

John M. La Rue died in 1906.

Daniel E. Storms, secretary of state for Indiana, moved to Nevada in 1906.

Albert R. Caldwell died in 1907.

Joseph Eacock was sent to the penitentiary in 1905 and went to Texas in 1908.

Eben Bailey quit practice and moved to Texas in 1904 and became a fruit farmer.

Richard Erbanks moved west in April, 1901.

Robert P. Davidson died April, 1909. He was about eighty years of age and greatly beloved by all who knew him.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

In the summer of 1909 the following were practicing law in Tippecanoe county and many of the number are represented by a biography herein:

Baird, Rochester,
Baird, Samuel P.,
Bedgood, Russell K.,
Behm, Orth A.,
Boulds, Allen,
Caldwell & Caldwell,
Chamberlin, George B.,
Collins, Edgar G.,
Cooper, Edward C.,
Crockett, Will M.,
Cunningham, Arthur D.,
Cunningham, Jacob B.,
Kimmell, Frank,
Kumler, Richard N.,
Kumler & Gaylord,
Lake, Charles E.,
Langdon, Byron W.,
McHugh, John F.,
Mitchell, William C.,
Parks, George D.,
Quinn, Martin A.,
Randolph, Edgar D.,
Ross, Joseph B.,
Severson, Wilbur F.,

Dresser, William A.,
Everett, Thomas,
Field, Thomas W.,
Flanagan, Daniel P.,
Gougar, John D.,
Haywood, George P.,
Hammond, Edwin P.,
Henderson, Charles H.,
Hennegar, William H.,
Snideman, Harry,
Stallard & Son,
Stuart, William V.,
Simms, Dan W.,
Thompson, Charles C.,
Wilson, DeWitt C.,
Wilstach, J. Walter,
Wood, Will R.

Many of the members of the present bar of this county are represented in the biographical section of this work, by personal histories.

A PIONEER LAWYER OF LAFAYETTE.

When Rufus A. Lockwood first came to Lafayette he was yet quite a young man. He formed a partnership with A. S. White, and it was not long before the young barrister had an opportunity of showing his talents, which, like sparks of smitten steel, needed intellectual attrition to elicit them in all their sparkling brilliancy. The firm of White & Lockwood were engaged to defend John H. Frank, indicted for the murder of John Woods, which occurred in an affray growing out of an election bet. All looked to Mr. White as the man who would certainly lead in so important a case as trying a man for his life. But, knowing the ability, tact and energy of his young partner, who up to that time had not been properly appreciated, he determined to give him a chance to make his debut before the public as an advocate. Throughout the protracted trial, which was prosecuted with marked ability, Lockwood exhibited a research and depth of thought beyond the expectations of all who heard him. But his main speech in defense of his client, the prisoner, which occupied two full days in its delivery, exhibited his giant intellect in all of its gigantic form, and at once raised him to the rank of one of the ablest advocates in this or in any other country. The prisoner was acquitted. Lockwood's fortune was made. His speech, in this case, was published and, by many good judges, has been pronounced equal to the best efforts of those more distinguished advocates, whose speeches have been published as models of forensic eloquence. For many years he carried on an extensive practice in Lafayette, and in all the courts of Indiana. Soon after the discovery of gold in California, he, with many other eminent attorneys from this and other states, sought the newly discovered El Dorado, which promised a new theatre, where they might win golden laurels and at

RUFUS A. LOCKWOOD

the same time secure nuggets of pure gold. Mr. Lockwood soon secured a lucrative law practice in the city of San Francisco. He was called upon to defend a prisoner, who rested under the ban of the self-constituted vigilance committee, who had wrested the administration of the law from the hands of the legally constituted authorities of the state of California, and were meting out life and death to the accused to their caprice, or the hasty, ill-digested evidence produced before their clamorous court, which was selected from the heterogeneous mass of citizens who chanced to be present at the trial. Lockwood loudly denounced this wanton assumption of power on the part of the committee, and demanded a fair trial for the prisoner. The power and popularity of the committee were then in their zenith. They insolently demanded the prisoner of the sheriff, and threatened personal violence to Lockwood if he persisted in his demands for a legal trial of the prisoner. He hurled defiance at these "lawless bloody inquisitors," as he boldly called them, and warned them, in return, that unless they ceased from their "mobocratic" murders, he would soon have them dangling on the limbs of trees, as high as ever they had swung the victims of their lawless violence. Judge Lynch's sheriffs, bailiffs and posse hovered around to grab this lone defender of the law and the right, but the sight of the revolver and the bowie knife which peeped through his own belt that encircled his stalwart form, caused them to shrink back without executing their designs, and the legal Hercules, clad in the canopy of the law, like Martin Luther and William Tell, withstood the brawling mob, and displayed a physical and moral courage that challenged the admiration of his most inveterate foes. Such lofty heroism presents a sublime spectacle happily illustrated by Goldsmith's beautiful lines:

> "Like some tall cliff that rears its towering form,
> Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm;
> Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
> Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

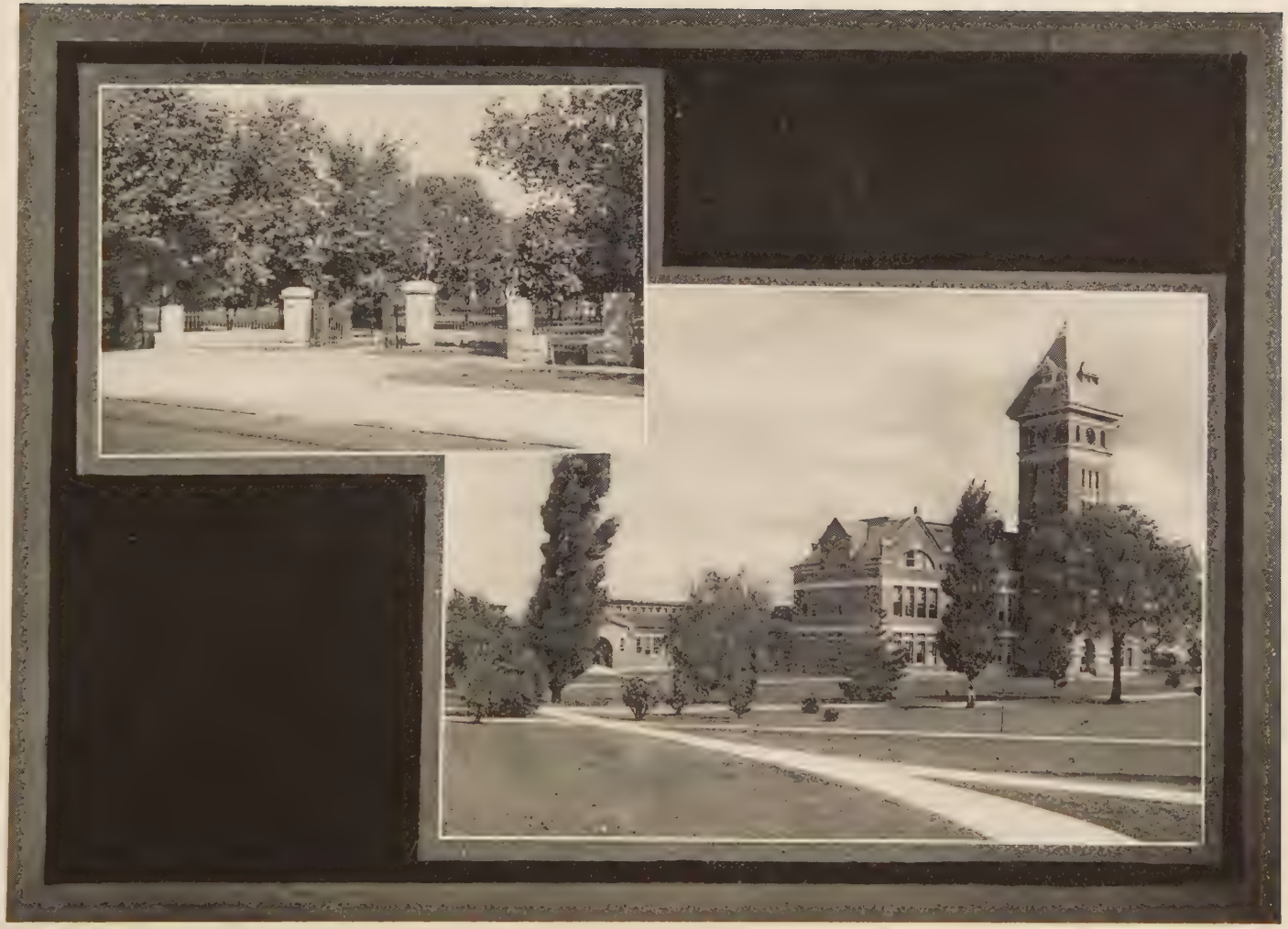
From that hour the power and influence of the California vigilance committee began to wane, and in a short time law and order resumed their sway in the Golden state. Lockwood's character for nerve and legal attainments spread far and wide, and he had his choice of sides in many important cases at law, which yielded him both money and professional character.

After the discovery of gold in Australia, he left San Francisco and sought that far-off modern Opher, in quest of adventure and the glittering

metal. Soon after his arrival there he was called upon for a Fourth of July oration, which he delivered with his wonted fervid eloquence, and produced quite a sensation among all who listened to it. Her Majesty's officers, some of whom listened to his speech, on looking over the map of the world, and seeing the immense distance Australia lay from the little island where her Majesty's throne was situated, thought it not best to let such inflammatory speeches be made, fearing that a Cataline might be ensconced in the habiliments and character of a Yankee lawyer, which they called him, who might raise a rebellion that would wrest the island from the paw of the British Lion. Not wishing to excite a hubbub among the loyal subjects of Her Imperial Majesty, he quietly retired from the crowded part of Melbourne to a rural retreat, where he hired to a farmer to attend a flock of sheep, where, in the employment of a true shepherd, he "watched his flocks by night and by day," no doubt on the primitive plan, for the period of one year. After fulfilling his engagement as a shepherd, he laid aside his crook, doffed his shepherd frock, and returned to San Francisco, where he again took up the practice of law. He was soon employed by General John C. Fremont, in his great land suit for his Mariposa gold mine. He gained the case for Fremont, for which he was to receive one hundred thousand dollars. Soon after gaining this important suit, he embarked, with his family, to return to his old home in Lafayette, Indiana, on board the ill-fated steamer "Central America," which was wrecked on the ocean between Panama and New York, and the gifted and lamented Lockwood, with more than three hundred passengers, found a watery grave. His wife and children were saved by the generous and magnanimous Captain Herndon, who preferred to perish himself with the wreck, rather than lose any of the women and children entrusted to his care.

Thus ended the brilliant, exceptional career of one of Lafayette's early-day lawyers.

Concerning Mr. Lockwood's family it should be stated that he had a wife and eight children—five sons and three daughters, of whom only two are now living, Alice, of Joplin, Missouri, and Rufus A., Jr., of Lafayette, who was thirteen years of age when his father was drowned. The son has eight children born to himself and wife, and in all, the great-grandchildren of the attorney Lockwood number now sixteen.



PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Main Entrance

Mechanical Engineering Laboratory

CHAPTER XIII.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Purdue University ranks high among the great educational institutions of this country. It was organized under the act of congress, passed July 2, 1862, "to donate public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts." A long-desired want was foreshadowed, and the means appropriated whereby the advantages of an educational system adapted to the process of developing those elements of knowledge which especially appertain to the agriculturist and mechanic, were ultimately to be utilized.

The fundamental idea which gives form and practicability to the method proposed, assumes that the granting to each state an amount of public lands equal to thirty thousand acres for each of her senators and representatives in congress, a fund is provided sufficient, by the application of the proceeds, to meet every prospective want. The appropriation contemplates the use of land scrip in states where there is a deficiency in the quantum of public lands, in lieu of and representing the equivalent acreage. Under this arrangement, Indiana is entitled to and received her donation in scrip, amounting to three hundred and ninety thousand acres. The proceeds of this scrip are required to be invested in stocks of the United States, or other safe stocks, yielding no less than five per centum on their par value. The fund thus created shall be perpetual, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by the state to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college; the leading object of which shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic art, in such a manner as the legislature may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

Should any portion of the capital fund thus provided for, or any interest thereon, by any contingency be diminished or lost, such deficiency shall be supplied by the state, so that the capital of that fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be applied to the purchase, erection and preservation or repair of any building.

The second act of this bill was that, "Any state which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide within five years, at least, not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such state shall cease; and said state shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchase under the state shall be valid."

The state of Indiana, by an act approved March 6, 1865, obligated itself as follows:

"The state of Indiana accepts and claims the benefits of the provisions of the acts of congress, approved July 2, 1862, and April 4, 1864, and assents to all the conditions and provisions in said acts contained."

Following this acceptance a board was organized for the management of this fund. Said board was known as the "Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College," and it first consisted of the following men: Governor Morton, (ex-officio) president; Alfred Pollard, of Gibson; Smith Vawter, of Jennings; Henry Taylor, of Tippecanoe county, and Lewis Burke, of Fort Wayne. Prior to the first meeting of the board held October 20, 1865, Mr. Pollard removed from the state, and Isaac Jenkinson, of Allen, was elected his successor. John J. Hayden, of Marion, was elected secretary of the board, and James E. Reeves, of Wayne, treasurer. The last named resigned May 1, 1866, and was succeeded by E. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis. This board then remained unchanged until March 7, 1870.

By the authority vested in this board the amount of scrip appropriated to the state was sold April 9, 1867, for the gross sum of two hundred twelve thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars as the proceeds of the three hundred and ninety thousand acres of land donated by the general government. The accumulations of interest from continual reinvestment, added to the capital stock, increased the fund in 1874 to three hundred sixty-five thousand dollars. The investment was in interest bearing bond of the United States, and increased daily in actual value. This was purely an endowment fund, the interest only of which is intended to be used.

No provision having been made by the act of March 6, 1865, for the location of a college, action in this direction was suspended until May 6, 1869. Meanwhile, an obstinate struggle was carried on between the rival candidates for location, and a diversity of interests were brought to bear in the negotiations appertaining thereto. During that period, in the midst of the prevailing contest, Hon. John Purdue, of Lafayette, proposed to donate one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on certain specified conditions, which was accompanied by an additional donation of fifty thousand dollars, by

Tippecanoe county, subject to like conditions. At the date last mentioned, therefore, during a special session of the legislature, the question was settled by the passage of an act accepting such propositions. By the provision of this latter act, the corporate name of the board was changed to "The Trustees of Purdue University." The name of the institution was at the same time changed to that of "Purdue University." The following are among the provisions of this legislative act:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that the donations offered by John Purdue, as set forth and communicated to the present general assembly in the message of the Governor, on the 16th day of April, 1869, and the donations offered by Tippecanoe county and the trustees of the Battle Ground Institute, of the Methodist Episcopal church, as set forth and communicated to the general assembly, at its last session, in the message of the Governor, on the 27th day of January, 1869, be and the same is hereby accepted by the state of Indiana.

"Section 2. The college contemplated and provided for by the act of congress approved July 2, 1862, entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' is hereby located in Tippecanoe county, at such point as may be determined before January, 1870, by a majority of the trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College; and the faith of the state is hereby pledged, that the location of the same shall be made permanent.

"Section 3. In consideration of said donation of John Purdue amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and of the further donation of one hundred acres of land appurtenant to the institution, and on condition that the same be made effectual, the said institution, from and after the date of its location, as aforesaid, shall have the name and style of 'Purdue University,' and the faith of the state is hereby pledged that the name and style of said institution shall thus be permanently designated with modification thereof.

"Section 5. In further consideration of his donation, John Purdue shall, from and after taking effect of this act, be added as a member of the said trustees of Indiana Agricultural College, and shall also be a member of the said board of trustees of Purdue University. Should he, at any time, cease to be a member, he shall be continued as an advisory member of said trustees, and he shall, during his lifetime, have visitorial power for the purpose of inspecting the property, real or personal, of said university, recommending to the trustees such measures as he shall deem necessary for the good of the university, and investigating the financial concerns of the cor-

poration. And he is authorized to make report of his examination, inspection and inquiries to the general assembly, at any session thereof.

"Section 6. This act shall be subject to future amendment or repeal, except so far as it provides for the acceptance of donations, the location of the college and the name and style thereof and the privileges conferred upon John Purdue."

The Battle Ground donations referred to above, were on condition that the college be located at that point. The county donations required only that it be located within Tippecanoe county. The location was accordingly fixed upon a tract of one hundred acres, near Chauncey (now called West Lafayette), donated by the citizens of that town and vicinity. Subsequently, the domain was enlarged by the purchase of eighty-six and one-half acres on the north of the original tract. Other extensions were made, making the present amount of land, two hundred and forty-one acres, upon which today (1909) stands twenty-nine modern styled buildings, well equipped laboratories, shops, museums, library and reading rooms.

From the foregoing it will be observed that this institution is supported, aside from the private donations of its founders, by four beneficiaries from congress, known as the Hatch and Morrill, the Adams and Nelson acts. The amount received annually from the United States as proceeds of the original grant and of the four subsequent acts is sixty-nine thousand dollars ($69,000). Private donations have been received from the liberal hands of Amos Heavilon, from Eliza Fowler and from James Fowler, for the erection and equipment of the buildings.

Then it will be understood that the university, while bearing the name of John Purdue, is an institution exclusively under state control, and that government aid was originally extended, not only to establish, but to aid in maintaining a state institution of a specific kind.

The present value of the non-productive property in buildings and lands and equipment amounts to one million two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars.

The purpose of the university is to afford the young men and women of Indiana an opportunity to acquire a good college education in mathematics, science, literature, and art, and at the same time to secure instruction and practice in such lines of work as will fit them to engage in the practical industries. The instruction is both theoretical and practical. The usual methods of text-book study, recitation, and lecture are employed, but the student is required to put into practice, so far as possible, the instruction

which he receives. In all courses of study the work of the class-room is supplemented and practically exemplified by practice in the laboratories.

This university now embraces six special schools, as follows:

I. A School of Agriculture, including horticulture, animal husbandry and dairying.
II. A School of Science.
III. A School of Mechanical Engineering.
IV. A School of Civil Engineering.
V. A School of Electrical Engineering.
VI. A School of Pharmacy.

PARTIAL RE-ORGANIZATION.

In March, 1870, the board was partially re-organized. M. L. Pierce, of Lafayette, succeeded Mr. Jenkinson; Rev. Thomas Bowman, of Greencastle, succeeded Mr. Vawter; Dr. Joseph H. Tuttle, of Crawfordsville, Mr. Lewis Burke and John Purdue became trustees by act of the legislature. Mr. Pierce was elected both secretary and treasurer, succeeding Messrs. Hayden and Martindale (resigned). In November, 1870, Dr. Tuttle and Henry Taylor resigned and were succeeded by John R. Coffroth and John A. Stein, both of Lafayette. January, 1871, Mr. Stein was elected secretary of the board, and by subsequent re-elections both were long retained in office. By an act passed January 31, 1871, the number of trustees was increased to nine, including the Governor (ex-officio member and president of the board), the act also provided that three of the trustees should be members of the State Board of Agriculture, to be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the state board. The three trustees appointed under this act were I. D. G. Nelson, of Fort Wayne; John Sutherland, of La Porte, and L. A. Burke, of New Harmony. The board was constituted as follows: Governor Baker; John A. Stein, secretary; Martin L. Pierce, treasurer; John Purdue, John R. Coffroth, I. D. G. Nelson, Thomas Bowman, John Sutherland and L. A. Burke. This board, with the few changes later made in its composition, purchased the present site of the university, planned and constructed its first set of buildings (the main building excepted) and made provision for the opening of the institution.

Governor Hendricks succeeded Governor Baker, in 1873. Dr. Bowman resigned in May, 1873, and was succeeded by Judge H. P. Biddle, of Logansport, who resigned in November following and was succeeded by Col. B. C.

Shaw, of Indianapolis, who resigned in October, 1874. Mr. Nelson also resigned in 1874, and was succeeded by Austin B. Claypool, of Connersville. Mr. Burke resigned in June, 1874, to accept the position of farm superintendent.

FIRST OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It was the purpose of the trustees in charge to open the institution in October, 1873, but on account of unforseen events and delays it was impossible to do so. In order to obviate any trouble or irregularities with the general government at Washington who had designated a limit of time in which it should be open to the public, and which date was fixed at not later than July, 1874, a provisional beginning was ordered, and Prof. J. S. Hougham took charge of the first class, March 2, 1874, and on that day began the first regular term of Purdue University. The following faculty had been selected the summer before:

A. C. Shortridge, president; J. S. Hougham, professor of physics and industrial mechanics; W. B. Morgan, professor of mathematics and engineering; John Hussey, professor of botany and horticulture; H. W. Wiley, professor of chemistry; Eli F. Brown, professor of English literature and drawing.

The plan of the trustees, when first organized, was to have special schools, as follows: School of natural science, including physics and industrial mechanics, chemistry, natural history. Second—a school of engineering, including civil engineering mining engineering, architecture. Third—school of agriculture, including horticulture, veterinary science. Fourth—school of military science. Detailed courses of study were announced in agriculture, chemistry, engineering and physics and mechanical engineering.

On this plan the university was conducted for two years, but there seemed little demand for the special courses. The only students for the special courses were those who entered chemistry—nearly all entered the preparatory classes.

It should be stated in this connection that when the board expected to open the university in 1873, that they had secured Prof. Richard Owen, of the State University, at Bloomington, and he had been elected president, and he was to enter upon his duties on three months' notice. He resigned March 10, 1874, however, and Superintendent Shortridge, of Indianapolis, was elected to succeed him, June 12, 1874.

At the close of the first year Mrs. Sarah A. Oren was appointed professor of botany, and Professor Hussey was transferred to the added chair of Latin and modern languages.

SECOND RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

By an act of the legislature passed March 9, 1875, the board of trustees had to be re-organized. This act reduced the number of trustees to six, two to be nominated by the state board of agriculture, one by the state board of horticulture, and three to be selected and appointed by the Governor. It also provided that the secretary and treasurer should not be members of the board. This law took effect August 24, 1875, and the board was reorganized August 31, 1875.

President Shortridge resigned November 5, 1875, to take effect December 31, 1875, and Professor Hougham became acting president. E. E. White was elected president February 17, 1876, entering his office May 1st, of that year. He submitted a plan in June, his first year, for the organization of studies which met the approval of the board and which was in operation many years, giving general satisfaction.

The university was divided into three departments—the college of general science, special schools of science and industry and the University academy. The college was first organized with but one course of study, the scientific course, so arranged as to be a general preparation, not only for industrial pursuits, but for the course in the special schools.

In 1879 the college was made to embrace three courses—the scientific course, the agricultural course, and the mechanical course, and the special school of agriculture, with its "Experimental Station," and the school of mechanics, with its workshop, were put into successful operation. It required four years to "work out" the plan outlined in 1876.

The act of 1865 provided that if Mr. John Purdue should cease to be one of the trustees, that he should continue to be an advisory member during his lifetime. His trusteeship expired in 1875, and he then served the university as advisory trustee until his death, September 12, 1876.

With the passing of the years, the institution grew in public favor and had larger numbers of students and from a larger radius of territory. The June register for 1887 shows that at that date, in the college course, there were two hundred and thirty students; in the preparatory course, one hundred and sixty-two—a total of three hundred and ninety-two. The number graduating in the eighties was from twelve to fifteen.

In 1883 Professor J. H. Smart, former superintendent of public instruction, was elected president of Purdue University and served until his death, 1900. He was succeeded by the present president, Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, Ph. D., LL. D.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

While it is not within the province of this work to go into the financial details of this institution, as it will be of little value or interest to the average reader, but it may be said in passing to another feature of this great and constantly growing educational institution that, in 1873, the state made its first appropriation, consisting of sixty thousand dollars—one half payable that year and the balance in 1874. This was designed for the construction of a college building, the purchase of apparatus, the improvement of grounds and for other purposes. The following shows the various state appropriations to the present (1909):

1873—For Improvements		$60,000
1889—For Improvements as follows		45,000
Mechanical Laboratory	$15,000	
Electrical Laboratory	15,000	
Station Equipment	15,000	
1895—For Buildings, etc.		36,000
1897—Repairs and Improvements		22,000
Engineering Dept.	10,000	
Elect. Engineering	5,000	
Repairs ($3,500 per an.)	7,000	
1901—For Agricultural Bld'g.	60,000	
For Maintenance Agric. Dept.	20,000	
($10,000 per an.)		80,000
1903—Power and Heating Plant	75,000	
Physics Building	60,000	
Street Improvements	8,974	
Maint. of Sc. of Agric.	6,000	149,974
1905—Chemical Building	60,000	
Civil Eng. Building	40,000	100,000
1907—For New Experiment Station Bld'g		100,000
1909—For Additional Maintenance	35,000	
Shops, Draw. Rooms, etc.	170,000	
Stock Judg. Pavilion	30,000	
Farm Mechanics' Building	20,000	255,000

Beginning with 1875, the legislature made an annual allowance of twenty thousand dollars for the maintenance of the university, which, in 1885, was changed to thirty thousand dollars per annum. Under these allowances three hundred and twenty thousand dollars was appropriated.

In 1895 these allowances were discontinued and a tax of one-twentieth of a mill assessed for maintenance—in 1903 this was raised to one-tenth of a mill.

In 1905, five thousand dollars for the current year and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum thereafter was appropriated for the development of agricultural science and dissemination of agricultural information.

In 1909 the appropriation was increased to seventy-five thousand dollars per annum.

In 1889 five thousand dollars per annum was appropriated for the work of the farmers' institutes, which was, in 1901, made ten thousand dollars per annum.

THE UNIVERSITY IN 1909—ITS BUILDINGS.

The university is now equipped with more than a score of substantial buildings, of which the more important are included in the following:

ELIZA FOWLER HALL, the gift of Mrs. Eliza Fowler, of Lafayette, is a decorative and dignified stone building surmounted by a red tiled roof, situated at the wooded center of the campus. It contains a large auditorium, in which are held all public exercises of the university, including frequent lectures and concerts. A large three-manual pipe organ, the gift of Mr. James M. Fowler, of Lafayette, adds to the value of the building as a refining and cultivating agency. In the building are also the rooms of the trustees, the president, and the faculty.

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION BUILDING, provided for by an appropriation of a recent legislature, is just completed. It is of two stories and a basement, constructed of brick with stone trimmings and a tile roof, with reinforced concrete floors, iron and slate stairs, and is of fireproof construction throughout. It is one of the largest buildings on the campus, and one of the best buildings in the United States devoted exclusively to experiment station work.

THE MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM, erected in 1908, in memory of almost a score of students who lost their lives by a railroad accident in October, 1903, is a large structure of dark colonial brick with Bedford stone trimmings and a tile roof. It has a ground area of one hundred and sixty-five

by eighty-five feet, with a front projecting portion seventy by thirty-five feet. It contains a gymnasium hall with an unobstructed floor area of one hundred and sixty by eighty feet, and an overhead running track of nearly five hundred feet. The basement, fourteen feet in height, provides for a sixty by thirty-foot swimming pool and bath, dressing, and locker rooms, with a provision for two thousand lockers. The building contains, also, trophy, lounging, and committee rooms, and offices for athletic organizations.

The Ladies' Hall, situated a little southwest of University Hall, is a two-story brick building of attractive appearance. On the lower floor are the rooms of the departments of Art and Household Economics, while the rest of the building is occupied as a dormitory for women students.

University Hall is a large three-story brick structure with a basement sufficiently high to be used for class rooms. It contains a large assembly room, the halls of the literary societies, the library and reading room, recitation rooms, and the offices of the registrar and of the bursar.

Purdue Hall is a large four-story brick building, situated just north of University Hall, containing recitation rooms and offices for the mathematical and other departments.

The Chemistry Building, completed in 1907, is a stone and brick rectangle, one hundred and fifty-six by seventy feet, with three working floors and an attic, well lighted and ventilated. It contains five general students' laboratories, seven special laboratories, and five private laboratories and offices; a lecture room seating four hundred and forty, and three class rooms; also, a department library, two balance rooms, and supply rooms.

Central Power, Heating and Lighting Plant.—This building contains the extensive apparatus for generating light, heat, and power for the university buildings and laboratories. The installation represents the most recent approved engineering practice and, aside from its direct utility, is a valuable feature of the equipment for instructional purposes.

Agricultural Hall is a two-story structure of brick and stone over a high basement. The building contains offices for members of the agricultural faculty, class rooms and laboratories for instruction in the various agricultural branches. There are also, among other rooms, an assembly hall and a room for the agricultural society.

Science Hall is a two-story building devoted to the work of the department of biology. The building provides general, special and research laboratories, museums, and offices for instructors.

The Pharmacy Building is a brick, two stories in height. It contains a lecture room, balance room, storerooms, office, pharmacognosy and prescription rooms, and general laboratories, furnishing accommodations for one hundred and thirty students.

The Civil Engineering Building is a stone and brick structure of two main stories and a top or attic story. The first story is devoted chiefly to the field instrument room, and drafting and computing rooms for the use of the sophomore class in surveying, topography, and railway curves. The second floor includes a large assembly room, recitation rooms and offices for the departmental staff. The third floor consists of two large drafting rooms for the use of the junior and senior classes in civil engineering. These drafting rooms are lighted both from the sides and from above. The upper floor also contains a blueprint room, a photographic dark room and offices for the instructors in charge of the advanced drafting room work.

The Electrical Engineering Building is devoted to the work in electrical engineering. It is a three-story structure of dressed stone and brick, to which is joined a one-story brick structure with basement. The first floor of the main building contains a room for standard instruments, a calibration room, a special laboratory, a research laboratory, a seminary room, and offices. The second floor contains the rooms for electrical design, beside lecture and recitation rooms, and offices. The third floor is occupied by the telephone and photometric laboratories. The one-story wing of the building includes the general dynamo laboratory, a lecture room with seating capacity for three hundred persons, and apparatus and stock rooms.

The Physics Building is a new stone and brick building of two stories over a high basement, containing the laboratories and class rooms of the department of physics. The building is a model of arrangement and adaptability for instructions in physics. In the basements are three large laboratories fitted with stone piers, a dark room, a storage battery and workshops. The first of the main floor is occupied by two general laboratories for physics measurements, an instructor's office, the apparatus room, and several small laboratories for independent work. On the upper floor are the lecture rooms, with a capacity of three hundred, fitted with all the useful appliances for lecture demonstration; the preparation room; four recitation rooms, and the offices of the department. The wiring and switchboard afford unusual facilities for the manipulation of electric currents of all kinds.

The Agricultural Annex is a laboratory for instruction in farm mechanics and farm implements.

Dairy Cattle Barn and Judging Pavilion—This dairy barn exemplifies the modern features of a sanitary barn for dairy cattle. The floors and mangers are concrete. Patent stalls of the Drown type; the King system of ventilation; good light, drainage, and facilities for sanitary handling of milk, are features of the structure. The judging pavilion connected with the barn is fifty feet in diameter, steam heated, comfortably seated, well lighted, and adds greatly to the facilities for instruction in animal husbandry.

Other Farm Buildings are a cattle barn with lots and sheds especially designed for experimental steer feeding; tool barn with a large assortment of farming implements; horse barn, with abundant storage for grain and hay; sheep barn, affording accommodations for both breeding and feeding sheep; a modern piggery, with provisions for experimental feeding and breeding herds; seed room for storing and assorting farm seeds.

The Mechanical Engineering Building is occupied by the departments of mechanical engineering and practical mechanics. It consists of a three-story brick and stone front, to which are joined several one-story wings.

The building contains offices, recitation rooms, lecture rooms, model and instrument rooms, and several large drawing rooms; also a wood-working room, a foundry, a forge room, and an engineering laboratory. An annex, which in effect constitutes a portion of this building, is devoted exclusively to the work of locomotive testing.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Early in the history of the Purdue University the authorities recognized the necessity of a library. The first report of the trustees, in 1873, contained an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for "library, museum, laboratory and philosophical apparatus." President Robert Owen offered his private library of twelve hundred volumes for the use of the University and it was probably a part of this collection which was bought from Professor Owen in 1874 for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars. The report of 1874 contained a list of reference books all available to students in agriculture, chemistry, engineering, literature and natural history. No doubt these books were kept in the buildings occupied by the class-rooms. First these were in the wooden buildings in which the first classes were held and in Purdue Hall.

University Hall was completed in 1877. The central part of the first floor was then divided by a partition into an east and west room. The east room seems to have immediately been set apart for the library. In 1884, the west room, formerly the Biological Laboratory, began to be used as a reading room, in connection with the library. The second floor was long used for the preparatory department, which was discontinued in 1894, and during the following year this space was utilized for the library, the partition and a part of the floor being removed. The addition in 1898 of the lower gallery completed the structural changes, leaving the library as it now stands.

In 1876 books numbering "several hundred," also various magazines and newspapers, were reported on file. Two thousand dollars had been expended on the library and its belongings. Its growth was slow—not keeping pace with the needs of the university. From one to three thousand dollars annually were spent from appropriations, nominally, but in fact not so great an amount was placed in books. In 1882 there were two thousand, two hundred and twenty-six volumes and forty-four periodicals, all valued at five thousand dollars. In 1883 it numbered two thousand, seven hundred and thirty volumes; 1894, five thousand, nine hundred and eighteen volumes; 1895, five thousand, nine hundred and thirty-five; 1896, six thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine volumes. At this date, or from reports recently made not further back than 1906, the library contained over twenty thousand volumes.

The following is a partial list of the librarians in charge for the various years: Jesse H. Black, B. S., 1877-8; E. J. Miller, B. S., 1878-80; Moses C. Stevens, A. M., 1880-83; Richard W. Swan, A. M., 1883-89; Eliz. D. Swan, 1889-1902.

The chief benefactor to this library is Dr. G. F. Keiper, of Lafayette, who gives annually a sum of money to be used in the purchase of books in physiology and kindred subjects. One hundred and ten volumes have thus been given through his liberality. Professor Moses C. Stevens donated two hundred and fifty volumes on mathematical works, upon his retirement. These consisted of complete sets of the Mathematical Society and Monthly. Mr. Leo Eliele, pharmacist of South Bend, Indiana, gave sums of money for several years to be spent for books in the school of pharmacy. Many other persons have made like gifts from time to time—all friends of the university.

The agricultural library was transferred to the main library building, and this consisted of one thousand volumes. The basement now contains four hundred feet of shelving placed in proper condition for the use of stu-

dents. In the Indiana alcove, on the second floor, about two hundred and fifty volumes of general agricultural, horticultural, dairying, live stock and veterinary works have been shelved. The following is the classification in which this library is now divided:

1. General; 2. Political Economy; 3. Education; 4. Mathematics; 5. Physics; 6. Electricity; 7. Chemistry; 8. Biology, Botany and Zoology; 9. Sanitary Science; 10. Pharmacy; 11. Engineering; 12. Scientific Periodicals; 13. Art; 14. Agriculture; 15. Bibliography; 16. Newspapers.

The present (1909) library committee consists of: W. M. Hepburn, chairman; Dean Goss, Prof. McRae, Prof. Thomas F. Moran. The library staff is: William M. Hepburn, librarian; Blanche A. Miller, Margaret Norton and Bertha G. Ridgway.

This library has an annual increase of about two thousand pieces. These are in following order: Chemistry department, one hundred and seventy-five books, two hundred and fifty periodicals in volumes.

Pharmacy department, two hundred volumes on chemistry and one hundred and eighty volumes of journals.

Agricultural department, sixty periodicals, four hundred and fifty periodicals of herd records.

The arrangement of books in a library depends, first, on the scheme of classification adopted and, secondly, on the location of the various classes on the shelves.

The classification used in the library is known as the Dewey decimal system. There are ten main classes to which the integers have been assigned as follows:

000 Bibliography, Cyclopaedias, etc.
100 Philosophy.
200 Religion.
300 Social Science, Economies, etc.
400 Language.
500 Science.
600 Useful Arts.
700 Fine Arts.
800 Literature.
900 Travel, Biography, History.

For convenience these classes are usually referred to as hundreds rather than as units; e. g., the 500's, meaning the Sciences.

Each of these classes may be divided and sub-divided to an almost unlimited extent, each division being indicated by the addition of one or more figures. But usually no book is assigned a number consisting of more than six figures. Each book as it comes into the library is given a number which corresponds as nearly as possible to its subject. All books bearing the same number are shelved together as far as practicable. This classification number, combined with another known as the book number (both together spoken of as the call number) written in the volume and on the catalog cards, becomes a symbol by which the book is distinguished from others, by which it is shelved, and by which it may be located when the call number is known.

GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY.

During the three years ending June 30, 1907, four thousand, eight hundred and eighty volumes were added, or an average of sixteen hundred volumes per year, at a cost of four thousand and seventy-five dollars. The total number of volumes to date, May, 1909, is twenty-two thousand, three hundred and thirty-four. The library is open eighty-one and a half hours each week—daily average attendance, three hundred and fifty. Evenings opened past two years three hundred and ninety-six. Evening attendance, twelve thousand, three hundred and thirty-two people. Circulation outside, one thousand per month, or forty volumes a day. Fifty-five per cent. of all students are book borrowers.

FINANCIAL.

From 1874 to 1895, the expenditure was five hundred dollars yearly. From 1896 to 1904, one thousand dollars; in 1904-5, the expenditure, not including salaries, was two thousand, seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; in 1905-6, four thousand, three hundred and eighty-four dollars; in 1906-7, it was three thousand, seven hundred and five dollars, making a total of thirty thousand dollars, exclusive of salaries and changes in buildings. This report is to January 31, 1908, under William M. Hepburn, librarian.

PURDUE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Like a "wheel within a wheel," the agricultural experiment station, connected with Purdue University, is complete and independent within itself. One section of the congressional act which created the agricultural

colleges of this country in July, 1862, provided for "Experimental Stations" in the various states where such colleges were located. The station at this point was established in 1887, their first annual report being issued in 1888. It has come to be one of the most thoroughly scientific stations in the country, that of Iowa being a close rival in all that is new and useful in agricultural experiments.

The land under agricultural conditions consists of about one hundred and ninety acres, of which thirty acres is in permanent pasture. The farm is divided into fields permanently laid out, where staple farm crops are systematically grown. One field of thirty acres is divided into permanent experimental plats upon which corn, oats, clover, grass and other crops are grown under different systems of rotation and fertilization. Aside from this field the general farm is operated on a practical basis, like any well-managed live stock farm under private control, with the view of growing grain crops, hay, etc., for live stock. The farm is under regular systems of crop rotation, and every effort is made to secure profitable returns as well as to present an example of good farm management.

The original buildings employed up to 1908 were superseded in 1909 by a magnificent brick structure, commenced in 1907, and was provided for by an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars made by the general assembly. In the twenty-first annual report of the "Station," it is described as follows:

With its frontage of two hundred feet, and its location on one of the most prominent corners of the University grounds, the new building is quite an imposing structure, which is receiving much favorable comment. It is constructed of dark colonial brick, with light colored Bedford limestone trimmings, and has a red tile roof. It is fire proof throughout, the floors being made of tile and re-enforced concrete and the stairs of iron with slate treads. The interior finish is golden oak and presents a very handsome appearance.

The building is heated by means of steam, which is supplied by the University power plant. The radiators are automatically controlled by thermostats, which hold the temperature in any room at any degree desired. The building is lighted by both gas and electricity which are secured from the city of Lafayette. The building will be fitted with an electric elevator and an inter-department telephone service.

The new Station building is the largest and most substantially constructed structure at Purdue, and is said to be the best building in the United States devoted exclusively to Station work.

Within the walls of this great modern structure where the true science of agriculture, horticulture and stock raising is taught and experimented with, one is almost confounded with the laboratories used, and he who beholds its wonderful workings must indeed be impressed with the thought that vast are the changes being wrought out by reason of the foresight had by a preceding generation, who in the midst of the great Civil war conflict, took time to formulate the system of agricultural colleges that now make rich the nation in which we live and of which we are proud to be called citizens.

Of this "Experimental Station," one who is connected officially, remarks in one of the reports: The laboratories for agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairying, chemistry, botany, entomology, feeding stuff and fertilizer control work, are well equipped with the necessary apparatus for conducting experimental and research work. While not designed for the use of students, they afford an excellent object lesson in actual, practical scientific work. The experiments which are continually being made in orchard cultivation and in the feeding and management of live stock, also afford valuable object lessons in the most modern methods of scientific agriculture. A large number of bulletins and other publications, giving the results of the work in progress, are issued by the Station, and are of high value to the student of agriculture.

Hon. A. O. Reser, then a member of the House, in 1901, sacrificed the chairmanship of a more important committee in favor of another member, in order that he might do better work in behalf of the bill calling for the appropriation for the erection of the agricultural building. So in fact it came about through his efforts, and stands today in all of its beauty as a monument to his untiring zeal.

EXPANSION OF THE STATION WORK.

The work of the Station has been expanding very rapidly during the last three or four years. This was made possible by the passage of the Smith act of 1905, whereby the state appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars annually for the support of the Station, and the Adams act of 1906, whereby the United States government appropriates a sum which will ultimately amount to fifteen thousand dollars annually. The feeding stuff control law of 1907 also brings in considerable revenue, but this is practically all used in conducting the feeding stuff control work and does not apply to any considerable extent in maintaining the experimental work of the

Station. This is also true of the funds derived from the fertilizer control, so that while the total receipts of the Station at the present time amount to about one hundred thousand dollars annually, only fifty-five thousand dollars or sixty thousand dollars of this amount is available for experimental and research work. It is also to be noted in this connection that the twenty-five thousand dollars derived from the Smith act is appropriated for certain specific purposes, and the fifteen thousand dollars derived from the Adams act can only be used for strictly research work, thus leaving a number of lines of the Station work very poorly provided for.

During the summer of 1907 excursions of farmers from Howard, Hendricks and Clinton counties came to Purdue University. Large numbers of farmers and their families took advantage of this opportunity to visit the institution and study the work being done. On March 16th thirty-five pupils of the Montmorenci high school spent the day studying the work of the University. These excursions are doing much to bring the people of the state into close touch with the work of the Experiment Station and the University. It is also doing much to acquaint the people with the men in charge of the work here.

Educational trains were run to various points within the state in 1908. The total mileage of these excursions was nine hundred and ninety-three, while the total number of farmers and business men in attendance throughout the various routes was fifteen thousand four hundred, and to each a bulletin was distributed. The trains were received in an enthusiastic way by the people at every stop and the lectures were much appreciated. It is felt that the instruction and suggestions given have been followed by the people and that the results of this train work are doing much, not only for the people of the state, but for the future work of the Experiment Station.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS—1908-09.

There are students enrolled from every county but one in Indiana and from the following states and foreign countries:

Alabama	1	Colombia, S. A.	1
Argentine Republic, S. A.	1	Colorado	7
Arkansas	6	Connecticut	1
Bahamas	1	Cuba	3
California	4	Delaware	1
Canada	2	District of Columbia	4
China	3	Florida	1

Georgia	1	Oklahoma	2
Greece	1	Pennsylvania	38
Honduras	1	Philippine Islands	4
Illinois	54	South Dakota	7
Massachusetts	2	Tennessee	7
Mexico	2	Texas	11
Michigan	20	Iowa	14
Minnesota	7	Japan	3
Mississippi	3	Kansas	3
Missouri	11	Kentucky	44
Montana	1	Maryland	1
Nebraska	7	Trinidad	1
Nevada	1	Utah	1
New Jersey	18	Vermont	1
New York	35	Washington	4
Ohio	108	Wisconsin	6

Total—

In 35 states (except Indiana)	436
In 11 foreign countries	19
	455

March 1, 1909, the standing of the students at Purdue University was as follows: Of the one thousand, six hundred and seventy-six *four-year* students, there were four hundred and eighty-five Freshmen, four hundred and seventy-five Sophomore, three hundred and ninety-three Junior, and three hundred and twenty-three Senior.

Special students, forty-five; graduates, eighty-three. This makes a total of nineteen hundred and thirty-four (1,934.)

The following shows the number of students and graduates by years, since the first "Commencement," to and including that of June, 1909:

	Students.	Graduates.
1875	15	1
1876	17	1
1877	60	2
1878	65	7
1879	76	3
1880	86	7
1881	113	8
1882	111	10

	Students.	Graduates.
1883	106	16
1884	112	10
1885	128	11
1886	159	24
1887	230	14
1888	269	30
1889	328	39
1890	348	53
1891	419	62
1892	549	74
1893	582	83
1894	626	120
1895	633	127
1896	635	117
1897	664	129
1898	750	134
1899	749	158
1900	849	103
1901	1,049	150
1902	1,169	176
1903	1,339	192
1904	1,440	230
1905	1,534	235
1906	2,029	383
1907	2,046	385
1908	2,089	328
1909	1,934	329
Grand total for all years, graduates		3,751

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Andrew A. Adams, Columbia City.
David E. Beem, Spencer.
Charles Downing, Greenfield.
Addison C. Harris, Indianapolis.
George A. Jamison, Lafayette.
Sylvester Johnson, Irvington.

Charles Major, Shelbyville.
Henry A. Miller, Montmorenci.
Joseph D. Oliver, South Bend.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Addison C. Harris, president.
David H. Beem, vice-president.
Edward A. Ellsworth, secretary.
James M. Fowler, treasurer.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1909.

Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, Ph. D., LL. D., President of the University.

Stanley Coulter, Ph. D., LL. D., Secretary of the Faculty and Dean of the School of Science.

Edward Hatton Davis, S. B., Registrar of the University.

Edward A. Ellsworth, Bursar of the University.

William Murray Hepburn, A. M., Librarian of the University.

John Harrison Skinner, B. S., Dean of the School of Agriculture.

Charles Henry Benjamin, M. E., D. Eng., Dean of the Schools of Engineering.

Arthur Lawrence Green, Ph. C., Ph. D., Dean of the School of Pharmacy.

UNIVERSITY PROPERTY.

The property of Purdue University, as shown by the 1908 report made to Governor Hanly by the trustees, is as follows:

Two hundred and forty-one acres of land; seventeen principal and twelve minor buildings, and a large collection of apparatus, machinery, library, fur-

niture and live stock, in all valued at one million one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars, distributed as follows:

Grounds	$110,000
Buildings	758,000
Furniture and fixtures	30,000
Apparatus and machinery	240,000
Library	30,000
Live stock	10,000

Besides its function as an educational institution, the university is charged, by law, with the administration of various other important activities, including the farmer's institute; the experimental station, so made by both state and federal acts; the inspection and regulation of the sale of commercial fertilizers and commercial feeding stuffs, etc.

None of these departments has any direct connection with the work of instruction, nor can any of the funds provided for their maintenance be applied in any way to the use of other departments of the university.

The university is, therefore, an organized institution of broad scope and great practical usefulness in connection with the scientific and industrial interests of the state and nation.

Purdue University has come to be ranked with the best schools of technology. Of this its rapid growth in attendance from all parts of the country, and the remarkable interest in its work shown by practical business men are most conclusive proofs. Its graduates are sought for in every department of industrial activity and maintain themselves with credit. It is not too much to say that thousands of young men have found at Purdue an opportunity for training which has opened up careers of profit to themselves and of the highest usefulness to the community.

Over three thousand seven hundred students have graduated from this institution, and more than ten thousand have received instruction for a longer or shorter period.

Tuition is free to residents of Indiana. Non-residents pay an annual tuition fee of twenty-five dollars. All students pay certain fixed fees to cover the actual cost of materials and privileges furnished.

The present instructional corps of the institution numbers one hundred and thirty-five.

The institution has grown so rapidly in favor that at present more than one thousand persons are annually turned away for lack of proper room and

general conveniences. The students bring, directly and indirectly, more than two million dollars annually to the city of Lafayette.

While the recent years have shown an increase in appropriations on the part of the general assembly, there will doubtless be larger ones demanded and cheerfully granted to meet the growing demand for even greater work in this, one of America's most excellent educational institutions. It is, indeed, a marvel when one considers that it was opened but little more than a third of a century ago.

JOHN PURDUE, THE FOUNDER.

The man for whom Purdue University was named was John Purdue, who, as has been observed in the history given, was a large donor in the establishment of the institution. Mr. Purdue was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1802, and when very young was taken by the family in their removal to Ross county, Ohio. From 1826 to 1830 he taught school in Piqua, Ohio, during which time he enjoyed the "happiest hours of his life," as he once remarked. He first visited Lafayette in 1837, and permanently located here in 1839, forming a partnership with Moses Fowler in the mercantile business in the Hanna building on the north side of the square, under the firm name of Purdue & Fowler. In 1840 the business was removed to the Taylor block, now occupied by the Lafayette National Bank. Later Fowler retired and Mr. Purdue continued until 1848, when the firm of Purdue, Stacey & Company was organized, adding a wholesale department. This relation continued until 1861, when the firm of Purdue, Brown & Company was formed, who were subsequently bought out by Dodge, Curtis & Earl. In 1855 Mr. Purdue engaged in the commission business in the city of New York, under the firm name of Purdue & Ward. In 1865 he returned to Lafayette, where he remained until his death, in the month of September, 1876.

In all that tended to help develop this county Mr. Purdue was ever foremost. He was a broad minded, conservative gentleman, who left his impress on the community in which he lived for so many years.

It has been well said that among the very few means of perpetuating one's name, that of founding or endowing some public institution is perhaps the most enduring monument that can possibly be reared to one's memory. Harvard, Cornell, DePauw and Purdue educational institutions will in all human probability outlast the solid granite shafts and bronze tablets placed here and there to mark the spot where rests the mortal remains of some illustrious dead.

HON. JOHN A. STEIN.

Another character, sturdy, intelligent and loyal to the foundation and early history of Purdue University, was that of John A. Stein, of Lafayette, who had great influence with Mr. Purdue and the early donations to the institution. It was he, who in the Indiana legislature, during that stormy session when the bill authorizing the location of this university at Lafayette, was being passed upon, uttered these words, so full of meaning to Lafayette:

"I say the people of Indiana do demand the most perfect system of education this legislature of Indiana can give it. Some men have rheumatic sensibilities. I entertain no hostility to Indianapolis. I take as much pride in it as any other senator on the floor, but there is a certain Indianapolis ring that have stood as lions in the path of the State University, and have prevented it from becoming as respectable and self-supporting as it should have been. While the State University has struggled along in its poverty they have stood prepared to take the floor and cast their gibes and sneers at its scanty rags fluttering in the wind. I am for making it what its name implies, 'a state university.' I have never been blessed with a collegiate education, much to my regret, but I have ever felt a warm interest in behalf of education."

These words were spoken away back in 1869, when the congressional act which declared the state must do its share toward establishing the university before 1871 or lose the land granted to this state for agricultural college purposes. It was the eleventh hour of the day and something must needs be done. His work in the state senate had a telling effect and Lafayette secured the prize, and now after all these departed years, and since this gentleman has passed from earth's shining circles, other men get praise where he seems to have been lost sight of in connection with the founding of this university. Headstones and markers and historic mention frequently occur, which of themselves is highly proper, but with the doing of these things, the name and memory of Mr. Stein should not be lost sight of, but some befitting memorial—a monument or memorial pile of some description—should be erected on the beautiful campus of this university, from which place have gone forth into the great busy marts of trade, science and commerce hundreds of men whose names have become famous, and this was made possible by the pleadings in the legislative halls of Mr. Stein. Give heed and give honor to whom honor is due.

Of Mr. Stein it should be added that he was a writer of note; a loyal supporter of the Union cause, even many months before Fort Sumter was fired upon, he foretold the impending crisis, saying, "If war must come to settle this question—then let it come." He was a princely gentleman, a brilliant orator, a scholarly man, a superb soldier and withal an honest man, both in public and private life.

CHAPTER XIV.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY.

(By S. Vater.)

Lafayette is one of the very few cities of our state—indeed of the whole country—which can boast of two still live representative newspapers whose birth dates back to the early settlement of the place.

A newspaper is an ephemeral thing, after all. There is only one kind of newspaper that lives long—one which is fairly representative of the community for whom it is published, and which confines itself within legitimate lines. The sensational, prurient, scandalous and unprincipled journal, to our shame be it said, often flourishes abnormally and for a time seems to quite outdo the staid, respectable, reliable family paper; but this success is dearly bought, and after all is evanescent. The life of such is measured by decades, and not by centuries. The paper started to further self-interested ends, political or personal, rarely attains to any general or permanent recognition. It is the newspaper which really supplies a public want, alone, that survives to long life. The journalistic cemetery of every community is dotted over with innumerable graves of the other kind of papers. The Lafayette Journal has been regularly published more than three-quarters of a century, and the Lafayette Courier for more than half a century. The fact is honorable alike to those newspapers and to the community which has sustained them.

The Journal is the lineal descendant of the Lafayette Free Press, the first newspaper published in Lafayette. It was started by Major John B. Semans. The fourth number, discovered fifty years afterwards by accident by a Journal representative canvassing for subscriptions in the southern part of the city, neatly framed, for many years graced the Journal's editorial sanctum. The date of the first issue was September 29, 1829. The full name originally was "Lafayette Free Press and Commercial Advertiser," but the second name never attracted much attention. The Free Press was the first paper in the state save one—the Pottawattomie Times, established in Logansport a year previous, but which the junior has long outlived. The Free Press office was most of the time in a log house at the northwest corner of Main and Second streets (not then so-called). Major Semans was an ardent Whig; and the paper carried as a sub-heading over its editorial columns, the

motto, "While I have Liberty, I will write for Liberty,"—a motto which sounded well, at least, and in those days such things counted for more and went farther than in these modern times.

The Free Press ran along without experiencing anything unusually eventful until the campaign of 1840. It would be an entertaining chapter in this history, did space but permit it, to dish up some specimens from the contents of those early numbers, because of the light which it would shed upon the manners, the social and business conditions, and the primitive ways, of those pioneer times. Meanwhile, in February, 1835, Major Semans had sold his paper to Joseph Tatman and John D. Smith, the former of whom shortly after sold out to his partner Smith, and retired. Major Semans on disposing of his paper had removed to Fort Defiance (now the site of the town of Defiance), Ohio, and practiced law a little and edited the Defiance Banner a good deal; but in 1840 he returned and bought his Lafayette paper back, and again mounted the tripod. The campaign of 1840 was a warm one, as a few of our real old citizens may possibly remember. It was the famous "log cabin" campaign, in which William Henry Harrison, the victor of the battle of Tippecanoe and governor of the territory out of which the state of Indiana was later formed, was pitted against the scholarly and accomplished Eastern gentleman and typical professional politician, Martin VanBuren; and the western warrior won over the eastern diplomat. Those were the Henry Clay and Daniel Webster days. To the fierce rivalry between these two great Whig leaders no doubt Harrison was largely indebted for his nomination. The slavery question was also beginning to loom up, though the great issue ostensibly of the campaign was free trade versus protection; and protection, represented by the Whigs, won a sweeping victory. The northern Whigs were suspected of having anti-slavery, or so-called "abolition," leanings; and it was deemed necessary for Harrison to make a trip in person through the South to reassure the slave-owners that he meditated no war upon their right to hold slaves as property.

General Harrison, it will be remembered, lived only about a month after his inauguration, in March, 1841. He was succeeded by John Tyler, who proceeded to reverse the administration policies. Major Semans was thought a little weak in the faith by the stalwart Whigs of Lafayette at this time, and was accused of flirting with Tylerism. The result was the establishment of the Tippecanoe Journal, as the mouth-piece of Simon-pure Whiggery, for which the late Judge Samuel A. Huff and other ardent Whigs wrote the editorial articles gratuitously, until, in July of that year (1841), Major Semans gave up the fight, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of

"The Tippecanoe Journal and Lafayette Free Press" and the proprietorship of John D. Smith & Company. Thus the name Journal became attached to the paper, under which name-in-chief it has ever since been conducted.

The Daily Journal was started in January, 1849, by Bausman & West, who had bought the newspaper and plant, and continued by them for several years, when it was sold to James P. Luse & Brother; the brother being A. P. Luse, afterwards famous among the publishing fraternity as a very successful type founder at Chicago, in which business he amassed a fortune. In 1853 the Luse Brothers sold it to W. G. Terrell, who soon after took into partnership his brother, C. M. Terrell, and William S. Lingle, under the co-partnership name of the Journal Company. The publication office was then in the third story of what is now the Baltimore clothing store building, northeast corner Fourth and Main; afterward removing to the T. S. Cox building, hereafter alluded to. When later Mr. Lingle bought the Courier, which he conducted with distinguished success until his death in 1894, the Journal firm became W. G. and C. M. Terrell, and the brothers conducted it until 1858, when they sold to James P. Luse and Alexander Wilson, and it became an adjunct of the very successful book and stationery establishment of Mr. Wilson. The Terrells afterwards removed to Kentucky, where they attained to considerable prominence in political affairs during the exciting Civil war times. "Bill" Terrell, as he was familiarly known, was a man of bright and forceful mind, and though his gibes and jests had at times a strong leaning to *double entendre* and bordered on the vulgar, their real wit has spared many of them from oblivion. Mr. Luse, the returned editor, was a vigorous writer and quite a political leader. Mr. Wilson was a fine business man and a man of acute perceptions and sound judgment in general affairs; and under Luse and Wilson the Journal attained a local pre-eminence which it retained for many years. At this time it occupied the Reynolds "stone front," then a notable three-story building on the north side of the public square, which has for many years now been occupied by Stoy's carpet store, having been removed thither by the new proprietors from the quarters occupied by the Terrells in the third story of the room on the north side of Main street between Second and Third—rooms afterwards for many years occupied by John Rosser, Rosser & Spring, and the Thompson Brothers, as a job printing office. After a few years Mr. Wilson sold his interest in the newspaper to W. H. Schuyler and J. C. Batchelder, who associated themselves with Mr. Luse, and who removed the newspaper to the Orth block, on Fourth street, adjoining John L. Reynolds' building (now occupied by the Baltimore clothing house) on the north. This was the precise location (though a very

different building) from which Major Semans first issued the original Free Press. On the night of the 22d of February, 1864, the office was totally destroyed by fire, which swept away the whole block; and in that fire were consumed the complete files of the paper from its beginning in 1829. To the historian this was an irreparable disaster. Some effort was made to restore these valuable repositories of early history, but it was fruitless. Only a few fragments were ever gathered together. The business was reorganized after the fire, Mr. Batchelder disposing of his interest to S. B. Woolworth; the office was temporarily reopened in the building southwest corner of Second and South streets, afterwards for years occupied by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for its freight offices but now torn down, and early the next year removed to the southeast corner of Third and Ferry streets, where the firm had purchased an old brick boarding house, quite a landmark in its day, and therein housed their plant. Luse was the presiding genius of this firm; Schuyler an indefatigable worker in the business department; Woolworth the hard-working general utility in the editorial department. They were strong and successful.

In 1866 a new and unique figure appeared in the field, in the person of John Purdue, who has left, as the proudest monument which any man could have, the university which bears his name. Mr. Purdue had begun life as a school teacher, was then clerk in a store, then a merchant in a small way, then in a large way. In every venture he had been conspicuously successful. He was now well along in years, rich, and in the simplicity of his heart unsuspicious of the wiles of the professional politician. Poor Mr. Purdue was victimized. He was persuaded that the people were clamoring for his election to represent them in congress, and that the thing which above all else would make his calling and election sure would be to buy the Journal. Had he been better versed in such matters he would probably have been wise enough to buy an editor instead of a paper, and would have realized—as he soon did by bitter experience—that anything a newspaper might say in behalf of the ambitions of its owner would have little weight; that the fact of ownership would destroy its influence.

In the spring of 1866 the old Journal firm went to pieces, Schuyler and Woolworth retiring, and Mr. Luse gave to Charles C. Emmons and D. A. James (the former the father of C. D. Emmons, now of the Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Company), a one-third interest in the paper, on which they had long been faithful employees. Before giving the new combination a fair trial, however, Mr. Luse got the Purdue project in his head, and in a very short time sold his two-thirds of the Journal to Mr. Purdue, James

and Emmons soon after also selling, though consenting to remain as employes and manage their old departments.

Mr. Purdue had quite a varied experience in getting editors to suit him, and, in his unsophisticated innocence about everything connected with journalism and politics, was plucked on every hand. He soon tired of footing the bills, and, his congressional campaign having ended disastrously, as everybody but himself expected, turned over the paper on January 1, 1867, to the management of Messrs. James and Emmons as partners, under the firm name of James, Emmons & Company, Mr. Purdue being the "Company." The next year the brilliant but erratic Joseph Odell was brought here (where his body still lies), as editor, and admitted to the firm, which then became the Journal Company. Later in the year the partners all drew out, leaving Mr. Purdue sole proprietor, and gladly he unloaded his white elephant upon Benjamin B. Barron and Septimius Vater, two young men who had been for several years employes of Mr. Lingle, on the Courier, and who had some business and editorial ability and experience, but not a cent of money; Mr. Purdue permanently retiring from the field of journalism on January 1, 1869, his entry into which had been the one mistake of an otherwise uniformly successful life. The young men met with success for a year and a half, when Mr. Barron was attacked with consumption, which, six months later, ended his life. The surviving partner then, *ex necessitate*, shouldered the whole load, and carried it along until 1876, when, on the death of Mr. Purdue, the newspaper establishment was turned over to his administrators and sold to Mr. Vater and Albert B. White, son of E. E. White, then president of Purdue University, who conducted it under the firm name of S. Vater & Company, and in 1879 removed the paper into Mr. Vater's building, on Fourth street, just half a square south of the public square, which for more than twenty years thereafter was occupied as a daily newspaper office. A year or two later Mr. White, though still retaining his interest, removed to Parkersburg, West Virginia, on account of his health, and became proprietor of the Parkersburg Journal, which proved a stepping-stone to the governorship of that state, to which later he was elected. In December, 1882, S. Vater & Company disposed of the Journal establishment to Harry L. Wilson, of Crawfordsville, youngest son of Hon. James Wilson, who had been a very prominent man in the public life of this part of Indiana in early days. Mr. Wilson was a bright and accomplished young man, who has since been quite successful in appointive politics, but who was not a success as a newspaper man; and realizing his misfit, made haste to unload. In the latter part of September, 1884, he "sold" to Florence, Bonnell & Gregory, the latter

of whom he had brought with him from Crawfordsville as editor on first taking over the paper. Of Florence and Bonnell, said to have come from Delphi, little or nothing was known, and they didn't stay long enough for anybody to find out anything; for six weeks after the "sale," Wilson marched in one night with an officer and took possession, and the new proprietors went down and out by the back stairway as he went up and in at the front, and disappeared. They never came back. On January 1, 1885, next succeeding, Mr. Wilson sold again to Walter C. Fraser, who, with a succession of brief partners, including Isaac Herr, a newspaper man of Brazil, Indiana, and the late J. Rosser McClure, a Tippecanoe county native, for years engaged in the printing business here, continued the publication of the paper until it was sold on execution by the sheriff in 1887. Meantime the office had been removed to a location on the south side of Columbia street, about midway between Fourth and Fifth. At the sheriff's sale the Journal was sold to James W. French and W. Bent Wilson, and the politics of the paper took a sudden flop. For nearly sixty years the Journal had been politically first Whig and then by natural inheritance Republican. The new proprietors bought it for the purpose of filling the aching void left by the then recent decease of the Dispatch, the recognized Democratic organ. This political somersault of the old Journal, depriving the Republicans of a morning organ, produced consternation indeed, and ultimated in the starting of the Morning News shortly after—the paper on which George Ade, then a raw college graduate, did his first newspaper work, and chiefly remembered because of that fact.

The new proprietors were good newspaper men, and notwithstanding its political reversion, the Journal under their management began to steadily recover its lost ground. Mr. French was a man of force, a ready writer, a good politician, and personally a model citizen. The worst thing ever charged against him was the accusation that in a spelling match once away down in Posey county, from whence he came, he had been guilty of spelling "opossum" "'posem;" a charge which his esteemed contemporaries charitably exhausted their malicious ingenuity in devising new ways of casting at him, as soon as they discovered that, despite its triviality, it really annoyed him. Mr. Wilson was an unusually good business man, and the Journal prospered. After less than three years of joint proprietorship Mr. French withdrew, to take the wardenship of the state prison at Michigan City, and Mr. Wilson became sole proprietor, so continuing until June 1, 1902, when the Journal executed another sudden political somersault back into the bosom of the Republican party, of which it has ever since been, as of old, a staunch adherent. During Mr. Wilson's proprietorship a very unique arrangement was

made between the Journal and the Evening Call, for a co-operative plant. The Journal moved from the room now occupied by the Canton Cafe, on Fifth north of Main, into the room on Fourth street adjoining on the south the one which had been occupied by the paper under the proprietorship of S. Vater & Company, and which the Call was then occupying. The two papers used the same presses and linotype machines, and the Journal bindery and job office occupied the upper floors of the Call building as well as their own. This arrangement continued for several years. Finally when the Letchers bought the Call, the Journal broke away and fitted up the spacious quarters on the west side of Fifth street, half a block south of Main street, which, greatly extended, the establishment still continues. In June, 1902, as already stated, there was another change. Mr. Wilson and the Burt-Terry Company, both of whom operated extensive job printing and book binding establishments, combined, and included in the consolidation the Journal newspaper, which returned to the Republican faith, under the editorial guidance of Mr. Burt, the Burt-Terry-Wilson Company being the corporate name given to the consolidated institutions. About a year ago Mr. Wilson sold his stock and retired. Mr. Terry had done the same a short time before, and the company was finally reorganized with the following officers: Thomas W. Burt, president and manager; George P. Haywood, vice-president; Marshall Haywood, secretary and treasurer. The company is capitalized at seventy-five thousand dollars. They operate four linotype machines, day and night, on book work and newspaper, a Goss perfecting press and stereotyping equipment for their newspaper, and an extensive outfit of steam presses and book bindery machinery of all kinds. They now occupy a full quarter of a block at the corner of Fifth and Ferry streets, employ one hundred and forty-five people in the various departments, and are doing a mammoth business. They have developed greatly the department of local correspondence in connection with the paper and have a force of eighty young men and women as local newsgatherers in the territory contiguous to Lafayette—an organization hardly surpassed for its thoroughness in the country.

LAFAYETTE DAILY AND WEEKLY COURIER.

In 1841 Mathias Peterson purchased a newspaper printing outfit at Delphi, and removing it to Lafayette, commenced the publication of the Lafayette Advertiser. At the end of the first year he sold to H. W. Ellsworth & Company, who continued publishing the paper under the editorial supervision of Dr. James Wilson, James White and others, until it was sold

by them to James P. Jenks, who at once changed the name to the Courier, which journal he ably conducted until his death. From the estate the plant was purchased by William R. Ellis, in March, 1851, and conducted as the leading organ of the Democratic party in the congressional district for many years. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in congress, Mr. Ellis renounced the party and changed the tone of his paper, making it a thoroughgoing Republican organ. In 1857 the Courier was purchased by William S. Lingle, then twenty-three years of age, and who had been a reporter on the Lafayette Journal in association with W. G. Terrell. He possessed a bright mind, was polished and genial in his ways, and full of genuine pluck and energy. He was one of the most adroit and tactful of men in personal intercourse, and made fast friends. It was under his management that the paper soon became known as one of Indiana's leading journals. It was his boast for many years that it was he who put into action the first steam printing press in the Wabash valley, and with other improvements he made his paper grade with the highest in this section of the country. Uncompromisingly Republican, it did great and telling work for the new political party. Mr. Lingle died September 2, 1884, when fifty-one years of age. He was a highly honored citizen and gifted editorial writer, and one of the men of note and influence in the community. On December 13, 1884, the Courier was purchased from the Lingle estate by Mrs. Frances E. Lingle (widow of the deceased proprietor), and M. M. Mayerstein, under the firm name of the "Courier Company," Mr. Mayerstein becoming manager and Thomas E. Scantlin, Mr. Lingle's son-in-law, editor. Mr. Mayerstein commenced his experience in journalistic work on the Courier in 1868, at the age of nine years. He had worked his way up, and for five years before Mr. Lingle's death had full charge of the business details of the concern. Mr. Mayerstein was at the helm until his death in 1900, having meantime bought out the Lingle interest and become sole proprietor, and the paper has ever since been the property of the family. Mr. A. A. Mayerstein has been manager of the business since his brother's death, assisted by his sister, Miss Hennie Mayerstein, who is one of the keenest, brightest business women in the newspaper profession of the state. In 1905 the Courier acquired the Evening Call, which had previously absorbed by consolidation the Weekly Home Journal, and now all is merged and run as the Daily and Weekly Courier.

In 1895 the paper was removed from its old stand at No. 43 South Third street, just midway between Main and Columbia, on the east side, to its present place at No. 21 North Fourth street, where it occupies three floors and also one floor over No. 23 on the same street. The presses are on

the ground floor, while the type-setting is accomplished on the third floor. Along in the eighties or early in the nineties, the office was equipped with linotype machines for setting type, and now four of these modern labor-saving machines are employed. The paper is printed on a Goss perfecting press with a capacity of ten thousand papers, printed and folded, per hour.

The Courier is, and has been for many years, a leading Republican paper, and wields no little political influence in northern Indiana. Among its well known editors may be named Col. Charles E. Wilson, who was private secretary to both Governor Mount and Governor Durbin. He began his editorial career on the Courier about 1885-1886, and has held it on three different occasions, but on account of ill health, was compelled to resign his position August 1, 1909, when he was succeeded by Charles R. Trowbridge, of Indianapolis.

With a full equipment of modern-day machinery, a fine location, the prestige that long years of good standing in the journalistic field lends, and the command of editorial strength, together with the fair treatment given all of its patrons, the Courier has come to be a favorite newspaper in Lafayette and vicinity. For more than fifty years it has pursued the even tenor of its way, and few papers have had a successful life so long with so few changes in proprietorship.

THE SUNDAY LEADER.

Few cities of the population of this support two Sunday newspapers, but Lafayette has two—the Times and the Leader. The last named was established March 1, 1872, the pioneer in the Sunday field, as a six-column quarto, by John P. Carr, a native of Lafayette, but who in later years held a position in the government printing office at Washington, District of Columbia. After conducting the paper until the following October it suspended, but in November was revived by F. E. D. McGinley, then mayor of Lafayette, who owned and edited it until 1883, when he sold to Ross Gordon and Charles F. Williams. In August, 1887, these gentlemen enlarged the paper to a seven-column paper of the quarto form. It has always been conducted as an independent paper, and is issued each Sunday morning. Its office quarters were originally in the Barbee block, northeast corner Fifth and Main streets, but in 1884 were removed to the present location just north of Main street, on Fifth. After it was about twelve years old, Gordon bought out Williams and the firm became Gordon & Son; but after fifteen months Mr. Gordon died and for the next year or so the son conducted it

until the date of his death. The paper was then sold by the estate, in 1895, to Charles F. Williams, Sr., the present proprietor. At this time the office occupies three stories and a basement at 215 North Fifth street; has a large job office; a linotype machine, and issues an excellent paper each Sunday morning.

Mr. Williams' son, Charles F. Williams, Jr., from the same plant, issues the Lafayette Leader, a weekly Democratic organ, issued every Thursday.

Since Mr. Williams, Sr., first commenced the printing trade, in Civil war days, he has seen great changes worked in this, which was one of the last callings to be revolutionized by invention and machinery. It was long supposed to be the one branch of industry in which inventive genius, oft expended in efforts to "set type" by machinery, would always meet its Waterloo, and which would be spared forever to go on in the "good old way." But Mr. Williams, a practical printer, now pounds out his editorial stuff through a typewriter keyboard as naturally as though he had always done it that way. Mr. Williams came to Lafayette in 1869, along with the family of his father-in-law, John C. Dobelbower, of the Dispatch, and for forty years has lived here, an honored and respected citizen. He is a member of the board of public works of the city, and though never a vociferous politician, has been a staunch and consistent Democrat in a quiet way.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

The Sunday Times dates from April, 1879, when Frederick S. Williams began its publication. Later it was conducted by his father, Col. John S. Williams, who became third auditor of the United States treasury. F. E. D. McGinley served as his associate editor. It was conducted from the first as an independent, spicy news journal, and wields considerable influence. John S. Williams died December 3, 1900, since which date the Times has been the property of his widow, Mrs. Mary J. Williams. Its present editor is her brother, Charles H. Ball. The paper is conducted as an independent journal, issued each Sunday morning, and delivered at the homes of its patrons in Lafayette by carrier. Politically it has ever been independent, but with Democratic leanings. It is a clean, up-to-date family newspaper, always filled with the best and brightest of items of interest and inspiration to the reader. In form and size, it is a seven-column, eight-page folio. It has been printed on the best of paper on a modern printing press, while its type have been set since 1898 on a Mergenthaler type-setting machine. The plant is now operated by both gas and electric engines. The office now occupies

two floors at No. 22 North Fourth street, across the alley north of the old Call-Journal location, where it has been since 1891, having at first been located on the north side of Columbia street just west of Third. Among the leading special features of the Sunday Times may be mentioned its "Man About Town," filled with racy if sometimes caustic running comment upon political and other matters of public interest locally, which feature has obtained since its first issue, and is still looked for each Sunday morning with unabated interest. Then there is the "society department," which is always replete with the comings and goings, as well as the doings, in all social circles of the city and county. The Times is "the" society paper, pre-eminently, of the town, and widely read for its personal news and gossip, as well as its more solid contents.

THE NEWSPAPER CEMETERY.

And now we turn our attention to the newspaper graveyard, which is well filled. Perhaps no town of its size in the country has been more exploited than Lafayette by the newspaper starter, who with ear to the ground has thought he detected the incipient rumblings of a coming roar of universal demand for just the kind of paper he proposed to furnish. And nowhere, perhaps, has his effort been less successful than here. The life of most of these aspiring journals was "of few days and full of trouble," so soon passed they away and were gone. The three now deceased which had the longest life, were the Daily Call, which ran for more than twenty years, the Home Journal, which ran for nearly thirty years, and the Daily Dispatch, which bravely fought for life for sixteen years before finally yielding to the inevitable.

THE DISPATCH.

The Daily Dispatch was established in the early spring of 1869 by John C. Dobelbower, who removed to this city for that purpose from Alton, Illinois, bringing with him a fairly equipped printing plant. It was a Democratic paper, and its founder was induced to locate in Lafayette by a general (and genuine) demand on the part of the local Democracy for an "organ," both the daily papers, the Journal and the Courier, being of the Republican persuasion. It was started as an evening paper, and so continued to its death. Mr. Dobelbower was a gentleman of the old school, who never breathed easily in anything but a Democratic atmosphere, and for years he vainly struggled on to the best of his ability to establish his paper upon a paying

basis. His losses in this effort ate up his entire capital. In the course of its progress the paper (daily and weekly) passed under the nominal proprietorship of several different members of his family, but with equal ill-success for all. When finally, after a quarter of a century of consecutive defeats, the Democratic hosts won a notable national victory in the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, Mr. Dobelbower confidently expected to be able to repair in some measure his shattered fortunes by securing the appointment as postmaster at Lafayette. In this he was disappointed; and the disappointment broke his heart. There was no more fight left in him. He surrendered to the inevitable, and on the eve of the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, turned over his subscription list to the just-starting Evening Call, and stopped the publication of the Dispatch. The postoffice appointment was not actually made until later, but he was already hopeless of success in his quest, and clearly discerned that he was to be disappointed. To his contemporaries, who could but sympathize with him in his brave fight for life, and in the heavy losses he had incurred, this has always seemed like one of the tragedies of politics. Mr. Dobelbower did not long survive his disappointment, but passed away shortly after the postoffice appointment was made. He may not have died of a broken heart; but there will always be those who will think so.

THE CALL.

When Mr. Vater sold the Journal, in December, 1882, to Harry L. Wilson, he left Joseph L. Cox as city editor. "Joe," as everybody familiarly called him, was native born, son of one of Lafayette's earliest settlers, a sort of universal genius, hail-fellow-well-met with everybody, and generally popular in the community. He soon had a falling-out with the new proprietor and left his employ, and on December 3, 1883, in association with his brothers, Walter H., Sanford C., John S. and Paul F., started the Morning Call in opposition. Wilson, or, probably, some one else writing in his paper, had sarcastically remarked of the new competitor that a "plug hat and a quart of type" comprised its entire assets. In fact, this was not so far wide of the truth; but it was an exceedingly unfortunate remark to make. The four boys, with the assistance of their friends, worked it for all it was worth, and in a year had made serious inroads on the Journal's subscription list and advertising patronage. But the Cox boys had not succeeded in making the paper profitable, being too greatly hampered by lack of means, and on March 1, 1885, sold out to Septimius Vater, the former Journal proprietor, an experienced newspaper man, who, with the prestige of fourteen years' successful

conduct of that paper still fresh in mind, made a success of what, with any one lacking this, would have seemed a doubtful venture. Mr. Vater at once turned it into an evening paper, the first issue appearing on March 4th, and added press dispatches, and other expensive features, to put it on a par with the other excellent daily papers of the city. The Call was then issued from the building south side of Columbia street, just west of the public square, in which the Sunday Times also had rooms, and the paper was printed on the Times press. After a vexatious delay, Mr. Vater got possession of his building on Fourth street, which the Journal was then renting, and proceeded to equip the newspaper baby with an entire new outfit. The paper was successful, and firmly established as a money maker, when Mr. Vater sold it, on June 16, 1896, after a little over eleven years of ownership, to John George, Jr., of Jackson, Michigan. Mr. George was a bright, versatile and experienced newspaper man, and associating with him as editor Mr. Morgan Bates, from the Chicago press, a gentleman of fine literary attainments, made a paper of high class. Mr. Vater had equipped the establishment with linotype machines, the first, by a few weeks, installed in the city, and Mr. George added a new printing machine and other improvements. The paper was the first in the city, also, to use a leased line for its telegraphic reports, employ its own operator, and take the reports in its own office, then quite a novelty in towns no larger than Lafayette, but now common enough. Mr. George had only been a few months proprietor when he and Mr. Wilson formed the novel co-operative arrangement elsewhere referred to, and which continued until 1902. In February, 1899, Mr. George sold the Call and returned to Jackson, Michigan. The new proprietors were James E. Walker and George M. Snyder, of Noblesville, Indiana, and Pierre Gray, an attorney, of Indianapolis, a son of Ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray. Mr. Walker was the editor and sole manager; Mr. Snyder, a banker of Noblesville, and Mr. Gray, having only gone into the enterprise with him as an investment. Mr. Walker had been quite successful in the publication of the Weekly Ledger at Noblesville, but was inexperienced in the conduct of a daily newspaper, and his intense application brought on an affection of the brain, of which he shortly died. Mr. Pierre Gray, for the other partners, employing various editors and business managers, kept the business going until about the time of the Loeb and Hene fire, in March, 1902, when the paper was sold to the Messrs. Letcher, proprietors of the Home Journal, the transfer dating from April 1st. The new proprietors and the Journal people did not get along at all with the co-operative arrangement, and the Call people moved back to Main street, a few doors east of their old location, about August 1st. The Journal

followed the example, and in November, 1902, removed to the present location, on Fifth street, a few doors north of the room which they had left to join hands with the Journal six years before. The career of the Letchers as daily newspaper conductors was brief, if not brilliant. They were inexperienced in daily journalism, and unable to stem the tide which set in against the paper strongly after Mr. George let go of it. The ground lost during the uncertainty and inefficiency of the administration following the untimely death of Mr. Walker, they were unable to regain; and on August 1, 1904, they sold to A. E. Blunck, a journalist of experience and ability from Jamestown, New York. The new purchaser took hold with vigor indeed. He soon essayed the role of iconoclast and reformer, and apparently his effort was to make himself such a thorn in the flesh to some of the powerful influences underlying the Lafayette social and business fabric, that something would have to be done to get him out of the way. After a brief but meteoric career of a few months, Mr. Blunck turned over the name and good will of the paper and its press franchise privileges in May, 1905, to the Courier, which discontinued the publication, and he shipped away his printing outfit. Thus died the Call, aged twenty-one years and about six months.

THE HOME JOURNAL

had its origin in the "Granger" campaign of 1874. In the pride of its early strength the Grange counted confidently upon being able to revolutionize the political as well as the business conditions of the country; and in that year the farmers' granges of Tippecanoe county nominated an independent ticket for all the county offices. Of course, they had to have a newspaper organ, and raised by subscription sufficient funds to pay for the publication of the Independent Granger, as it was called. Attorney Samuel P. Baird, who was a candidate for prosecutor on the ticket, was temporarily the editor, and the paper was printed at the Journal job office. The first number was issued June 28, 1874. After a few issues, the printing job was taken to the Thompson office, the managers of the Granger campaign conceiving the notion that it was not quite the thing to have their campaign paper gotten up in the establishment of a straight-out Republican organ. About the same time they acquired an editor in the person of Abraham Timmons, who was willing, backed by their moral encouragement, to undertake to maintain the paper permanently. He changed the name to Western Granger and Agriculturist. In July of the same year Lewis R. Thompson, Sr., took a half interest with him. Timmons, after a short experience, went out, and Mr. Thomp-

son conducted the paper alone, then with various parties, from September, 1874, until November, 1875. Melbourne Lewis was the editor when Mr. Thompson and his son, Robert J., took entire charge. The name had been changed from Western Granger and Agriculturist to the Western Granger and Home Journal. In December, 1875, W. H. Ogden bought an interest in the paper, and for the next year or two the firm was Thompson & Ogden. Later, K. M. Hoover was associated with Mr. Thompson under the firm name of Thompson & Hoover. When Mr. Hoover dropped out Mr. Thompson's son, Lewis R. Thompson, Jr., took his place, the firm being L. R. Thompson & Son. At this time the Granger movement was pretty well exploded, and in some quarters a little unpopular withal; and the name of the paper was changed to the Home Journal, which it afterwards retained. On the death of the senior Thompson the paper was continued by his sons under the firm style of Thompson Brothers. On March 5, 1895, the Thompson Brothers sold their printing establishment, including the newspaper, to J. H. and Fred R. Letcher, who continued both until they bought the Call of Pierre Gray and his associates, April 1, 1902, when the two establishments were merged and the paper discontinued.

THE MORNING NEWS.

The feeling of loss experienced by the Lafayette Republicans when, in 1887, the Journal was bought by French & Wilson and turned into a Democratic paper, has elsewhere been alluded to. The Courier and Call were both evening papers. From the time Lafayette had daily papers at all there had always been a Republican morning paper, and most of the time, as now, one at each end of the day. The Republican politicians, particularly, were inconsolable. This genuine and unmistakable sentiment led James W. Jefferson, a local collection attorney, to think he saw an opening for a successful newspaper centure. He organized a stock company, the subscribers to which numbered many prominent and influential citizens. Among those who, in money or work, or both, were prominently identified with the movement, were N. I. Throckmorton, Cyrenius Johnson and Samuel Meharry. Mr. Jefferson, who was a man of much energy and wide local acquaintance, was made president of the company and general manager of both the business and editorial departments; and George Ade, who had just graduated from Purdue University, was engaged as general utility editor. The paper was issued from an office in the Milwaukee block (so named because it was built by James Spears out of the profits of a successful grain deal in Milwaukee, then

the center of grain speculation) on Columbia street, just east of Fifth, in August, 1887, and in October following a weekly edition was commenced. The enterprise was financially a failure, however, and the paper only lasted about five months, when publication was suspended. Mr. Vater bought the press and machinery and added it to the Call equipment, and the type was variously disposed of. Mr. Jefferson did not remain to be teased over the ill success of the venture, but removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he successfully engaged in the insurance business.

The Deutsch-Amerikaner was established as a weekly October 4, 1874, by Francis Johnson, who soon succeeded in making it the recognized mouthpiece of the "German element," and all that the phrase implies. For quite a while he had associated with him as solicitor Michael H. Gallagher, a well known and active Irish workingman, and between the two the utterances of the paper came to have attached to them a political import and significance possibly in excess of the truth. Mr. Johnson was a gentleman of literary culture, and cut quite a conspicuous figure in local politics for many years. He was first a Democrat, and as such elected to the state senate on the temperance issue, in which his party espoused the "anti" side, and won an overwhelming victory throughout the state. Afterwards he turned Republican on the currency issue, and so continued. It was Senator Johnson's personality which gave character to the paper. The paper itself was rather unique. Senator Johnson never hesitated to stop the issue for a few weeks, or months, even, at his convenience, resuming again when he got ready, and apparently just where he left off; these intermittent vacations never seeming in the least to interfere with the success of resumption when they were over. The paper was discontinued in consequence of his failing health after an intermittent publication of almost thirty years. The body of the paper was printed in German, but its editorial articles of local significance were generally printed in English. Part of its life it was published as a semi-weekly.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

The defection of the Daily Journal, in June, 1902, when it marched back into the Republican fold, leaving the Democratic party again without a daily newspaper organ, led to the establishment, in March, 1903, of the Daily Democrat, by a stock company, numbering among its subscribers and promoters sundry of the leading local politicians of that political faith. Leroy Armstrong, who formerly, under Democratic auspices, edited the Journal,

and James Kirby Risk, a local politician of note, were the moving spirits in the enterprise. Mr. Armstrong was elected editor and Mr. Risk business manager. They made a good, snappy paper, while the sinews of war held out, but in November of the year following (1904) the baby gasped its last gasp, and died for want of nutrition; and in January succeeding the plant passed into the hands of a receiver and the business was finally wound up.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN.

In the spring of 1875 a difference of opinion arose between some of the leading Republican politicians of Lafayette and its two recognized organs, the Journal and the Courier, as to the nomination of a regular Republican ticket for city offices. At the time there did not seem to be much prospect of the election of anything labeled Republican in Lafayette under any circumstances likely to occur; and the temperance question was a thorn in the flesh. The editors of the party papers thought it would be good political policy and in every way advisable, to make no local nominations, but leave the field clear for a square contest between the temperance forces and the Democratic organization. A non-partisan, or rather bi-partisan, ticket, was nominated by the temperance people, headed by Capt. William H. Bryan, then the Republican leader in the city council, for mayor, and the two Republican papers pledged to this independent bi-partisan ticket their support. Some of the Republican managers of the regular organization were not pleased with this, and determining that there should be a straight-out Republican nomination, called in the outposts, held a Republican city convention as usual, and nominated a ticket, headed by Ex-Judge John M. LaRue for mayor. The Republicans had to have a daily organ, of course, and arranged with the Cox Brothers, of the Bee, to print the Daily Republican as a campaign issue. Col. James Tullis, James M. Reynolds and other leading Republicans contributed spirited articles. As a campaign paper the Republican was a success. From a state of doubt and amaze the rank and file of the party who always follow the flag were brought over to their usual straight-out party enthusiasm, and the result was a very pretty split of the Republican vote of the city, and an overwhelming Democratic victory. The paper expired, however, with election day. There was fierce talk for a while of making it a permanency, but it soon died out.

OUR HERALD

was the title of a bright and successful weekly started by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, August 13, 1881, and published by her regularly for about three

years, when she sold it to Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, of Chicago, who removed its publication office to that city. Our Herald was devoted to championship of prohibition and woman suffrage, but was rendered specially interesting locally because of Mrs. Gougar's strong personality. This energetic and capable townswoman rose to a more than local fame, and giving up the Herald in order that she might be free to spend more time away from home, became widely known throughout the country as a lecturer and occasional writer on these chosen themes.

THE TIPPECANOE COUNTY DEMOCRAT

was established in April, 1908, as a weekly organ of the Democratic party, by John F. Metzger, publisher of a Democratic paper at Brookston, the mechanical work being done in Mr. Metzger's office in that town. After about six months the paper was sold to R. M. Isherwood, of Delphi, formerly publisher of a Democratic paper there, who has been maintaining a business office here in part of the building so long occupied by the Courier, on the northeast corner of Third street and the alley between South and Columbia streets, the mechanical work being done at a job office. The publication has now survived about a year and a half, and the proprietor says he expects to put in a plant and maintain an equipment of its own in the near future.

HERALD—QUOHOSH—HERALD.

William S. Haggard, who served the county as representative in the legislature, then as senator, then was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, afterwards served again as representative in the legislature, and is at this time commandant at the State Soldiers' Home, along in 1890 started the Herald as a Sunday paper. A year or so later he changed the name to the Quohosh, under which singular name it was published for more than a year, at the end of which time the name was changed back to the Herald again. Having been elected lieutenant-governor, and in consequence necessarily spending most of his time in Indianapolis, Judge Haggard was desirous of selling the paper, and thought the name Herald would probably sell better than Quohosh. This, at least, is the reason assigned by himself for the change of name back from the unique to the conventional and commonplace. C. M. Bivens had in the meantime become associated with Judge Haggard in the publication; and on leaving for Indianapolis to occupy the lieutenant-governor's apartments in the state house, the paper was turned over to Mr. Bivens,

who let it die as easily as possible, its death occurring at the age of about ten years. When first started it was issued from No. 120 Columbia street; but in its somewhat checkered career the office of the paper underwent several removals. It was a good paper while it lasted, full of originality, and specially devoted to politics and the old soldier. The news feature was rather subordinated to these. It was essentially a personal organ, and did not long survive the dropping out of the strong personality of its founder. Judge Haggard in 1902 became editor of the Daily Journal, on its jump back into the bosom of the Republican party and continued in that position for about three years.

SPENCE'S PAPER

was a picturesque figure in Lafayette journalism in the county campaign of 1874. John H. Spence, who for some years had published a Democratic weekly paper at Covington, Fountain county, was imported to do guerrilla work for the Republicans in that year; but gained no permanent foothold, and the publication of the paper did not outlast the campaign.

THE COMET

was a literary and feature paper of singular originality and full of bright things, started in 1885-6 by Orth H. Stein, who had previously been city editor of the Courier; and in the editorship of which he was assisted by Charles E. Wilson of the Lebanon Patriot, who after its discontinuance dropped into a congenial place as editor of the Courier and retained it for many years. The paper was not a financial success, and its publication was only continued for a few months.

A weekly called the LABOR WORLD was started as a local organ for the Knights of Labor in 1886 by Arthur Williams, W. S. Leffew and Sidney H. Saltzgaber, all three printers by trade, and continued after the local order had practically disbanded by Mr. Williams alone, in connection with his job printing business, as a sort of labor organ in general. Leffew and Saltzgaber withdrew from the firm after only a few months of proprietorship. Williams continued the publication of the paper until 1888.

THE ECHO

was a musical monthly started by John Franklin Kinsey in the fall of 1885. Professor Kinsey removed hither about that time from Ohio, where he had been director of music in some college, and where he had started the College

Echo. He brought the periodical along with him when he came to Lafayette to engage in teaching and the music publishing business. He dropped out the "College" and continued "The Echo" in Lafayette. The paper at one time attained a very large circulation. While still in Ohio, Professor Kinsey, in association with Professor Hanson, then of Green Hill, Warren county, now Williamsport, had written and published a book of Sunday-school music, which already enjoyed some sale. Mr. Kinsey had the faculty of writing bright, catchy, popular music, and his monthly and individual sheet music were widely popular. In June, 1886, Joseph E. Pauley bought a half interest in the monthly and the publishing business. At that time the Echo had but a limited circulation; but it "took" wonderfully, and with one issue raised to a circulation of seventy-five thousand copies, widely distributed over the country. The ordinary newspaper postage bill for the magazine was two thousand six hundred dollars per year. In March following, the Echo Music Company, as the firm now became known, bought the Rosser, McClure and Morley printing plant and went into the general printing and publishing business. In July, 1902, Mr. Pauley withdrew from the business, which Mr. Kinsey continued alone for about five years longer, at the end of which time he sold the printing plant and removed to Chicago with his publishing interest, including the Echo; publication of which, however, was soon after discontinued. Professor Kinsey subsequently turned the publishing business over to his son Carl and opened a music store in Fort Wayne, but soon disposed of it because of his failing health, and died in October, 1908.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

Of other papers long since gone the way of all the earth may be named the Wabash Mercury, started by R. R. Houston in 1838; it was also run under the name of Indiana Eagle.

The Commercial Intelligencer, by T. T. Benbridge, in 1836.

Jeffries Miscellany, about 1840, by Cyrus Jeffries.

Lafayette Standard, by Mr. Dunny, in 1842.

Lafayette Weekly Gazette, a Know-Nothing organ, by Stephen Stafford, in 1854.

Lafayette American (daily), by Howe and Pomeroy, 1854; it was bought by John S. Williams and brother, who called it the Argus. It died in 1864.

Lafayette Commercial Advertiser, by Rosser, Spring and Cowan, in 1863—later called the Indiana State Commercial and published by N. A. Chamberlain and Fred Howe.

Home Advocate, by the Home Insurance Company, in 1865; also the Central Gazette, by the Central Insurance Company, the same year.

Beobachter am Wabash, by a joint stock company, 1858; changed in 1868 to the Indiana Post, published by Louis Kimmel.

Indiana Union, by Samuel Royce, 1863.

Lafayette Herold (German), by B. F. Beninghausen, 1871.

The Index, by H. C. Smith and F. E. Coonrod, 1868. It was a weekly Democratic paper and ran from about July 1st to the November election, then died.

These papers existed for terms ranging from three weeks to five or six years. There were also several juvenile papers conducted here.

Carriers who delivered newspapers were first introduced in Lafayette in 1847, and such has been the practice ever since.

What was styled the "Temperance Son," the monthly organ for the Sons of Temperance, was published at Lafayette at a subscription price of fifty cents per year.

The Lafayette Journal and Free-Press was made a tri-weekly paper in December, 1845, but owing to lack of support such issue was suspended in January the following year, the list not having reached the three hundred subscribers needed to support it.

In 1847 the newspapers carried this notice in their local columns: "Our Bank Note List will be corrected weekly, and it will prove a quite convenient matter for both business men and farmers who desire to know just what discount there is on the Bank Notes in circulation."

In 1872 Joseph L. Cox & Brother began the publication of a juvenile paper called The Bee, and in 1875 engaged Col. James Tullis as editor, and endeavored to sustain it as a two-cent daily, as heir to the Republican, elsewhere referred to. They continued it about seven months, when they gave up the effort and dropped back into a weekly. About the beginning of 1876 they connected with it an educational feature and it was published as The Bee and Teacher for a short time; but suspended soon after.

The Purdue Exponent is the special representative of the Purdue student, published daily, during the college year, under different editors and managers chosen by the students, and is quite generally read and circulated by the students. It had been published since 1889, having been started as a monthly; in 1895 changed to a semi-monthly and in October, 1906, to a daily. It seems to be in a healthy and successful condition at the present time.

CHAPTER XV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

(Approved by Dr. S. S. Washburn.)

The family doctor and the surgeon within any community are indeed persons who hold great responsibility, having, as they do, the lives of men, women and children in their hands. As much as the medicines prescribed by them are disliked and with all the hard things said of the profession, at large, and as little as the physicians are appreciated when one is in the happy possession of good health, yet when the fevered brow and quickened pulse is felt, when life looks dark and all seems doubtful and full of gloom, it is then that the good physician is called and duly appreciated, for he understands just what is needed to place the sick man in possession of good health and happiness again. The followers of Galen have ever been in the vanguard of civilization, to visit the sick chamber and restore life and strength to those languishing on beds of sickness. They have braved the storms of mid-winter and the torrid heat of long summer months, in the settlement of all new countries, when on horseback they have made their long, tedious journeys over hill and dale, through angry streams and over desolate wastes, in order to reach and relieve the suffering sick of communities.

The science of medicine in the last half century has made rapid advancement, and in surgery the last twenty-five years has revolutionized the science entirely. The great colleges, hospitals and universities have educated a vast army of capable men who have progressed to a point where the diseases once thought almost incurable have come to be looked upon as simple in treatment. The per cent. of cases lost now is comparatively small to what they were in pioneer days. Every county owes much to the good, faithful physician, who often goes unpaid for his services, but never refuses to administer to the needs of those in distress.

Coming to the pioneer physicians of Tippecanoe county, let it be said that they ranked well among others of Indiana at that day. The pioneer physicians of Lafayette included Othniel L. Clark, J. N. Bradfield, James Davis, Robert Martin, Loyal Fairman, David Jennings, Nathan Jackson, Benjamin Carlisle, Elizur Deming, I. N. Bladen and Luther Jewett.

Of this number there were several who attained eminence in other roles within the state of Indiana. Dr. Clark served eight years in the state legislature as a member of the house; also served in the state senate, and was appointed, with two other gentlemen, by the general government, to examine the accounts with the Miami Indians. This was in 1841. He was also a member of the state constitutional convention in 1851.

Dr. Deming was an ardent, able anti-slavery advocate and true statesman; served one term in the legislature of Indiana; filled important chairs in two medical colleges in this state and one at St. Louis, Missouri. He was also the nominee of the "Liberty" party for governor of his state.

On the Wea Prairie were Doctors John Durkee, Harry L. Doubleday and Paris Mendenhall, all of whom were esteemed as skillful physicians and worthy members of society.

At Fairfield, now called Dayton, James Gentry, Dr. Fullenweider, Dr. Horrom and John S. Davis, M. D., were successful practitioners.

At Americus resided Dr. Anthony Garrett, and west of the Wabash river practiced Doctor Conduits, but who removed to other parts after a few years.

Coming down to the physicians of a more modern date, it may be stated that among the oldest in practice of their profession at this time are Dr. George F. Beasley, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, of the class of 1864; Dr. S. S. Washburn, a graduate of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1861; Dr. Samuel R. Seawright, of the Indiana Medical College, of the class of 1849; Dr. J. F. Simison, of Romney, a Rush Medical graduate of 1869; John M. Smith of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, 1869; Erastus Test, a graduate of 1873; Jerome H. Crane, Dayton, a graduate of Rush Medical College of 1868; and Frank P. Gray, Medical College of Ohio, 1876; also James A. Gray of the Medical College of Indiana with the class of 1875. Personal sketches and biographies of many of the physicians now practicing in this county will be found in the biographical department of this work. A few points of interest may be here given concerning some of the medical practitioners of the county, additional to that already mentioned, and which may not be touched on in the personal sketches of the physicians of the county.

Dr. E. Deming, of Lafayette, was spoken of as follows by a Masonic writer: "Deservedly prominent among the Masons of Indiana, as well as in the past history of our city (written in 1877), stands the name of Dr. Elizur Deming. He was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, March 4, 1798, and married Hester Carpenter, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, July

7, 1818. He descended from the Pilgrim Fathers, and their notions were largely impressed upon his nature. After finishing his collegiate and medical education, he emigrated to Ohio, practicing at both Milford and Chillicothe. In 1834 he moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where he at once took high rank among the physicians of the place. He stood high throughout the entire northwest. To him a poor man or woman was as well treated as though they possessed wealth. His sole aim was to know how best to alleviate human suffering. He moved through the sick room with the gentleness of a child; his natural kindness of heart made at once a deep impression on his patients and begat a love and confidence. This was in many cases more effective than big doses of medicine. He was broad-minded and had no use for bickerings and with the struggling young doctors he was ever a friend and aided them in solving their future success as physicians. He held the chair of materia medica when the Indiana Medical College was founded for about three years, and in 1852 became connected with the State Medical University of Missouri and held a high place in that school at the date of his death, February 22, 1855. He was a fine public speaker, an orator, and stumped Indiana for Gen. William Henry Harrison. He served one term in the Indiana legislature, being sent there by the Whig party."

Dr. Samuel Ramsey Seawright was born in 1824 in Butler county, Ohio. He studied medicine with Dr. Deming, of Lafayette, and graduated from the Medical College of Indiana in 1850. In 1860 he attended Rush Medical College, and located at Dayton, this county, in 1851. In March, 1867, he removed to Lafayette where he was many years a practitioner of high order.

Dr. Thomas Chestnut, Lafayette, was the son of parents who emigrated from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1798. He was born, with a twin brother, in 1807. He had a very checkered career in youth and fitted himself for the ministry, but was not allowed to preach on account of his attitude toward slavery, which the Bishop then held to be right. He then turned his attention toward medicine, and accordingly made the journey on horseback from Ohio to Lafayette, Indiana, in April, 1838. He had known Dr. Deming in Ohio, and entered his office, remained two years, then not having means to enter college began the practice without, locating at Newton, Fountain county, where he hung out a modest sign "Dr. Chestnut." He attended Louisville Medical Institute in 1843, from which school he soon graduated. He then returned to his former location and thus armed with a diploma he began his practice anew, with more confidence than ever, and succeeded well. He remained at Newton until 1846, when he visited Phila-

delphia, spent one year as house doctor, then returned to Indiana and to Lafayette city, where he located in the summer of 1847. He became a partner of his old preceptor, Dr. Deming, and this continued until the fearful cholera epidemic of 1849. He continued to practice at Lafayette until the fall of Fort Donelson, during the Civil war period, when he was made post surgeon and had charge of two regiments of Confederate prisoners at Lafayette. This resulted in himself and a half dozen other Lafayette doctors being appointed to army surgeon positions in the army at the front. At Corinth, with bad water, he soon contracted disease by reason of which he had to return home and for a number of years was unable to practice medicine, and soon after—1872—he began practice, but was made the victim of blood poison which kept him from active practice until old age overtook him. He said of his case: "I desire to record my appreciation of the leading physicians of Lafayette, at the time of my advent among them. In my judgment no city in the state has more intellectual, learned and successful practitioners than this little 'Star City.' The names of Deming, Clark, Jewett, Jennings and McFarland will long be remembered by the residents of the city and county. All have years ago received an honorable discharge and gone to receive the reward of their labors."

Dr. William F. Cady, another eminent doctor, was a native of New York state, born in 1826, and from 1847 to 1851 was a teacher in the schools at Oswego and Syracuse. He took an active part with Horace Greeley in the agitation and final adoption of the free school system. He graduated in medicine at Albany, New York, in 1853, and entered upon the practice at Rock Island, Illinois, and there and at Davenport, Iowa, practiced until 1861, when he helped raise the Twelfth Illinois Regiment for the Union cause in the Civil war. For services at Pittsburg Landing, he was promoted to rank of surgeon and later surgeon-in-chief of his division and was in the famous Atlanta campaign. He was later made chief clerk of the Indian Bureau; was the attending physician of Gen. John A. Rawlins, secretary of war, during his last illness. He was one of the founders of the Medical Society of Tippecanoe county; member of the Army of the Tennessee Society and held in high esteem by all who knew him. Not alone for the money he made in his chosen profession did this man labor, but for the advancement of science and the aid he might be daily to suffering humanity.

Dr. Edwin D. Powers was another modest physician, who never "blew his own horn," but who had merit in his practice, was a native of Onondaga county, New York, born 1827. He began the study of medicine in his nineteenth year, and remained at Syracuse until the autumn of 1848, then took

lectures at Geneva, New York, graduating in 1850, and after practicing elsewhere, in July, 1859, came to Lafayette, more on account of his ill health and the climate he found here. His health was fully restored and he continued to practice here with a full measure of success.

Dr. George F. Beasley, one of the oldest in practice, at Lafayette, at this date (1909), is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, born in 1841. His father was a Methodist clergyman. Young Beasley entered the study of medicine in 1861, under Prof. R. L. Rea, of Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which most excellent institution he graduated in 1864, and at once secured a position in the United States Navy as acting assistant surgeon, which he held until 1865, then spent some time at Bellevue Medical Hospital, New York city, after which he located at Lafayette. In 1867 he was elected coroner of Tippecanoe county, serving in all until 1876. His life and character are well known to this generation. It may be added that his father died in 1863, while chaplain of the Fortieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, which left the family to be largely cared for by him. As a skillful physician and expert surgeon he stands among the oldest and best in the county today.

Dr. John C. Webster, born in the township of Romney, Tippecanoe county, September 29, 1841. Both parents died when he was a mere lad. He attended the common school until the breaking out of the Civil war. On the 14th day of October of 1861, he left the school room and enlisted as a member of the Fortieth Volunteer Regiment from Indiana, serving eighteen months as a non-commissioned officer. Subsequently he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company G of the same regiment and was wounded while leading his company at Mission Ridge. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in June, 1864, he was again wounded, from the effects of which he was honorably discharged from the service of his country. In September, 1866, he began the study of medicine and after graduating from Rush Medical College, associated himself with his former preceptor, Dr. John Simison, of Romney. He later removed to Lafayette where he has come to be recognized among the leading medical men of the city.

OLD-TIME PRESCRIPTION REGISTER.

At the modern drug store of Thomas W. Hogan, on the east side of the public square, is to be seen today an old druggist's prescription register that served well in the long-ago days in this city. Its pages disclose the fact that prior to 1850 there had been but one prescription written on a regular printed

form, as is the universal custom today. This one exception was that of McFarland & Thompson, on the south side of the public square. All prescriptions prior to that date were written upon all sorts of paper, odd sizes, odd colors and all kinds of paper, including many written on common butcher's wrapping paper, which one old doctor invariably employed.

Another singular fact about these early prescriptions was that nearly all were written in a beautiful handwriting. Old Dr. Noah S. Thompson wrote almost like copper-plate, and his writing looks as beautiful today as the day in which it was written—over half a century ago. It is indeed in great contrast to the penmanship of the present time physicians whose handwriting is usually very hard to read, owing, possibly, to the introduction of so many modern typewriters.

Both members of the firm of McFarland & Thompson were fine physicians and surgeons, as well as expert druggists. They were both well bred, well educated Englishmen. McFarland was also one of the originators of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Lafayette. He helped secure the charter for Lodge No. 15.

At an early day Lafayette had many Englishmen in business. The city also had many Irish among its first settlement and many Frenchmen, too.

In those days many of the remedies were put up in pill form, instead of capsules and tablets, as they are today. An old "pill-tile" and an old mortar are still in the possession of Mr. Hogan. It was once the valued property of old Dr. Luther Jewett. This doctor made up prescriptions for anyone who asked for them. The ingredients of such prescriptions, if of a nice and pleasing taste, always had added to them some harmless, neutral drug that was bitter to the palate. He would make the statement that when medicine was swallowed there was a mental attitude toward it that made it effective for good, if it only tasted unpleasant. His own mind was far in advance of his own day and profession, in that he believed in the theory of "mental suggestion," which at that day was hardly known to anyone.

Dr. John Isler used to write a prescription of many ingredients on a slip of paper about one by two inches, and in a most excellent style of penmanship.

Dr. Clark has a prescription in the book as big as a note head, written for the wife of Lafayette's finest artist, George Winter, father of Mrs. Gordon Ball.

Dr. Fahnestock, father of the present Dr. Fahnestock, dentist, has many prescriptions in this register, all written in an elegant manner.

E. T. & W. T. McFarland succeeded McFarland & Thompson, and Thomas Hogan began his career as a druggist with the firm in 1865; he retained his position with the old firm of Tinney & Moore until he purchased that store and has now been in business many years, being fifty-nine years of age, and expects to remain in until he is sixty-two, and then turn over his business to his sons.

From the above it will be discovered that the methods of druggists and doctors have materially changed in the last half century. The old prescription register at Druggist Hogan's is indeed a rare old curiosity. It was written up recently, in a catalogue of the Park Davis wholesale drug house, as being a relic of by-gone times.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The history of the forming and breaking up and re-organizing of medical societies and associations within Tippecanoe, would fill a small volume of itself, but for the purpose of making a permanent record in this county history, it will suffice to give the following outline of such societies, as given by the pen of Dr. George F. Beasley, who wrote for an historical sketch in 1878, as follows (in substance):

The first society devoted exclusively to the medical profession in Tippecanoe county was formed December 25, 1846—a sort of Christmas greeting to the community. Dr. C. F. Wilstach, long since deceased, presided at this meeting, with Dr. Halliday as secretary. This was before the days of the American Medical Association, so they had to formulate a code of ethics for themselves. The committee to do such work was made up of Drs. Wilstach, McFarland and Clark.

At the next meeting, which was held in January, 1847, the committee reported a constitution for the society. This was no long-spun-out affair, but short and to the point. A name was then chosen for the infant organization, which was styled the "Medical Society of the Town of Lafayette." A fee-bill was also made up at this meeting, at least a committee appointed to look such business up, and this committee was Drs. Fairman, Yeakle and McFarland, who reported the next week, and today its provisions may seem not a little odd to those both within and without the profession. Such features as the term "phlebotomy," "phlebotomy of the neck;" "extraction of teeth," and many expressions now unknown to the physician. They also decided at that second meeting that "night" began at ten o'clock p. m. and ended at five o'clock a. m. in summer and seven o'clock in the winter. · Being

sick was not as much a luxury then as now, as appears from the charges, which were indeed low. Prescriptions were not written then, as is the custom today, but each physician issued his own remedies, in their strict purity and hence there was no middle man to blame if it did not produce the healing effect the doctor designed for it.

The first essay read at the meetings of this pioneer medical society was that of Dr. Deming, April 12, 1847; subject "Erysipelas." Drs. O'Farrall and Wilstach read essays during that year on two subjects of interest to the physicians of that day. The one on diseases of the larynx, and more particularly their treatment by the application of the remedies directly to the diseased parts. This provoked considerable discussion; the treatment was at variance with that which had been established by custom, that to abandon was like breaking off from old associates. The doctor, however, carried his point and there won many converts. At that meeting the name of the society was changed to that of the "Tippecanoe County Medical Society."

The doctors of those "good old days" were more patriotic, perhaps, and less selfish than at present. They held a meeting March 29, 1848, to take action in reference to joining other societies of Lafayette in celebrating the funeral obsequies of the then late Hon. John Quincy. A motion was passed that they attend in a body. It caused much levity among the uninitiated; in fact it was a spectacle to be long remembered—the entire medical fraternity walking solemnly to a funeral which was not one of their own making; perhaps if it had been they would not have been so demonstrative.

The society moved on well and great interest was taken in matters until one of the society's members, in May, 1848, was charged with misconduct—conduct truly unprofessional. A committee was appointed to examine into the case. The committee finally reported and it was laid on the table. The accused then tendered his resignation, which was also laid on the table along with the report. This disease became infectious, for another member of the society was charged with violating their code of ethics. These things caused the young society to sicken and die, like many another infant, before it had ended its second summer. It died July 8, 1848, of what the laity would term an "inward fit," but what they called internal commotion.

It may here be stated that in that medical society was the cream of the medical profession in Indiana at that date. No city then presented men who surpassed them in point of attainment, and it seems strange, when looking back from this day, that they would permit such an organization to go down, especially when it was not only a benefit to themselves, but to the general community. On the roll of members appear the names of Doctors

D. S. Clark, D. Jennings, Joel B. McFarland, Merrill Halliday, L. C. Reynolds, L. Fairman, C. F. Wilstach, Isaac Smith, Luther Jewett, D. T. Yeakel, Andrew Taylor, R. M. O'Ferrall, John S. Davis, Samuel Wilgers, James Donovan, E. Deming, J. M. Havens, Richard R. Stone, Robert Shaw, Luther Bensie and Thomas Chestnut. Many of these men were far advanced in intellectuality. They were the pioneers in medicine in Indiana and were very aggressive, which may account, in part, for their numerous misunderstandings and which finally made the rupture in the society which they had formed in good faith.

Nothing more was done in way of medical societies until 1866, when on November 23d, two of the junior members of the society, recognizing the spiritual injunction "that it was not good for man to be alone," much less doctors, and also that "in unity there is strength," issued a call for the physicians to meet at Dr. Chestnut's office, November 30th, to consider the matter of forming a medical society. The profession responded to the call, nearly all members turning out. Dr. Chestnut was elected chairman and Dr. J. P. Wallon secretary. The society was finally fully organized, constitution and by-laws having been perfected after many night sessions, running up to February 7, 1867, when medical subjects were first commenced to be discussed. At that meeting in February was discussed an essay by Dr. Beasley on "Chloroform in Labor." The paper in April of that year was on "Cholera." Many of the older members had gone through such epidemics and the discussions were animated and interesting, from the further fact that the disease seemed to be coming to our shores from the Orient at that time. Things went on nicely in the meetings until the latter part of 1867, when some member was again charged with bad conduct, as had been the case in the first society, but after an investigation the whole matter was "whitewashed." This society, like its predecessor, was full of public-spirit and they failed to hold their usual monthly meeting on account, the minutes say, of the grand political rally of the Republican party on a day in October, 1868, during the exciting "Grant, Colfax and Peace" campaign. The doctors evidently believing it wiser to save the country from ruin than the people from death, they said "What will be the use of living if we have no country?"

March 2, 1869, a member sent in a communication tendering his resignation, at the same time criticising the action of the society in rather sharp terms. It was referred to the censors, who brought in a report censuring him as sharply as he had criticised the society. As a result one faction withdrew, and thus crippled, the remaining membership languished and ere

long went the way of all the earth. The epitaph that marked the grave of Medical Society No. 2 in Tippecanoe county read *"Died for want of attention."* That was a large society—took in all the county and was in fact too large to be of practical service. It existed a little more than three years.

The experience had not been any too flattering, although the physicians one and all had to admit that the idea of medical societies was one that had come to obtain in the minds of the higher class of medical men and that they believed in them, if they could be properly conducted. But not until the latter part of 1875 was another attempt made to organize again. At that date the plan suggested by the State Medical Society was adopted, and at first all seemed to be harmonious, but it was not long before the same spirit of intolerance prevailed that had caused difficulty in previous organizations. The result was that this society died before it had lisped its first sentence. The junior members felt the need of some such organization and numerous plans were discussed, and finally, on the evening of March 1, 1877, there met at the office of Dr. Vinnedge, Drs. Wiley, Seawright, Yount and Beasley. The latter physician was chosen chairman and Dr. Yount secretary. They moved with great caution, remembering the sad fate of other societies founded in the county for a like purpose. One matter they were agreed upon from the start and that was that no member would be allowed to enroll his name unless he possessed some other evidence than that of a "painted sign" that he was competent to practice medicine. March 8th of the same year another session was held and the committee reported on constitution and by-laws. The chief difference in these instruments from those of previous societies was that they required evidence of the good moral character of would-be members and also that they be graduates of some reputable medical school or college. Another provision was that any number might constitute a quorum, except in the matter of changing the constitution. During the summer of 1877 the society had a membership of but five, one of whom was absent from the city, leaving but four for actual work. The meetings were kept up and a part of the time but two doctors were present. The next winter the membership increased to eleven, all of whom were willing workers. This society was incorporated and its constitution recorded. Since then the medical society of this county and city has been fraught with more or less success and well attended.

In the month of June, 1909, there were forty-seven active and five honorary members belonging to this society. The officers at the same date were as follows: President, Dr. A. W. Schreiber; vice-president, Dr. Earl Van Reed; secretary, Dr. William M. Reser; treasurer, Dr. Charles Hupe; cen-

sors, Dr. George F. Beasley, Dr. W. S. Moffitt, Dr. W. H. Peters; Dr. Moffitt, delegate.

The society meets twice each month—second and fourth Mondays. All doctors of medicine may be members, of whatever school.

After all these long years of eventful history, with adverses and prosperous times, the society is now well established and doing much good in the medical fraternity of Tippecanoe county.

PRESENT-DAY PHYSICIANS.

Ackerman, August C., graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in 1883.

Allder, Alfred E., University of Michigan, 1903.

Arnett, Arett C., Indiana Medical College, School of Medicine at Purdue University.

Baker, Erasmus S., West Point, graduated from Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky, 1907.

Baker, E. S., Lafayette, graduate of Rush Medical College, 1898.

Baugh, S. L., Shadeland, graduate of Rush Medical College, 1901.

Beasley, George F., Lafayette, Rush Medical College, 1864.

Biddle, Frank M., Battle Ground, Fort Wayne Medical College, 1895.

Bitting, Arvill W., West Lafayette, Medical College of Indiana, 1900.

Brown, William W. C., Lafayette.

Butler, William F., Medical College of Indiana, 1895, practices at Stockwell.

Campbell, Robert M., West Point, graduate of Medical College of Indiana, in 1895.

Campbell, William S., graduate of Rush Medical College, 1885.

Crockett, Franklin S., Medical College of Indiana, 1903.

Crouse, Jerome H., Dayton, graduate of Rush Medical College, 1868 (deceased).

Cunningham, Samuel R., graduate of Medical College of Indiana, 1899.

Davidson, Edward C., University of Michigan, 1891.

Dienehart, Michael.

Driscol, Charles C., graduate of Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, 1893.

Fox, S. R., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa.

Gray, Frank P., Medical College of Ohio, 1876.

Gray, James A., graduate of the Medical College of Indiana, 1875.

Hannell, Roy V., graduate of Medical College of Indiana, 1903.

Hillis, James D., University of Michigan, 1880.

Hiner, F. T., West Lafayette, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1877.

Holman, W. Frank, Clark's Hill, a graduate of Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, in 1906.

Hopper, M. S., Medical College of Ohio, 1881.

Hupe, Charles, Greiswold Medical College of Prussia.

Jeffers, Francis Marion, Odell, graduate of Hospital College of Louisville, 1900.

Keiper, George F., University of Michigan, 1890.

Kern, Charles Bruce, Homeopathic College, Chicago, 1898.

Kirkpatrick, George W.

Lairy, Manson, Medical College of Indiana, 1893.

Levering, Guy P., Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, 1899.

Little, John V., Medical College of Indiana, 1879.

Littler, John M., Kentucky School of Medicine, 1879.

Lofland, William A., West Lafayette, Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1889.

Lyle, Urban A., Medical College of Indiana, 1903.

Mace, William D., Medical College of Indiana, 1889.

Mayfield, Ambrose M., Montmorenci, Kentucky School of Medicine, 1894.

Mayfield, Clifford Hill, Lafayette, Medical College of Indiana, 1906.

McBride, William F., Dayton, Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1895.

McCabe, James E., Buck Creek, Medical College of Indiana, 1903.

McCray, Ora Lee, Romney, Medical College of Indiana, 1904.

McMahan, Adah, Northwestern University, Chicago, 1897.

Mitchell, Emma Josephine, University of Michigan, 1901.

Morrison, John S., Medical College of Ohio, 1897.

Motter, Thomas S., Dayton.

Mugg, Henry W., Clark's Hill, Medical College of Ohio, 1902.

Nesbitt, William S., Kentucky School of Medicine, 1887.

Pearlman, Samuel, Medical College of Indiana, 1901.

Peters, Walter H., Medical College of Ohio, 1886.

Pyke, Albert D., Romney, Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1880.

Reser, William M., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1903.

Schaible, Emil, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, 1889.

Schill, C. W., Louisville Medical College, Kentucky, 1876.

Seawright, Samuel R., Indiana Medical College, Laporte, 1849.

Shafer, J. Walter, Rush Medical College, 1900.

Shoup, A. W., Battle Ground, Louisville Medical College, Kentucky.

Schreiber, Adam W., Medical Department of Washington University, 1903.

Simison, J. F., Romney, Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1869.

Smith, John M., Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1869.

Sparks, Milton W., Louisville National Medical College, 1896.

Tea, Roger S., Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1886.

Terry, Oliver P., Marion-Sims-Beaumont Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., 1906.

Test, Erastus, 1873.

Thompson, Franklin B., Medical College Indiana, 1882.

Thompson, G. W., Stockwell, Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, 1897.

Throckmorton, G. K., Medical College of Indiana, 1887.

Throckmorton, Ora E., Battle Ground, Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1897.

Tilson, Washburn, Chicago Homeopathic College, 1891.

Tubbs, George Riley, Cairo, Hospital College, Louisville, Kentucky, 1900.

Van Reed, Earl, Medical College of Indiana, 1905.

Venneman, Robert T., Medical College of Evansville, Indiana, 1881.

Vinnedge, William W., Medical College of Ohio, 1869.

Wagoner, Robert H., Colburn, Medical College of Indiana, 1903.

Walker, William S., Medical College of Indiana, 1887.

Ware, William H. Monroe.

Washburn, George W.

Washburn, S. S., University of Louisville, Kentucky, 1861.

Wells, Albert A., Long Island College Hospital of New York, 1878.

Westfall, A. B., Kentucky School of Medicine, 1890.

Wetherill, Richard B., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1883.

Whalen, Thomas Henry, Illinois Medical College, 1898.

Widdop, Mary L., Medical College of Indiana, 1902.

Wilson, Milton C., Medical College of Indiana, 1882.

Worcester, William W., American Medical Missionary College, Chicago, 1901.

Wray, Curtis M., Monitor, Indiana Medical College, 1906.

Webster, John C., Lafayette, Rush Medical College of Chicago, 1870.

CHAPTER XVI.

AGRICULTURE—SOCIETIES OF THE COUNTY.

Agriculture has been the base of all the growth and prosperity of Tippecanoe as well as most all of the counties within the state of Indiana. It was the soil and timber intermingled one with the other, and the numerous streams and springs found gushing forth here and there throughout its territory that attracted the first settlers hither. It was because of its productive soil that white men saw fit to have the Indians removed to other parts of the country, that the hunting grounds of the latter might become subdued into harvest fields of golden grain and great fields of waving corn. No systematic record of the early farming operations was kept and the pioneer who plowed and sowed and gathered in the first crops of this county has long since been gathered to his fathers and sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, but that they who tilled this soil were men of intelligence and unyielding energy, is known from very many incidents recorded. Farming was not at that day as advanced, as a science, as in the later decades. Men were without the machinery now used; the hoe and hand rake, the scythe and grain sickle were their only aids; and everything had to be accomplished by the hardest kind of labor, but notwithstanding this, the lands were subdued and what was a wilderness was in time made to blossom like the rose.

But little attention was paid to the care of the virgin soil or the science of tillage and crop rotation. Hence there was no need for the early settlers to form "Agricultural Societies." But as the settlement took on age and government lands were a thing of the past, each land owner saw the need of husbanding what he possessed and dividing it up into tracts for pasture and grain growing. It was then that men saw the value of exchanging ideas and learning the methods of one another and profiting by each other's experience. At least, whatever may have been their practice, there is no record or other evidence of organizing themselves into societies for mutual benefit until about 1840, and these only go to show that such efforts were then made without indicating the progress attained, and are now treasured only as relics of curiosity rather than of history. The most notable of such curiosities is a silver medal, for many years in possession of H. T. Sample, which had been awarded for some premium given at one of the "Fairs," probably 1840—the first.

The record shows that March 8, 1851, a meeting was held in Lafayette with the view of making some organized efforts to promote the industry of agriculture in Tippecanoe county; and on the first Saturday of the following April an agricultural society was formally organized, the leading spirits of which were: Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, president; Dr. Furman Leaming, John Levering, Henry Oilar, vice-presidents; Thomas T. Benbridge, treasurer; Dr. O. L. Clark, corresponding secretary; Joseph J. Bingham, recording secretary; the council consisted of Dr. Turner Welsh, Andrew Insley, George S. Foreman, Lemuel Devault, Samuel Elliott, Ebenezer King, John Fisher, Allen Lloyd, John Barnard, Canada Fink and Benjamin Eastburn. With such gentlemen heading the project, it is not to be wondered at that their efforts resulted in the holding of successful annual exhibits, of such superiority that the State Board of Agriculture was induced to hold its annual State Fair at Lafayette in the autumn of 1853, and achievement then, and for many years afterwards, counted as conclusive evidence that the farmers and business men of Tippecanoe county were fully alive to the object they had in view, and the same has always been referred to with a just pride by the farmers of the county.

Really the society in this county held its first exhibit, proper, in 1852. It was for that day a most interesting and highly successful farm exhibit. The premiums were indeed liberal and all paid in full at the close of the fair. Five dollars was the highest prize given for the best ear of corn; the largest given for any animal produced in the county was three dollars, while the total amount paid out for the premiums that year was one hundred and fourteen dollars.

Fairs were held with varied success and failure until 1859, when by reason of an improper system of management, the enterprise was abandoned.

While it may be supposed that the interest and development in agriculture was the thing lacking to make these fairs succeed, such was not the fact, for really the methods of farming and general onward march of the great industry of agriculture had made, and was then making, its most rapid strides, so much in advance of the men who had been in charge, as officers, that the tiller of the soil cut loose from such organizations and headed on for conquests not yet dreamed of by the agricultural officers in charge of the annual exhibits.

The actual burdens of managing a county fair usually devolve on a very few men, and for several years prior to 1859 such duties rested largely on the shoulders of William K. Rochester and Thomas T. Benbridge, the

former being secretary and the latter the treasurer, who by their unselfish labors, in the cause of husbandry, earned the gratitude of all interested in the advancement of Tippecanoe county farming.

Father H. T. Sample was a faithful worker also.

In 1867—two years after the close of the Civil war, when things had been settled down to a peaceful state and returned soldiers again took the plow by the handle and sought to gain a livelihood by agricultural pursuits—a few citizens in the southern part of this county again took steps to organize a county society, and succeeded in securing suitable grounds, about ten miles south of Lafayette, for the purpose of holding their annual fair. This movement met with a hearty response from the better element of farmers and business factors throughout the entire county. But after four years it was evident that the people would not longer support a fair located at so great a distance from the county seat. Accordingly, in 1871, the Tippecanoe County Agricultural Association was duly incorporated under the laws of the state with a paid-up capital of ten thousand dollars, divided into four hundred shares of twenty-five dollars each. This money was expended for improvements made on the grounds that had been furnished by the county, which were located at a place adjoining the city of Lafayette to the southeast on the Mayflower gravel road. The management boldly assumed the indebtedness equal to the capital stock and invested the money in the further improvements of the grounds. These improvements were of the highest fair-ground grade within Indiana; for beauty and adaptability, the association was unrivaled by any in the entire country. Subsequently seventy-three acres more land was purchased and added to the original grounds. This was studded with a fine growth of beautiful forest trees, making one of the most delightful pleasure parks to be found anywhere. A half-mile speeding track was made wide enough to allow ten trotters abreast in harness, without danger of collision. Up to 1887 there had been expended over thirty thousand dollars on these grounds and the improvements thereon.

It is believed from the best of information that at the date of the organization of this agricultural association there was not a single specimen of thoroughbred cattle in Tippecanoe county, but early in the eighties there were numerous ranches and farms in the county, the owners of which were making a specialty of thoroughbred cattle. First premiums were taken at the leading fairs of this and other states from stock raised in this county. From the modest sum of money paid for premiums in 1853, the sum had increased in 1885 to six thousand dollars, and the year later reached ten

thousand dollars. The gross receipts at the state fair held at Lafayette in 1855 were six thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, while the gross receipts of the Tippecanoe county fair amounted to twelve thousand dollars in 1887.

The liberality of the exhibitors has been remarkable in this county. Twenty and more years ago, there were several full herds of cattle representing Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, and from out this vast aggregation of stock, the finest came from the herds of this county.

In the line of horses, Crouch & Woodcock, of Lafayette, were the chief, while Moses Fowler, also of Lafayette, and Samuel Moore, of Otterbein, had many fine animals. To the southwest of Lafayette, Adams Earl away back in 1886 had one of the finest herds of Herefords to be found in the entire world. The chief growers of fine grades of sheep were at that date A. Henderson and Mortimer Levering. Up to about 1888 there were many animals of the thoroughbred strains of stock imported to this county, but since about that time none have been shipped in, as the pure blood was already established here, and the stock men here have long since become exporters to all parts of this country, instead of importers. This is especially true of cattle.

In the eighties there arose a difference of opinion regarding the temperance question in this county, and for a year or two the Agricultural Society interests suffered heavy loss, the receipts being cut down to a low figure. But after that unfortunate period had passed by, the society again built up and the debts incurred were all paid in full and the annual exhibition of 1887 was one of the best ever attended of any held up to that date in Tippecanoe county.

At present the Agricultural Society is in a prosperous condition. In 1905 the society expended ten thousand dollars in improvements on its grounds which now have a fine grand-stand and half-mile track, said to be superior to most every one in the state.

At the 1908 annual exhibit, the total receipts were eleven thousand, nine hundred ninety-five dollars and fifteen cents. The amount paid in premiums, including speed, was five thousand, seven hundred sixty dollars and forty-five cents. The attendance was thirteen thousand persons. The fair is fixed to be held as near the first of September as possible, the present year being the forty-third annual exhibit. Entries are made from North Dakota to New York and from Canada to Alabama. The fair is open to the world.

The officers for 1909—this year—are as follows: President, H. B. Lyman; vice-presidents, John P. Foresman and Bennett Taylor; treasurer, C. F. Jamison; secretary, C. W. Travis. The paid-up capital stock of the society is now fifteen thousand dollars. The following is a list of the directors: Henry Anderson, Alvin C. Baker, W. S. Baugh, James Ball, Thomas W. Burt, John Borum, John M. Cason, Walter B. Curtis, Jeptha Crouch, A. L. Clark, Perry Davis, John P. Foresman, D. H. Frazer, L. M. Heffner, D. J. Harrington, C. F. Jamison, C. F. Johnson, S. S. Kirkpatrick, Charles Kurtz, H. B. Lyman, Henry Leaming, W. C. Mitchell, S. C. Marks, Thomas Murdock, Henry A. Miller, Henry W. Marshall, John Martin, Jr., George L. Marshall, Lawrence McClure, James McBeth, Theodore McCabe, Henry C. Nelson, William S. Nevill, Franc B. Parker, Robert Prass, John F. Ruger, Henry Rosenthal, Mrs. E. E. Reynolds, R. W. Sample, W. W. Smith, W. V. Stuart, Allison E. Stuart, Prof. J. H. Skinner, Bennett Taylor, John H. Taylor, C. W. Travis, Dr. H. E. Titus, Perry Thompson, J. Lynn Van Natta, Mrs. W. W. Vinnedge, Adam Wallace, Mrs. W. Bent Wilson.

STOCK RAISING.

The growing of livestock in Tippecanoe county has for many years been carried on in a very extensive manner. Perhaps no single county in the entire country produces more fine horses than does this. The Lafayette Stock Farm is the largest importer of fine horses in the United States. It was founded about 1885 by Jeptha Crouch. It is situated near the eastern line of the city and comprises six hundred acres and has barns to accommodate three hundred horses; all barns are lighted by electricity and this subtle fluid is used as a power about the premises in more ways than one. Sixty men are here employed in the busy season of the year. Horses go from here to every state in the Union.

The string of horses that were received here from France in 1909 took all premiums at the greatest horse fair in the world—Paris.

There are other horse raisers in this county, but none doing so extensive a business as Mr. Crouch.

The Romney Stock Farm, in Randolph township, is also another large ranch where are bred and raised many fine animals—both cattle and horses. It may be stated, of a truth, that much of the wealth of this county has come by reason of the men who have engaged in raising fine stock, commencing away back years ago, when Banker Fowler engaged in the enterprise.

PRODUCED IN 1908.

In 1908 Tippecanoe county raised, among other products, the following: Eleven hundred bushels of tomatoes; thirty-six thousand, six hundred and forty-six tons of clover from nineteen thousand, four hundred and sixty-two acres; timothy, fifteen thousand acres and twenty-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty-eight tons of hay; ninety thousand acres of corn which produced twenty-eight and a fraction bushels per acre, aggregating over two million, five hundred thousand bushels; wheat, twenty-one thousand acres with a total of four hundred and twenty-nine thousand bushels; cheese produced, ten thousand pounds.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—"GRANGERS."

In the month of March, 1872, the first grange in Tippecanoe county was established at Battle Ground; Wells Sheaker was the master. April 22d, the same year, Wabash Grange was organized; then Hebrew Grange, with J. H. Henderson as its master. Grange after grange was added to the list until forty-three had been established in the county. So great was the movement that the days of "middle-men" seemed forever numbered. A great agency and supply store was established at Lafayette and the customers from over three thousand farmers in this county became members of the Patrons of Husbandry movement. Farm machinery, groceries and almost every article of household use was supplied at this agency, which was managed by John Hall. He in time was succeeded by C. Tinker who procured his supplies of sugar, tea, coffee, ice, etc., by the cargo direct from New Orleans. A. C. Harvey, purchasing agent for Wabash Grange, purchased in one invoice three thousand pounds of tea in San Francisco and had it speedily distributed throughout the state of Indiana to different granges. The result was the drop in prices on tea from one dollar and forty cents to sixty cents per pound, while the price of sewing machines dropped from eighty dollars to thirty-two dollars and fifty cents, with many articles in the same proportion.

In 1872 the legislature of Indiana authorized the incorporation of granges, after which immediately there sprang into existence hundreds of such societies, and they built large halls and warehouses and grain elevators. It was believed that fifty per cent. of the middle-men had received their death blow. Every grange was a school in which the productive elements of econ-

omy were inculcated into the minds of the individual members—both men and women taking part in the school work. The secretary of these granges was the "big" man and was supposed to be superior in knowledge and observation of all that was passing on in the outside world, and he was to come before the granges at the weekly or monthly meetings and report all that he had learned of prices, real and imaginary, in the great marts of trade the world over. By his word the members made radical changes and held or sold crops, at his suggestion. For a number of years, here, as well as at almost every point in America where farming was carried on, these granges flourished, but there came a time when the war was carried to a bitter termination. The contest for office and supremacy among the members themselves, together with the sharp competition with the local merchant and middle-man everywhere, brought prices down and the object for which the grange stores had been established, had been covered and the general trend of national policies had so materially changed the whole aspect of commerce, including the enactment of the inter-state railroad commission, fixing a more just set of freight rates, this and a dozen other reasons caused the granges to go down. However, the lesson taught was good in its general result. The Patrons of Husbandry still continued to do good work as an educator of the farming classes. They frequently met and discussed the questions of farm and garden and orchard. But the matter of trading at grange stores soon became a thing of the past.

Then came the township and neighborhood "Farmers' Clubs," which have come to be very popular and beneficial to the rural part of the community. While the "Grange" was a fad, it was a great educator to the yeomanry of this country. It caused the farmer to read more, to post up in all public measures and finally to cast a more intelligent ballot than he had been accustomed to cast. The merchants, the common carriers and the national and state legislatures took more notice of the rights of farmers and even to this day the influence is going on.

OPINIONS RADICALLY CHANGING.

That the opinions of farmers and landowners have materially changed in the last quarter of a century, it only needs to be cited as an illustration that in 1880, or thereabouts, Rufus Lockwood, a large landowner, whose farms are situated along the northern line of this county, had much very swampy, wet land in his holdings, and he seeing that it would certainly be of benefit to his land to drain the same out, by a system of ditches and

tiling, went heavily in debt in order to procure means with which to execute such improvements. His farm neighbors, as well as many of the business factors within his section, called him anything but a wise calculator, and predicted that he would wind up poor, and that his land would be eventually a barren waste only suitable for cactus to be grown upon. However, he went ahead and made the ditches and finally others fell in with his theories and today that section of the county has come to be a veritable blooming garden spot, and is very much more productive and valuable than lands at that date called first class. Now it is not a theory, but every landowner who can possibly do so is tiling all of his land, and that with much profit in the annual production of excellent crops.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE TREND OF EDUCATION IN TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

(By Brainard Hooker.)

THE SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL.

All schools in the county from the time of its organization in 1826 to 1836 were paid for by subscription, wholly or in part. The first school house in Tippecanoe county was built near "Davis' Ferry," in 1824, and this was probably the first school taught in the territory of the county. In 1825 a school was taught in a cabin on the farm of one Samuel Black, who later was elected school commissioner. This cabin became known as the "Black School," in Wea township. In 1827, Joseph Tatman taught school in a cabin near Little Wea creek, in the same township.

The first school in Sheffield township was taught by Mrs. Richard Baker, in 1825. School was held in her house. She taught the subscription school during the week and the Sunday school on the Sabbath.

In 1826 the first school was taught in Wayne township by a Mr. Wiles. The house was located on the banks of the Wabash.

In 1826 Randolph township had her first school; the term was four months.

In 1829 Lauramie township had its first subscription school and Mr. Cormeen taught. Hon. James Cole was a student in this school.

Wabash township had no school until 1832, when Sanford C. Cox taught in a newly erected building.

PERRY TOWNSHIP EARLY SCHOOL INCIDENT.

One of the early school houses of this county was located where now stands Monitor high school. The house was log of the original type. The floor was puncheon. The desks were puncheon, on pegs driven into the logs that composed the walls of the house. The window was a glass occupying the space of one log in but one side of the house.

The term was three months or sixty-five days. The subjects were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. The teacher's salary was paid by the

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parents of the children in proportion to the subjects taught and the length of time employed.

In 1840 Joseph M. Hershey, father of W. H. Hershey, now of Dayton, Indiana, taught school. In those days young men and women twenty-five years of age were pupils; for there were no high schools and the academies had not yet been started. Agreeable to an ancient practice, a custom which still lingers at the dawn of the twentieth century, the teacher was expected to "treat" on special occasions, particularly at the close of the school prior to the Christmas holidays. And to determine the matter, pupils resorted to "penning out" the teacher, thereby gaining his consent in many cases to treat to candy and nuts. A few instances are handed down by memory of the boys failing to secure the coveted sweetmeats. One Friday morning prior to Christmas time, as Mr. Hershey approached the school from the west, he observed two of the largest boys standing in the door; suspecting a plot, he stepped aside and cut a "gad." Carrying this under his left arm, he turned up his coat collar, pulled down his cap close over his face and eyes and went his way, apparently not observing the boys. As he reached the second door step, the two young men pushed him back and said, "You can't come in here." Apparently surprised, the teacher raised his head and stared at the boys a moment, then deliberately taking his long "gad," proceeded to strike at the boys, hitting the top of the door casing to break the force of the blow, but causing the boys in the doorway to flinch each time. As the "gad" grew shorter, the boys retreated and Mr. Hershey advanced until, seeing his opportunity, he dashed through the door where he discovered the whole school drawn up in double file behind the two large boys in the door. Three sharp stamps of his foot on the floor, accompanied by "Take your books," disarmed and drove into obedience all but the largest boy. He sulked a few minutes and decided to take his book, too. They had lost their treat.

On another occasion, Henry V. Hershey, an uncle of W. H. Hershey, was teaching in the same house. The boys wished to make him "treat." He refused. The boys carried him to the foot of the hill to the middle fork of Wild Cat creek, cut a hole in the ice, ducked, almost drowned and froze their teacher. Mr. Hershey, with much of that original "grit" of early teachers, refused to treat and the boys, thinking they had carried their fun to the limit of safety, withdrew without the promise of the good things desired. At the following Christmas the boys locked and barred Mr. Hershey from entrance. With the thought of defeat came the plan to foil the pupils. Quick as a flash the teacher gathered an armful of leaves, mounted the low roof

and stopped the chimney. Volumes of suffocating smoke issued from the crevices and the boys and girls "took to the woods."

The following is the copy of an interesting receipt, now in possession of W. H. Hershey:

(Face of receipt.)

"Received of Andrew Mikesel, one half chord of good Sound Wood, cut stove length and delivered at the door of Coffee Run School house on Friday the 6th of January, A. D., 1843, as witness my hand.

"FRANKLIN PAIGE."

(Reverse side.)

"Received of Andrew Mikesel $2.31, cents for summer school for year 1847 in full of all demands of myself at District No. 4, Town 23 North, in range 3 West, for the summer school June 16, 1847.

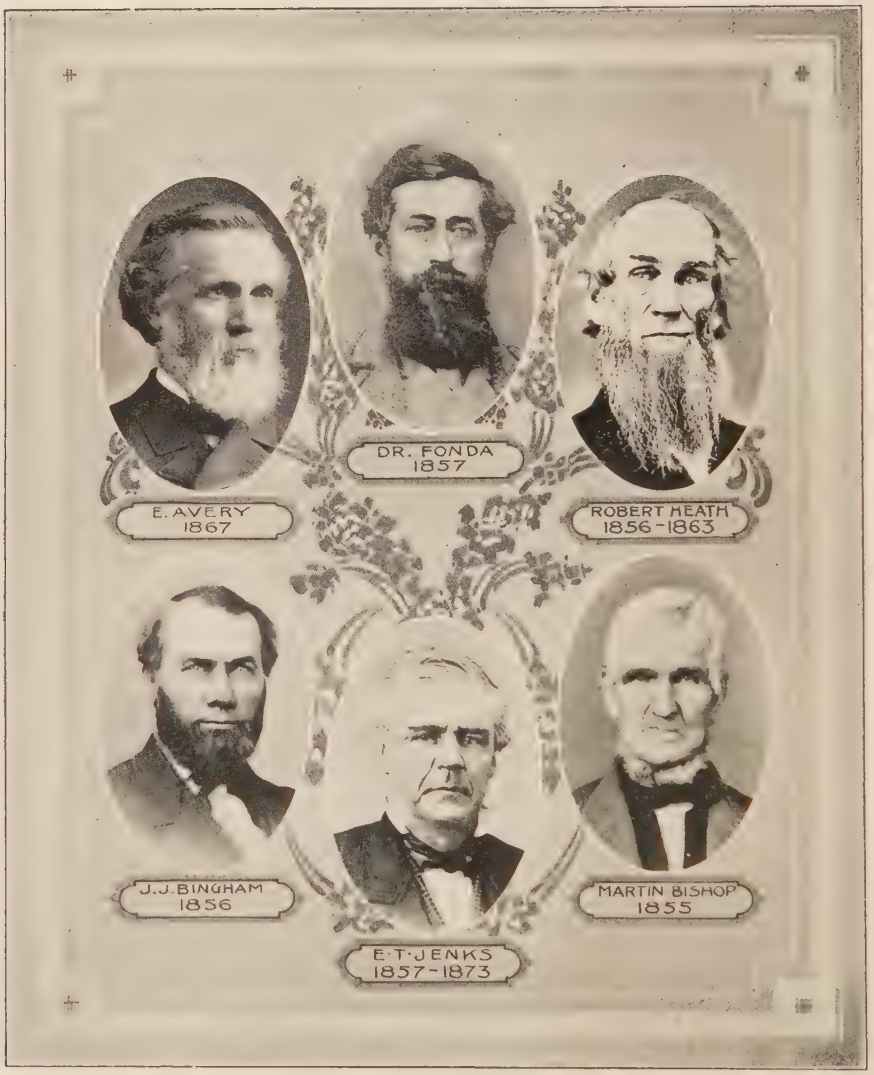
"S. M. THORP."

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The statutes of 1829 provided for a school commissioner. His duties were to sell congressional school lands, lend the money, receive the interest and distribute school funds to the township trustees. This officer was elected by popular vote for one year. He was paid $1.00 per day for his services. Probably the first school commissioner of Tippecanoe county was Samuel Black. Jesse Evans was the incumbent in 1839. The office was abolished in 1849 by statute and a part of the duties went to the county treasurer and a part of them to the county auditor. This was a county officer of the subscription school period, though he was concerned with the public support of the schools.

COUNTY SEMINARY.

An act of 1838 provided for the establishment of a county seminary in every county in Indiana. The act provided for the appointment of a trustee by the commissioners, and, when four hundred dollars was in the treasury, the election of three by the vote of the county. In 1839 the trustees of Tippecanoe County Seminary were authorized to borrow money to construct a building and put it into operation. The report of no appointment can be found in the commissioners' records, but a report of two trustees is found in 1840—R. S. Ford and J. S. Hanna made the report—which showed that they owned an acre of ground bought of L. B. Stockton,



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and that they had spent nine hundred seventy-four dollars and forty-two cents for materials for the building. The report of Ford, Hanna and L. B. Stockton, trustees for 1842, shows that they had a building completed and that they had sold one-half acre of ground.

This was the only institution of higher learning in the county until the private academies were established in the fifties, and it must have exerted a strong influence on the people of the county. It had ceased its operations about 1855.

The deed records show that the entire "Seminary Lot," as it was called, was sold to the Rt. Rev. John Henry Luers, first bishop of Ft. Wayne, for a consideration of four thousand seven hundred dollars, in 1859. This money, by the constitution of 1851, went into the common school fund. The property was soon occupied by the Sisters of Providence, who established the St. Ignatius Academy.

THE ACADEMIES.

Under an act of 1852, legalizing the incorporation of high schools, academies, colleges, universities, theological institutions and missionary boards, a number of academies sprang into existence in the county.

Before the above act was passed there was an academy where now stands "Shawnee Hall," known by the name of "Shawnee Academy." It was an academy only in name. The building was brick and had a single room. Ann H. Manlove taught the first school in "The Academy" in 1845. In 1847 the "Shawnee Hall" was built. The latter was built for literary purposes. The former was only a district school.

In 1851 Farmer's Institute was organized with James P. Ellis, Elihu Hollingsworth, Buddell Sleeper and Milton Hollingsworth as the original trustees. The first principal was Joseph Fisher. Tuition was charged, as was the case with all the academies. Such subjects as physics, botany, geometry and the languages were taught. The laboratories were fitted up with expensive apparatus, and a high grade of work was done. The school was for a time under the control of the Friends' church. The last principal was Harvey M. La Follet, who afterwards became state superintendent of public instruction. The school was closed as an academy in 1882. In 1883 it came under the control of the Union township trustee and Dr. W. S. Nesbit, of Dayton, taught the grammar department. The school building was two story. A large dormitory was also used when the institution was in a prosperous condition. These buildings are still in use. Doubtless the influence of the

high schools and the universities were instrumental in closing this as they did other academies of the county.

In 1856 two academies were organized, Sugar Grove and Battle Ground. The former was short-lived, for some unknown reason. The first teachers were John W. Cartwright and J. S. Smith, brother of B. W. Smith of Indianapolis. Mrs. Mark Borum attended the Sugar Grove Academy in 1872, the last year of its existence as such. In 1873 it went into the hands of the township. The site of the academy is now occupied by a handsome three-room brick school. This academy, as well as that at Battle Ground, were under the control of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Battle Ground Collegiate Institute was more fortunate, for it was longer lived. In 1858 there were one hundred twenty-five students, and Rev. E. H. Staley, A. B., was principal. The next year Miss Jennie Blanchard taught music in the school. In 1860 two hundred students were enrolled. In 1862 the Rev. D. Holmes, D. D., was principal and there were two hundred twenty-two students. In 1868 the institution was reorganized and occupied a handsome new building. Rev. George W. Rice, A. M., was the principal. Under his presidency the school reached the zenith of its efficiency. Laboratories were fitted with the most approved apparatus and in 1875 three hundred twenty-seven students were enrolled. There were two college teachers and two grade teachers. Benton Stranahan of Dayton graduated with the class of 1875.

Extensive courses were offered in almost any subject desired. Students were prepared for the law, medicine, teaching and theology.

The rise of DePauw University is probably the chief reason for the decline of this institute, though the presence of Purdue and the growing public high schools, in which latter the tuition was free, are not without their influence in the same direction.

This school closed its doors in 1882.

The Stockwell Collegiate Institute, as well as the other academies under the control of the Northwest Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, was among the chain of higher institutions of learning reaching from Indiana Asbury University to the academy at South Bend, including Thorntown and Valparaiso in the chain.

In 1860 a few men of energy began the erection of a brick building one hundred and two feet by sixty feet, two stories high. The structure stood on an eighteen-acre tract of land in a beautiful grove in the town of Stockwell and was valued at twenty thousand dollars. Class work was begun December 1, 1861. J. L. Smith was appointed financial agent.

In 1862 the institute was in charge of H. S. Jackson, A. B. With him was a competent class of teachers. The enrollment reached one hundred and sixty-five the first year.

The list of the principals has in it: Prof. J. A. Rich, A. M.; R. R. Brown, A. M.; J. P. Rouse, A. M.; Rev. R. D. Utter, A. M., D. D., now living in Lafayette; Prof. J. G. Laird, A. M., and Rev. H. A. Merrill.

The last principal of the institute was Professor Owen, of Plainfield, in 1886-'87.

In 1869 a boarding house was built on the campus. In 1880 only sixty students were enrolled, thus showing the decline of the academy. In 1885 the public schools were conducted in connection with the institute. In 1887 the public high school took the place of the academy. The academy building is now destroyed.

This institution, as well as the others of the county, has left a wholesome influence upon the county. Hardly a farmer in retirement or in active life in the southeast part of the county today but has known the force of character of the sterling men and women who taught in this institution. Among its graduates are such persons as Burton Steele and wife of Dayton.

The Dayton academy was established in the fifties. B. W. Smith was elected principal in 1858 but declined to serve. In 1866 John Royal, Will Royal and Benjamin Wallis were the trustees. In 1867 the property was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal church. Thomas C. Ratcliff, B. S., was principal, and the Northwest Indiana conference appointed W. O. Wyout, L. Taylor and I. W. Joyce, visitors. This committee reported good work in 1868. In 1869 Mrs. Ratcliff, A. M., was the assistant and there were one hundred and seventy-nine students enrolled. The Rev. E. H. Staley was principal at one time. Mrs. W. O. Crouse of West Lafayette taught in the school. The academy ceased to be in 1873, when the public schools gained the ascendency. In that year a large brick structure was erected for the public school and the difference in tuition drew the students to the high school. The large two-story frame building now occupied by the Lenz carriage factory was the academy structure and is in a good state of preservation.

The general culture of the older and middle-aged people of Perry and Sheffield townships attests the valuable work of this early academy.

Colburn Academy.—In 1900 a parochial school was opened at Colburn, Indiana, through the efforts of the pastor of the Colburn parish, Rev. P. C. Wike, and Prof. G. M. Moser was called as instructor. After two years of success of this school and the fact that it had attracted students from other parishes, led the Chicago synod, at its convention held in Mulberry, Indiana,

to nominate and elect a self-perpetuating board of directors, consisting of five clergymen and four laymen to which was given the ownership and control of the school. This board at once formed itself into a corporate body under the name of the board of trustees of Colburn Academy.

The school was opened as an academy in 1902 and Prof. G. M. Moser, the teacher of the parochial school, was called as principal. The beginning was small and unpretentious, but such had been its steady growth and progress during the three years of its new management that it became necessary for the board to consider a change of location for the future development of the institution. After careful consideration Mulberry was selected as the permanent location. The school was moved in 1905 and was conducted in the chapel of Zion's Church until the present building was completed.

The school now has a handsome building on a twenty-acre tract of land beautifully located, and bids fair to a useful and influential existence. The catalogue of 1909 shows an enrollment of fifty-four students.

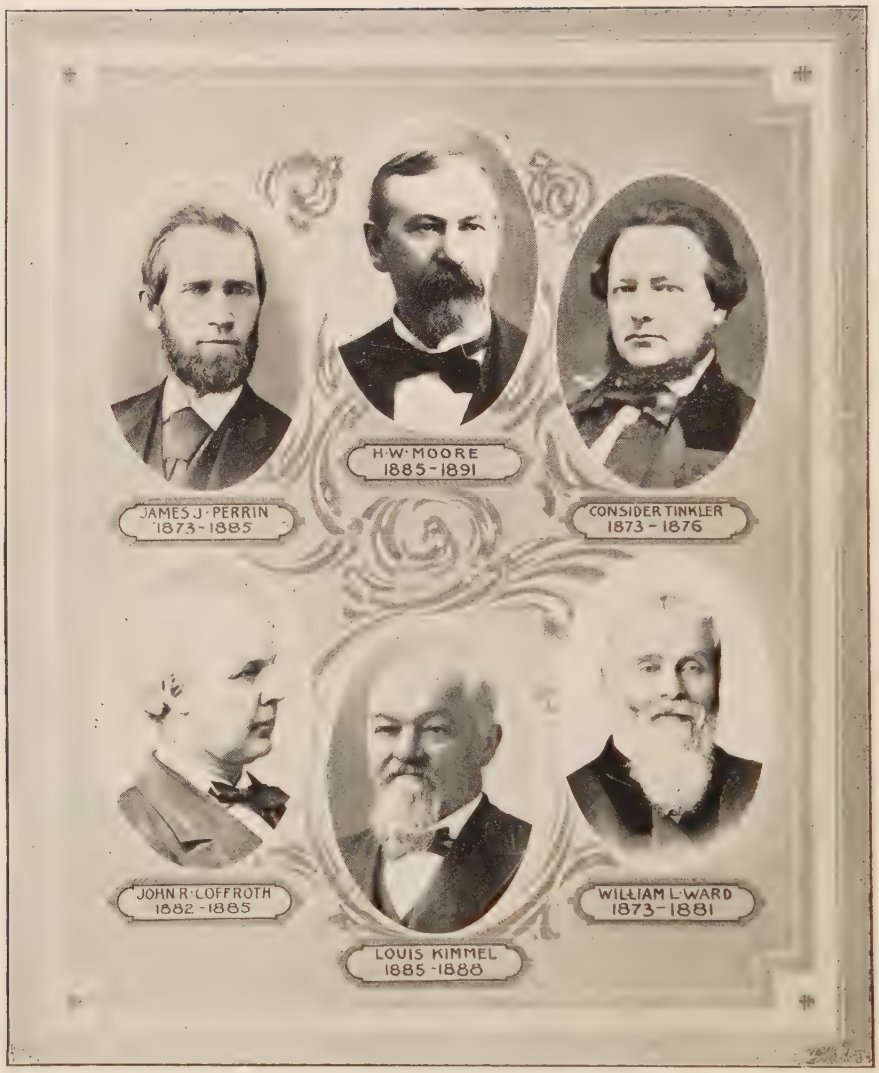
As the County Seminary followed in time the subscription schools, so it was succeeded by the academies, which, in turn, have been supplanted by the school supported by taxation, rather than by subscription, conscience money or private donations. The public school has come to stay.

THE COMMON SCHOOL.

The common schools were established by an act of the legislature of 1837, which provided that land sold for taxes and escheated estates should be used for public school purposes. The law provided that any school district might draw fifty dollars from such fund for the erection of a schoolhouse. This was for the encouragement of the common schools.

In 1848 the people of a district could vote for or against a tax to maintain schools from three to six months. In 1850 a special act for Tippecanoe, Fountain and Warren counties authorized a tax on the one hundred dollars to build and repair schoolhouses. The greatest impetus given the common schools came from the constitution of 1851.

"Knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to encourage, by all equitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all?"



MEMBERS BOARD OF EDUCATION

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Section two of article eight provides for the common school fund, the principal of which can never be reduced.

In 1855 free schools were authorized in cities and towns. The grade schools and the high schools have grown up since 1873. The academies were converted into public schools and high schools in most cases. The high schools at Stockwell, Battle Ground and at Dayton are the direct result of the academies at those places. The old county seminary at Lafayette grew into the present high school.

The beginning of the present century marks a decided movement in the common schools. Under the supervision of County Superintendent Crider many of the district schools were closed and concentrated at central points of the townships or in the small towns. At the close of Mr. Crider's term of office there were only sixty district schools in the county. The report of 1899, Mr. Sullin's last year of office, shows one hundred and twenty-five district schools.

The following high schools have grown up since the seventies: Sugar Grove, O'Dell, Romney, Dayton, Wea, West Point, Montmorenci, Monitor, Hebron, Battle Ground, Buck Creek and Colburn. The efficiency of these schools has been materially assisted by consolidating district schools.

The closing of the Shigley school in Washington township in 1908 made that township the first completely consolidated school township in the county. Now Americus has a two-room building, Colburn a three-room building, two rooms of which are used, and Buck Creek a four-room building, all of which rooms are in use.

Lauramie and Randolph townships have each one district school, Monroe and South Raub, respectively. Randolph cares for all other pupils at the Romney grade and high school, where six teachers are employed. Lauramie has three large graded schools—Gladden's Corner, a non-certified school; Clark's Hill and Stockwell, each with a commissioned high school. Wea township has only three district schools. The graded and high schools care for all other pupils of the township.

The law of 1907 relative to high schools has made marked difference in the above high schools. Sugar Grove, Colburn and Hebron have been closed as high schools and eight of the strongest have become commissioned or certified schools, under the inspection of the state board of education and the county superintendent.

Following is a list of these schools: Commissioned—Clark's Hill, Dayton, Romney and Stockwell; certified—Battle Ground, Monitor, Montmorenci and West Point. Lafayette and West Lafayette high schools belong to the former class.

NUMBER AND KIND OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

In 1874 there were one stone, twenty-two brick, one hundred and ten frame and one log school house in the county.

In 1882 the county superintendent's report shows a total of one hundred and forty-nine schools, thirty-seven of which were brick and one hundred and eleven frame.

In 1886 there were forty brick and one hundred and eight frame, a total of one hundred and forty-eight school-houses.

The records of 1898 show that there were sixty-six brick and eighty-six frame buildings in the county. A total of one hundred and fifty-two, perhaps the largest that has ever been in use in the county.

About this time the abandonment of small schools began. In 1902 there were one hundred and forty-four school-houses in the county, one stone, seventy-five brick and sixty-eight frame.

In 1902 the number had fallen to one hundred and forty-four, and in 1904 to one hundred and twenty-one—sixty brick and sixty-one frame, and in 1906 there were one hundred and ten. The report of 1908 shows one hundred and seven school-houses in the county.

The reaction against the closing of small schools came in the legislature of 1909, and it remains to be seen how far it will influence the return to the district school.

THE LIBRARY.

Very early in the history of the county the county and township libraries came into use. They were patronized generally. People in those days rode miles to the library on horseback to borrow two books. When the whole family had finished those another supply was laid in. Many of these township libraries have found their way into district schools. And though the volumes generally were in library binding, they have been succeeded by other volumes more attractive in form and substance. No district school today is without its own library. Teachers give entertainments in the form of socials or recitations for which small fees are charged. These funds are put into books for the use of the children and parents.

TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

At the suggestion of W. A. Bell, the State Teachers' Association of 1883 appointed a board of directors and organized the Indiana Teachers'

Reading Circle. The purpose was the improvement of the teachers of the state. The subjects of study are professional and literary. The first books of the course were Brooks' Mental Science, Barnes' General History and Parker's Talks on Teaching. The circle has been in operation in Tippecanoe county since its inception and has been a means of culture and of elevating the standard of every-day school work.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING CIRCLE.

In 1887 W .E. Bailey, superintendent of Marshall county, suggested to the county superintendents in session at Indianapolis that the Reading Circle should be extended to the children. The Teachers' Association of that year voted to give the management of that circle to the directors of the Teachers' Reading Circle. Since that date the best of books have been furnished to teachers and pupils at reduced prices. The movement has, in large measure, taken the place of the township libraries. Incalculable good has come from this source.

ATTENDANCE.

The enrollment in Tippecanoe county by decades, beginning 1861, is as follows:

1861, four thousand nine hundred and fifty-one; 1871, seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen; 1881, eight thousand four hundred and sixty-nine; 1891, eight thousand one hundred and seventy-one; 1901, eight thousand two hundred and sixty-two.

Enrollment in county for 1908:

Fairfield township, two hundred and forty-five; Jackson township, one hundred and eighty-two; Lauramie township, five hundred and ten; Perry township, two hundred and twenty-three; Randolph township, one hundred and seventy-five; Sheffield township, two hundred and thirty-five; Shelby township, two hundred and ninety-seven; Tippecanoe township, four hundred and thirty-seven; Union township, seventy-five; Wabash township, two hundred and fifty; Washington township, two hundred and twenty; Wayne township, two hundred and fifty-three; Wea township, two hundred and six; West Lafayette, six hundred and two; Lafayette, three thousand five hundred and fifteen.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Compulsory education was established in Indiana by the legislature of 1901. The first truant officer was W. D. Robinson of Lafayette. A com-

parison of the enumeration reports of 1900 to 1908 and the total enrollment in the schools of the county for the same period shows no advantage arising from compulsory education. But such a comparison is not just, for the enrollment should be compared with the enumeration of those persons between six and fourteen, the compulsory age. Since we have no such item in our reports we cannot say statistically that compulsory education has increased the attendance at school. But observation of individual cases and remarks from school officials show that illiteracy is on the decrease and attendance at school on the increase.

THE TEACHER.

The school teacher has always had a problem to face: How to make one dollar of salary pay a two-dollar grocery bill. The salary, until recent years, was a matter of mutual agreement with no legal fixed standard. The twentieth century has given him material consideration. The legislature of 1901 provided that two and one-half cents multiplied by the general average of the teacher's license should be the per diem of the teacher. Under this minimum law it was possible to make from one dollar, sixty-two and one-half cents to two dollars, thirty-seven and one-half cents per day.

In 1903 two and one-fourth, two and one-half and two and three-fourths cents were made the multiplicands for beginners; teachers of one and two years' experience; and teachers of three or more years' experience, respectively. Two per cent. was added to the general average of teachers' license for five days' attendance at the county institute. This law was an improvement.

In 1907 the minimum multiplicand was changed to two and one-half, three and three and one-half cents, and certain professional and scholastic qualifications are required. This law went into effect in 1908; nineteen teachers prepared for their work under this law and taught during the year 1908-'09. School officials are becoming more liberal than they were under the first and second minimum wage laws. Trustees do not consider the law the maximum and are paying teachers more liberally. High school teachers are not paid by what their licenses call for, but are started at from sixty-five to seventy-five dollars per month. The superintendents of our town schools are paid from ninety dollars to one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

There were in the county last year—1908—two hundred and forty teachers, of which fifty-eight were male and one hundred and eighty-two female.

In 1907 there were thirteen teachers holding six-months' licenses; sixty-six holding twelve-months' licenses; twenty-two with thirty-six-months'

licenses; twelve with higher licenses, including sixty months and life licenses, and fifty-four teaching under the exemption license.

For the year 1909 there will be seventy-one teachers with twelve months' licenses; sixty-three with twenty-four months; seventy-two with thirty-six months; two with sixty months; ten with life state, and twenty-three exemptions.

It will be seen that the law has affected the exemption licenses very materially by decreasing the number of those teaching under that license. It will also be observed that the number of those teaching under a three-years' license has increased greatly.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

The county institute was established in 1865. It was to be held five days in each year. If there were twenty-five teachers in attendance the county auditor was authorized to draw his warrant on the treasurer of the county for twenty-five dollars to help defray the expenses of the instruction.

In 1901 the act of 1865 was amended so that if twenty-five teachers were in attendance thirty-five dollars could be drawn from the county treasurer; if forty were in attendance, fifty dollars; and an attendance of seventy-five would draw one hundred dollars.

In 1907 the legislature provided that the auditor should draw his warrant upon the treasurer for one hundred dollars for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the county institute regardless of the number of teachers in attendance.

The county institute was held in connection with the Lafayette Chautauqua for the years 1906 to 1908, inclusive, and proved to be very popular with the teachers.

THE TOWNSHIP INSTITUTE.

The year that the office of county superintendent was established marks the beginning of the township institute. At least one Saturday in each month during the session of the schools shall be devoted to a township institute, or model school for the improvement of teachers, and two Saturdays may be set aside for this purpose at the discretion of the township trustee. The institute was presided over by a teacher or other person appointed by the trustee.

In 1889 the law placed a penalty upon teachers for non-attendance, or

non-performance of duty. Another act of the same year makes the county superintendent chairman when present.

In connection with this institution has grown up the Teachers' Reading Circle. This set of books is selected annually by a board selected by the State Teachers' Association. The course comprises usually a professional book and a general culture subject. Much good has grown out of a study of these books, though the township with few teachers finds it as difficult to be enthusiastic as does the small school.

During the school year 1908-'09 an effort was made to overcome the objection to the institute in small townships. The teachers of seven townships met in the assembly room of the Lafayette high school once a month for institute purposes. Prof. G. L. Roberts, head of the educational department of Purdue University, led the sixty-three teachers in the discussion of the problems presented by Gilbert's "The School and Its Life." Dr. T. F. Moran discussed with the teachers the "Theory and the Practice of the English Government." The opinion of the sixty-three is that this plan is a success. The proximity to the city of Union, Wabash, Fairfield and Wea townships made the way easy for the teachers of these townships. The Ft. Wayne and the Indianapolis Traction lines made travel to and from the city an easy matter for teachers living in Washington and Sheffield townships. The teachers of Perry township drove in for the love of the work.

EVOLUTION OF THE TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

In 1829 the congressional township was provided with three trustees elected for one year at the September election. These members appointed a clerk. The duties of the trustees were to divide their congressional township school lands into convenient sizes for sale and set a minimum price, not less than a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. It was the duty of the school commissioner to sell the lands thus divided to the highest bidder.

In 1833 three district trustees were provided by law. These men managed the school business of the districts.

The law of 1838 provided that the civil township should have three township trustees, selected for a term of three years, one elected each year. These appointed a clerk and a treasurer. These officers were to build roads and care for them, and divide the township into school districts. There were in each school district three district trustees whose duty it was to examine and employ teachers. In 1849 one district trustee was provided for each school district in place of three. His duties were practically those of the

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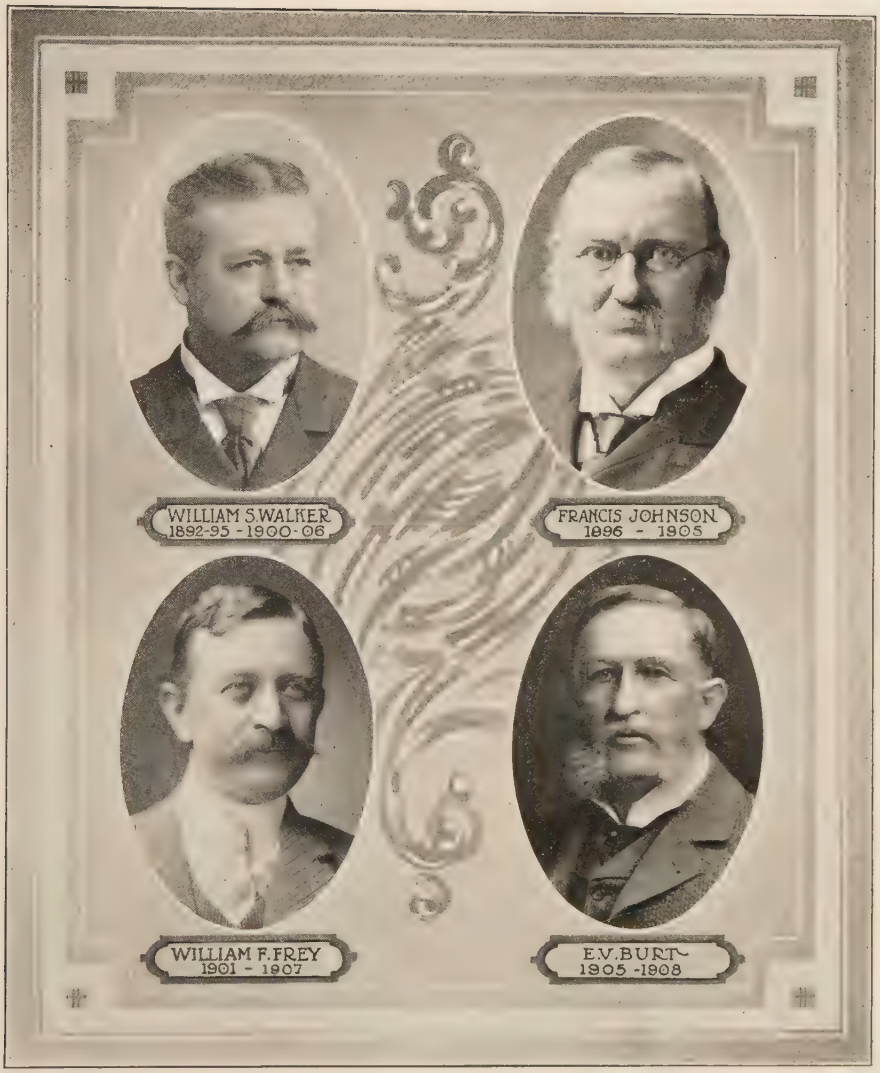

MEMBERS BOARD OF EDUCATION

three. He was paid seventy-five cents per day, as were also the township trustees.

In 1859 the "civil township was declared a school township," and "the trustee for such a township shall be trustee, treasurer and clerk." It was this law which created the present township trustee, though subsequent legislation has added much to his list of duties and largely increased his power.

In 1865 the voters of a school district met the first Saturday in October and elected one director. The duties of this official were to call meetings of the district voters, and preside. The meeting could appoint the teacher for the district; determine the branches to be taught in addition to the common branches provided by law, and could set the term of the school under two limitations. The power of employing and paying teachers belonged to the township trustee.

In 1873 the district meeting with the director lost the power of appointing the teacher. This duty fell into the hands of the township trustee. From this time to the present the office of director has gradually fallen into disuse and the duties of that office generally devolve upon the township trustee.

In 1883 the legislature placed some limitations upon the trustee's power in employing teachers which were removed by the act of 1901. Under this act, although the advisory board since 1899 has limited his power in two directions, viz., tax levies and the number of days he may be employed as trustee, the trustee is in complete control of the schools of his township. He makes the concession of asking patrons, while taking the enumeration, what their preferences are, if any, and thus has a guide in selecting his teachers for the next year. This custom has grown out of the directors' meetings and taken their place.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The county board of education was authorized by the statute of 1877. It is composed of the trustees of the townships, presidents of Lafayette and West Lafayette school boards, and the county superintendent is chairman. In practice the presidents of the school boards do not meet with the other members of the board of education for the county. Reasons are obvious. The board meets in May and September. Its duties are in general to consider the school interests of the county in general, except Lafayette and West Lafayette. It adopts text books for high schools and appoints a truant officer annually.

EVOLUTION OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

As early as 1834 the judge of the circuit court was empowered to appoint three school examiners whose duty should be the examination of teachers. No record of such an appointment exists.

The legislature of 1837 passed a law of forty pages in length setting forth the organization of the public schools of the congressional townships. The subjects to be taught were reading, writing and arithmetic. There were provided a school commissioner, elected; three examiners, appointed; three township trustees and three district trustees to be elected.

The township trustees collected from the school commissioners twice per year, money due their congressional township. The teachers reported to the district treasurer every person entitled to school revenue based on the attendance.

The district treasurer drew on the township treasurer and paid to the patrons, or the teacher, their respective revenue. In the former case, the patrons paid the teacher. The officers were paid in fees or were exempt from military service.

The law of 1838 was as lengthy as that of '37, and with but few changes in its essential nature, so that the present common school system may be said to have started with the statute of 1837. This law provided for the appointment of three school examiners in each county for a term of one year. The appointment was made by the circuit judge. Their duty was to examine teachers and certify to the district trustees the subjects which the applicant was competent to teach. The same statute provided that the distric trustees, three in each school district, might also examine the teachers prior to employing them. But a careful examination of the court records from 1838 to 1853 shows that no such appointment was made by the judge. The reason probably lies in the fact that the district trustees were adjudged competent to discharge the duties of the school examiners, thereby saving any unnecessary expense. Mr. B. Wilson Smith taught in the county in 1850 and 1851, and was not examined. This is an evidence of no examiner for the county. It also shows that the district trustees did not examine teachers. The law of 1853 provided that on the first Monday of March the county commissioners should appoint at least one nor more than three school examiners for each county for a term of one year. The fact that the commissioners did not make this appointment until September 7, 1853, seems to indicate that there had been no officer of the kind in Tippecanoe county prior to that date. On this date

Johnson Gregory of Americus, John M. LaRue, LaFayette, and John Levering, Romney, were appointed to the office of examiner. On March 14, 1854, and March 12, 1855, these gentlemen were reappointed.

The statute of 1855 required three examiners to be appointed for a period of one year. This the commissioners of Tippecanoe had done; hence the law made no change for this county.

March 10, 1856, O. P. C. Evans, of Corwin, John LaRue and Johnson Gregory were made examiners.

March 9, 1857, Zebulon M. P. Hand, the father of Helen Hand of the Lafayette high school, O. P. C. Evans and Johnson Gregory were the appointees.

March 9, 1858, Z. M. P. Hand, George Price, of Battle Ground, and William S. V. Hall, of West Point, were appointed.

March 10, 1859, Z. M. P. Hand, C. H. Weaver and A. J. Carter were the examiners. Mr. Carter is a citizen of Dayton.

March 14, 1860, Z. M. P. Hand, George W. Price and James K. Kiser were made examiners.

No records remain of the work of these examiners except in the memory of the oldest citizens of the county. From the statute we know that the subjects in which teachers were examined were orthography, writing, reading, arithmetic, geography and English grammar. Licenses were issued for six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months.

The statute of 1855 provided a fee of fifty cents for the examiner. His duty was nothing more than that of an oral examination of teachers. The school term was three months or sixty-five days of six hours.

The acts of 1861 provided for a "school examiner" who should be appointed at the June session of the commissioners for three years. Under this statute the questions were to be printed or written and the answers were to be in writing. Licenses were to be granted for six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months. A fee of one dollar was charged each male, and fifty cents each female applicant. The examiner might revoke licenses for causes similar to those in effect today. He should visit the schools. He was required to hold an examination at least once in three months after notice. He was paid a "reasonable and just per diem" by the order of the county commissioners.

The records of the commissioners' court show that on June 11, 1861, Benjamin Gonzales, of Battle Ground, was appointed examiner for three years.

W. H. Schuyler was appointed June 15, 1864, for three years. But the act of 1865 provided that the county commissioners should appoint at its June session, 1865, and every three years thereafter, a school examiner. And, true to the statute, the commissioners appointed, on June 15, 1865, C. P. Jennings, school examiner. On the 12th day of March, 1867, the examiner resigned and Henry L. Dakin was appointed on March 13th to fill the unexpired term. This gentleman was re-appointed at the end of the term for three years.

On June 23, 1871, J. E. Matthews was appointed. This was the last examiner appointed for Tippecanoe county. The examiners since '65 were paid a per diem of three dollars. The examination fee was uniformly one dollar. It was under the act of 1865 that physiology and United States history were added to the course of study.

The legislature of 1873 abolished the office of school examiner and created the office of "county superintendent." The act provided that the township trustees shall elect on the first Monday in June biennially a county superintendent. The superintendent was to hold one examination in each month. As Mr. Matthews was the last examiner, so was he the first county superintendent. But in August, 1874, this gentleman resigned and W. H. Calkins was elected to his place. This gentleman held the office until February 3, 1890, when he resigned and was succeeded by J. M. Sullins. Mr. Sullins served until June, 1899.

Under the statute of 1873 the county superintendent was paid a per diem of four dollars.

The legislature of 1899 extended the term of office to four years, and in 1905 the per diem was raised to four dollars and fifty cents for days actually employed.

E. C. Crider succeeded Mr. Sullins and himself, serving the school interest of the county for eight years.

On the first Monday in June, at 10 o'clock, 1907, the trustees elected Brainard Hooker, then principal of the West Lafayette high school, to the office of county superintendent.

THE DUTIES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT ARE NUMEROUS.

The county superintendent was given large duties by the text book law of 1889. He makes the requisitions for all books used in the county; he is the bookkeeper for each of the school book contractors; and he collects from each corporation handling the books as well as from the various dealers in

the city. For this heavy task he is required to give bond for five thousand dollars; pay for the same and receive no compensation for his services as school book commissioner. But a recent act of the legislature is relieving, as the contracts expire, the superintendent of all these duties except the matter of making requisitions. The duty of appointing a county depository to handle the texts under the new law devolves upon the superintendent.

The county superintendent shall have the general superintendence of the schools of his county. He shall attend each township institute at least once in each school year and as often thereafter as possible, and preside over and conduct its exercises. He shall visit schools while they are in session for the purpose of increasing their usefulness and elevating, as far as practicable, the poor schools to the standard of the best. He shall conduct teachers' institutes and encourage other like associations and shall labor, in every practicable way, to elevate the standard of teaching and to improve the condition of the schools of his county. In all controversies of a general nature arising under the school law, the decision of the county superintendent shall first be obtained; and then an appeal, except on local questions relating to the legality of school meetings, establishment of schools, and the location, building, repair or removal of schoolhouses, or transfer of persons for school purposes and resignation and dismissal of teachers, may be taken from his decision to the state superintendent of public instruction on a written statement of facts, certified to by such county superintendent. He shall at all times carry out the orders and instructions of the state board of education and the state superintendent of public instruction. The same legislature that enumerated the above duties of the county superintendent also relieved him of the supervision of cities and towns with superintendents.

The superintendent shall provide for the examination of graduates from the common branches and from the high schools. He shall attend as many commencements as he can. He shall hold a preliminary institute in each township prior to the opening of school; but instead he may hold a joint institute for two or more adjoining school corporations. In 1908 there were three preliminaries held in Tippecanoe; the high school teachers met in the office one day; the common school teachers the next; and on the third day the beginning teachers held their institute. The course of study was discussed with these sections.

Since 1899 but eight examinations are held in the year. Since January, 1908, licenses of one, two and three years' duration only have been issued. The county superintendent must hold these examinations; grade the manuscripts; issue the licenses; and keep a record of same. He must keep a daily

record of all his proceedings. He must, not later than July 1st of each year, issue a success grade to each teacher under his supervision.

In the event of failure of a trustee to take the enumeration, it becomes the county superintendent's duty to cause the enumeration to be taken. From the fifteen enumeration reports of the county, the county superintendent reports to the superintendent of public instruction and to the county auditor. A penalty of twenty-five dollars is attached for failure to report.

The official dockets of courts, auditor, commissioners, justices, prosecutors, mayors and trustees are subject to the inspection of the county superintendent.

He is chairman of the county board of education, and as such suggests texts for high schools. And he must furnish a county manual annually, which sets forth the plans of the county board for the year. The course of study detailed; the texts; and other matters of interest and importance are found in this little volume.

He must make annually a report to the superintendent of public instruction, statistical and financial, based on fifteen reports from the school corporations of the county. This is a long report and difficult to make.

As chairman of the truancy board, the county superintendent has a vote for the truant officers. The appointment is made annually in May. This officer reports his work to the county superintendent for approval.

It will from these facts appear that the county superintendent who tries to do all his duty is a very busy man. It may also be apparent that one man will have more work than he can properly execute in a large county like Tippecanoe.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The superintendent of public instruction is an outgrowth of the treasurer of state. The acts of the legislature of 1849 made the treasurer of state the superintendent of the common schools, and the school commissioners of the counties reported sale of lands and other statistics to him. The constitution of 1851 created the office of state superintendent of public instruction.

The duties of this office are important and far reaching. The superintendent is chairman of the state board of education; of the state board of school book commissioners; of the state teachers' training board; and makes the distribution of state funds to the counties for school purposes. He plans the course of study for the state and sets the pace for the head of the county schools. He is the state head of the school system of Indiana.

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NOTE: Acknowledgments are especially due Judge H. H. Vinton; the law firm of Crockett & Baird; and the Rev. R. D. Utter, D. D., for the use of their valuable libraries. Septimius Vater, W. B. Smith, Prof. G. M. Moser and others have assisted the writer materially in the present task.

BRAINARD HOOKER.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAILROADS, CANALS AND RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

The matter of transportation has always been of great use and interest to the settlers of any community. In the days before railways the most efficient means by which products and merchandise could be transported from one point to another was primarily by keel-boat and barge plying the uncertain currents of navigable streams, and later by a system of canals which usually were constructed along the valleys of streams, and from them were fed with a sufficient supply of water to float the canal boats. These boats were usually drawn by means of a horse traveling on what was called a tow-path. This afforded a very cheap means of conveying all kinds of produce to and from the sea-board.

The subject of internal improvements began to agitate the minds of the people of Indiana as early as 1818, but nothing definite was undertaken in way of providing such improvements until about 1832, when public roads and canals were begun. The Wabash & Erie canal was among the greatest of such undertakings. During 1835 thirty-two miles of this canal were completed. Of the three million, seven hundred thousand dollars of state indebtedness about one-half had been expended on the construction of this canal. The state had annually paid two hundred thousand dollars interest on its public debt and finally in 1837 the people began to feel that the burden was too great to think of increasing further, and the work of making appropriations for internal improvements began to lessen. By 1839 all public improvement work ceased. The state owed a debt of eighteen million dollars in 1840, but be it said to her credit that she did not repudiate her obligations as did numerous states at about that date. In 1850 private capital and enterprise pushed to the front and began to make internal improvements as an investment. The advent of the railroad had forever ended the use of canals, practically speaking, for time as well as cheapness must be counted with in shipping goods. With the ushering in of the railroad era, there came a new life to this county, as well as to all parts of Indiana.

The Wabash river had been the great channel through which had been conveyed the products of the soil and in exchange were brought by boat from the far away Southland the groceries and many other articles of household

use. The wharf at Lafayette had been for years a busy scene of shipping. The river fleets were numerous and extensive, but all had suddenly been changed—the steam horse and iron rail had been introduced.

The Wabash & Erie canal was completed to Lafayette from the northeast, in 1843, but was not finished to Vincennes until 1849, when the railroads began to supersede the canals. This expensive water-way was accordingly soon abandoned altogether. It was sold out in sections to parties who wished to utilize it for water-power purposes in manufacturing.

Prior to the introduction of the canal system, the Wabash river was the great water route and Lafayette was called "head of navigation." Great rewards were offered to those who should make the stream of use for steamboats as far up as Logansport, and even to higher points up the river, but all to no avail, as such improvements were found to cost more than they were worth, on account of the rapids and the many rocks encountered.

At Lafayette the canal once cut a big commercial figure, but with the introduction of the railway systems it was forever abandoned and for many years there has been but little to mark the site of that water-way, the streets having been graded and filled, as well as the right of way where once trod the horse and driver on the tow-path, which were altogether too slow a means for the enterprising population of Indiana, when once it was learned that steam railways were practical.

STEAMBOATING AT LAFAYETTE—1836.

The files of the Free-Press and Commercial Advertiser show the following advertisement of the then leading wholesale grocer of Lafayette:

"T. T. BENBRIDGE.

"Wholesale Grocer and Liquor Store, Main street, Northeast Corner of Public Square, Lafayette, Indiana.

"Received by late boat, and all for sale at lowest prices—50 bags of coffee; 15 boxes chocolate; 3,000 Spanish made cigars; 300 boxes Malay cigars; 200,000 common cigars; 1,000 pounds of cheese; 1,500 pounds cod fish; 12 barrels of Bologna Sausage; 1,000 pounds bar lead; 30 kegs gunpowder; 50 bags shot; 30 boxes Herring; 20 barrels of New Orleans rum; 50 barrels American brandy; 30 barrels American gin; 5 barrels Holland gin; 20 barrels Mountain Wine; 10 barrels Barley Whisky; 10 barrels Old Monongahela Whisky; 25 barrels molasses.

"All arrived on the boat 'Tecumseh' yesterday."

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

The following boat notice was carried in the Free-Press in April, 1836:

"The River continues in fine boating stage. Arrivals, as follows: April 2, 1836, 'Emigrant' from mouth of Wabash; 'Portsmouth' from Americus; 'Tecumseh' from Logansport; 'Cuba' from Cincinnati.

"April 3, 'Tecumseh' from Logansport; 'Mt. Vernon,' from Cincinnati.

"April 5, 'Citizen,' from Cincinnati.

"April 7, 'Aid,' from Louisville; 'Lady Byron,' from Louisville; 'Science,' from mouth of Wabash."

The railroads had covered the state, crossing and re-crossing Tippecanoe county, in almost every direction by 1884, at which time the state had a total of five thousand, five hundred and twenty-one miles of railroad in operation.

The following is a description of the railroads in Tippecanoe county up to 1887: "There are five railroads running through Tippecanoe county; four of them run through Lafayette. Their short and long names are: The "Monon" route, or the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; "Wabash," the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; "Erie," or Lake Erie & Western; "Big Four," the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago; the "Narrow-Gauge," the Toledo & Kanssas City. All of these roads have had their legal names from time to time as they fell into the hands of different companies.

The first railroad line to traverse the territory of Tippecanoe county was the Monon route, completed in the autumn of 1852, and the same was put in operation the following summer from New Albany to Michigan City.

Fifty thousand dollars stock was taken in this road by individuals in Tippecanoe county. It was at first called the New Albany & Salem railroad, and about 1864 the present name was adopted. James M. Reynolds, of Lafayette, was for a number of years manager of this road. The "Lahr House" was the principal passenger depot for Lafayette, while "Lafayette Depot" was about half a mile to the north. The present city station of this road is situated on Fifth street, in the heart of the city, and is one of the fine modern structures of this line of road—a handsome stone building, one story in height, and is used exclusively for the passenger service of the road. This depot was completed in 1901.

The track of the Wabash railroad was completed to Lafayette in 1854, and the cars commenced running the next year. Azariah Boody was for a long time afterward president of the company operating this route. At first

it was known as the Toledo, Wabash & Western, then the Toledo, Wabash & St. Louis, and finally the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.

The next railroad enterprise in this county was the construction of this division of the Lake Erie & Western railroad in 1869, in Lafayette, by Adams Earl, who for the purpose organized the "Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad Company," and was elected director and was also its first president. Tippecanoe county gave three hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars in aid for this road. All along the line the various counties through which the road was established, the sum of from fifty thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was donated. The track was complete to Lafayette in 1874. From Bloomington, Illinois, it was completed to the state line in 1871. The present name was adopted in 1881.

The "Big Four" has the following history in this county: In 1869 the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad Company was organized to construct and operate a railroad from Lafayette to Kankakee, seventy-five miles distant, there to unite with the Illinois Central for Chicago. It was built and owned by Adams Earl, Moses Fowler and Gustavus Ricker, Mr. Earl being president, general manager and builder. This line was completed in 1872. In 1877 Mr. Earl purchased Mr. Fowler's stock and thereby obtained control. In 1879 he disposed of his interest to Boston capitalists and at the same time retired from its management.

The Lafayette depot of the two latter named roads is situated at the foot of South street, at the bridge over which both roads cross the Wabash river. This company uses the tracks of the Lake Erie & Western for a distance of eighteen miles west of Lafayette.

The old narrow-gauge railroad, passing through the southeastern portion of Tippecanoe county, with Clark's Hill as one of its station points within this county, in 1887-8 was made a standard gauge and first class road. More than a quarter of a century passed and still the people had only the advantages of the canal and Wabash river boats as transportation facilities. The railroad era began here fifty-seven years ago, and great have been the strides in railroad traffic with the passing of these years. Where Lafayette had the arrival of but one boat, each second day, she now has forty trains daily.

With these great systems of iron highways, diverging in all points of the compass from Lafayette, this county has most excellent shipping and passenger train facilities. The transformation has been great since William Digby, in the month of May, 1825, named his newly platted town on the banks of the Wabash river after General Lafayette, and at a time when no trading was being carried on here, save by Longlois, the old French trader.

After the canal was abandoned and fell into disuse as a motive power for machinery, great loss was met with. It was long argued even in modern years that the canal should have been kept in repair for the water that it carried through the country and might have been utilized for mechanical purposes, the driving of milling plants and factories. At one time there were numerous mills for the making of flour along the creeks and along the site of this canal. With the invention of the "roller process" for manufacturing flour, the old buhr-stones have fallen by the way and are counted only as relics of the pioneer days. Had it not been for the introduction of electricity in the later eighties, as a motive force for the propelling of light machinery, the theory held by the people who wanted the state to keep up the dams and keep the canal in good water-carrying repair might have been practical, but since the development of this wonder-working element—electricity—the notion obtained now seems amusing.

LAFAYETTE BELT RAILWAY.

In 1891 a company was formed in Lafayette with Adams Earl and others as prime movers for the purpose of building a belt line around the eastern portion of Lafayette, in order to give shippers and manufacturers better advantages in switching from one system of railway to another in the city. It was made to appear that it was of general use to the tax-payers and a tax was levied on the property by which one hundred thousand dollars was raised. The total length of the road is a fraction over six miles, yet its cost was stated as being almost one hundred thousand dollars. For a time the line was successfully operated, but of late years it has gone partly to decay, while one section of it is used for switching from the Wabash railroad. It forms a semi-circle around the city on the east.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

With the march of the decades, the people of Tippecanoe county have had the full benefit of the advanced sciences and the wonderful discoveries and inventions wrought out by man. This applies as much, or even more, to the matter of transportation of both freight and passengers as to any other branch of industry. First the "prairie schooner" wending its way over hill and glen, drawn by trusty oxen or horses; next the river crafts of keel-boats, barges and later the majestic steamboat. Then these were superseded by the

fast rolling steam cars drawn by locomotive, by steam power, which it was thought could never be improved on or excelled, but with the advent of the electric age, beginning (practically) in 1880, with the Edison light, there came a still more wonderful innovation in the way of power to assist man, and Tippecanoe county, with Lafayette, was among the early cities to be equipped with electric lights, and still a little later came the electric street cars (1887) and this afforded a wonderful convenience in and about the city. But this did not materially aid the farming communities, but it was not long before inventive genius and capital hand in hand sought out a way to apply the electric current in such a manner that it was practical for interurban cars, nearly as large as ordinary steam railway coaches, to be propelled hither and yon over the county and to distant points within the state.

The ordinance book of the city of Lafayette shows that the first enactment looking to the present system of interurban lines was approved January 12, 1903, in which the Fountain-Warren Traction Company was granted a franchise to construct and operate an interurban railway through this city. This was the beginning of what has now come to be known as the Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Company, and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company. On the first named line are the following station points: Battle Ground, Soldiers' Home, the Tecumseh Trail, Lafayette, Buck Creek and Colburn, in this county.

On the southeastern line is the town of Dayton, in Sheffield township.

These lines of traction are a great help to agriculturists and side town customers of Lafayette, Indianapolis and northern cities with which they connect by trains almost each hour in the day.

BOYS AT THE WHARF.

Twenty boats were frequently seen unloading and loading between where now stands the Big Four depot and the gas works plant, along the Wabash & Erie canal and the Wabash river. One citizen, now over seventy years of age, and who was born in Lafayette, relates how, when a school boy, he with others frequently went to the wharf, when the wholesale men and boat hands were unloading goods, and when not in too full view of the owners of the cargo, they used to insert pieces of cane hollowed out into the holes found in New Orleans sugar barrels and hogsheads, and from the same draw out their pockets full of sugar. Also how at other times, they used to insert a willow sprig into the vent-holes of molasses casks and in that way draw

forth the New Orleans syrup. They would then draw the willow covered with molasses through their mouths until they had had a sufficiency, after which they would go home or to school. They also extracted many a dozen fresh oysters from out the kegs in which they were in those days packed.

The same gentleman now relates to the historian how he has seen many times in the water route shipping season, teams loaded with provision and grain, camping on and south of the public square for two and three days at a time, waiting to get a chance to unload. So great was the rush about the mills and wharf of the canal and river front. Some of these teams came from far to the south and east of Indianapolis, for it must be remembered that before the railway period had been ushered in, Lafayette sold many more goods and had a larger market than did Indianapolis.

INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

While the Soldiers' Home for the northern district of the state is a state institution, it has a local history connected with that of Tippecanoe county, hence a brief history of the institution is here given.

Col. W. S. Haggard, the present commandant, a member of the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic department, appointed for the purpose of locating a State Soldiers' Home, suggested to a committee meeting at Indianapolis in the summer of 1891 the location now occupied by the institution. Several other places, notably Warsaw and Muncie, competed for the location, but after a visit by the committee to the several sites offered in various places, the committee decided to recommend Lafayette, which point was accepted by the encampment at Evansville the following year. As a member of the legislature in 1893, Mr. Haggard introduced a bill in the house and succeeded in passing it, but it reached the senate too late in the session for consideration, where it died. Later Mr. Haggard was elected to a seat in the state senate and introduced the Soldiers' Home Bill as the first bill on the calendar and got it through both houses of the legislature by a unanimous vote in each house. The bill carried with it an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars, and also provided that county commissioners might appropriate money from the general fund for the construction of cottages at the home, and thirty-nine of such cottages have been built at about the cost of one hundred thousand dollars, for construction and equipment.

Four cottages were built by the department of Indiana at a cost of five thousand dollars; two by the Woman's Relief Corps and one by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

This Soldiers' Home occupies a tract of land consisting of one hundred and eighty-seven acres, purchased by Tippecanoe county at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, and an additional strip of land along the Wabash river front nineteen hundred feet in length, the gift of a citizen of Lafayette.

The fair capacity of the home was in June, 1909, about one thousand persons, but there were on the rolls thirteen hundred and fifty, of which num-

ber seven hundred and sixty were women and five hundred and eighty-nine were men.

The home was opened late in the year 1895.

The following is the order in which the various commandants have served:

Capt. John P. Megrew was the first to hold such position and was succeeded by Gen. Jasper Packard, who died in 1899, and the vacancy was then filled by Col. Gilbert R. Stormont, who resigned in 1903, at which time Col. Richard M. Smock was elected, serving two terms up to the 1st of May, 1909, when he was followed by Col. W. S. Haggard.

The officers aside from Commandant Haggard are now: Capt. D. B. Kehler, adjutant; Warren R. King, chief surgeon; Drs. Aldine E. Morgan and George W. Lee, assistant surgeons; William P. Stump, camp lieutenant; H. R. Canfield, commissary sergeant; Laura E. Ingersoll, chief matron; Mrs. Lillian Edgerly, superintendent of nurses.

Returning to a more minute description of the grounds and buildings, it may be said that the average altitude of these charming grounds is one hundred and eighty-five feet above the low water mark of the Wabash river, which flows along the eastern border of the tract.

A beautiful gateway is at the foot of the bluff through which the grounds are entered from the Riverside road. This gateway was designed by John Levering, who was treasurer of the board of trustees; the same was built under his direction in the summer of 1900. Its portals are guarded by a good sized cannon supported on trucks. It is fixed in the center of the two main entrance columns of brick and stone work and on a large masonry base several feet high.

The administration building is a model of architectural beauty; it was completed in September, 1899. The executive building and adjutant's resident are conspicuous figures among the numerous buildings. The main dining room and Widows' Home, besides containing the main dining room of the institution, has a kitchen, bakery and daily store room. Four hundred and twenty can be seated in the dining hall at one time. This as well as most of the main buildings are brick structures.

The Old People's Home is occupied by old soldiers and their wives who are too feeble to walk to the main dining room for their meals. Here sixty can be seated. This department is provided with kitchen, bath rooms, barber shops and numerous parlors for the comfort and convenience of the veterans and their wives. This building has a north front of one hundred and eight feet and is one hundred and twelve feet deep. The tower surmounting it is

one hundred and forty-eight feet high and from it may be seen Lafayette, Delphi, Battle Ground and the surrounding country for many miles.

The Old Men's Home is designed for single men who have become too feeble to walk to the main dining hall. It is well planned and well furnished throughout.

The hospital building has a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet and is seventy-nine feet deep. There are two wards within the building and ample bath rooms, closets, reception rooms, office, operating rooms, etc., all on the ground floor. There is also a new hospital in which better accommodations may be had.

Chapel and assembly hall is another attractive structure on the grounds. This has a seating capacity of six hundred persons; has easy opera chairs on main floor and gallery. The Ministerial Association of Lafayette supplies a preacher to attend to the spiritual needs of the soldiers each Sunday; there is also a Sunday school in the afternoon, besides prayer meeting services each week which are usually conducted by members of the Home. In the basement is a very interesting museum and an elaborate library of good and useful books. The amusement room is provided with a billiard table, card tables, backgammon boards, checkers and other game appliances.

The large number of "county cottages" scattered here and there throughout the pleasant grounds, are mostly frame buildings, well painted and provided with all necessary conveniences.

The water works plant is located directly on the bank of the Wabash river, where the supply of water comes from three six-inch wells which go to a pure water—the finest in the state—and is pumped to the highest elevation of the grounds (one hundred and eighty-five feet) to the capacity of one million gallons daily, and then to a large tank almost a hundred feet high, making the total distance from the Wabash about three hundred feet.

The electric light plant is equipped with two dynamos—one with four hundred and fifty and the other with seven hundred and fifty candle power. Every building and every room on the grounds is lighted with electricity, as well as all streets.

The laundry is equipped with all modern machinery. During the year 1901 there were washed and ironed two hundred and nineteen thousand and six hundred and seventy-three pieces.

The fire department is complete within itself. It is manned by members of the Home. A patrol box system obtains and the Home employs day and night policemen who are vested with power to make arrests. For the comfort of these patrolmen these "boxes" have been provided.

One of the things known as a "joy forever" about the grounds is the spacious esplanade or fountain, which must be seen to be fully appreciated.

The general plan and improvement of the Soldiers' Home grounds is indeed exquisite. The landscape on and as viewed from the grounds is one of rare and most captivating beauty. The large number of old and stately forest kings cast a shade and give a romantic scene that no artificial hand could possibly give. The winding streets and avenues, with cement walks and driveways, make the drive about the place all that could be desired. Many of the streets are befittingly named in memory of some fallen chieftain or noted battlefield, including Shiloh, Gettysburg, etc. The "silent city"—the cemetery—is well taken care of and there annually are laid away to rest the weary bodies of the men who wore the blue from '61 to '65.

In and around the Home are many beautiful scenes of rural life and river landscapes. A tasty footbridge crosses Cedar Ravine and a spring of cooling water there is greatly enjoyed by the old veterans. Then there is to be seen High Bridge over Happy Hollow and a score more of interesting objects to please the eye of both inmate and visitor.

If one ever doubted that America appreciates and cares for her defenders, a visit to this beauty spot of Indiana will convince them that not only in times of peril and war does she care for her brave soldiery, but that now after forty years have come and gone, she still seeks to show these old and infirm men that she wishes them all the peace and comfort possible to provide for them, at any cost.

OBSEQUIES—DAYS OF MOURNING AT LAFAYETTE.

The following is an abridged account of the people of Tippecanoe county, who held services at the receiving of the news of the death of several notable characters of this nation, including the several Presidents, around which no little of sadness and tragedy was surrounded:

The news of the death of Gen. William Henry Harrison, within one short month after he had been inaugurated President of the United States, to which position he had been called as if by acclamation, cast a deep gloom over the whole republic, and the nation was mantled in deep mourning. Funeral processions and ceremonies were held all over the land; and orations were delivered and eulogies pronounced in every city and hamlet from the Balize to the Penobscot. As Indiana had been the theatre of his early struggles and warfare, Tippecanoe county containing his most glorious battlefield, consecrated by the blood of fallen patriots, that had been won by him and his

gallant compeers—it was deemed meet and just that the citizens of Lafayette should join in solemn ceremonies, that would evince their sorrow for the great national bereavement. A meeting was called, committees were appointed, a day was fixed for the assemblage of the citizens, the order of the procession was arranged, and on the 17th day of April, 1841, the Hon. Albert S. White delivered an able, eloquent oration, in which he reviewed the life, character and eminent services of the departed statesman, whose memory will be cherished by every patriot throughout the land, and more especially the people of the great Northwestern territory, which sprang into states through his wise guidance.

GENERAL JACKSON'S DEATH.

In less than five years from the death of Harrison, the nation was again called upon to mourn the loss of another great and truly pioneer character—Andrew Jackson, then an ex-President, and whose name will ever occupy a bright spot in the history of the nation. He was alike distinguished for his bold, decisive and energetic character, in the cabinet and in the field. A public meeting of the citizens of Tippecanoe was called, and great preparations were made for an appropriate observance of the funeral obsequies of the hero of New Orleans, and on the 25th day of June, 1845, George Van Santvoord, Esq., delivered an able eulogy on the life and character of the departed dead, which oration was listened to with profound attention by a large audience, composed of members of all political parties, who assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of Andrew Jackson.

DEATH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The death of John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, February 23, 1848, afforded another occasion for the profound sorrow of the citizens of the nation, and indeed the entire world. This patriot, statesman and diplomat enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all parties in this country, in whose services he had spent a long, eventful and very useful life. April 1, 1848, Hon. Godlove S. Orth, by request of a committee appointed at a public meeting, delivered before an immense concourse of people an appropriate and eloquent eulogium of the life and character of the "Old Man Eloquent," which was responded to by unmistakable evidences of the deep sympathy of the vast assemblage, who keenly felt that one of the brightest stars in our political firmament had set.

DEATH OF POLK AND TAYLOR.

Upon the death of General Zachary Taylor, the old hero of Palo Alto and Buena Vista, who was soon made President of the United States, the intelligence of his death being received in Lafayette appropriate services were held and the oration on that occasion was delivered by Robert Jones, Jr.

And upon the death of ex-President James K. Polk, another day of mourning was set by the citizens of Tippecanoe county and held at Lafayette.

HENRY'S CLAY'S DEATH.

June 29, 1852, the spirit of that grand American, Henry Clay, passed to the other world. He was renowned as an orator, statesman and philanthropist. Never did the great heart of a nation feel a deeper wound than when this truly great man entered the silent tomb. At Lafayette, John A. Wilstach, Esq., selected for the purpose, pronounced an eloquent oration on the life and character of the great statesman at Johnson's Grove, on the 17th day of July, 1852, to the citizens of Lafayette and surrounding country. The concourse was large and attentive and seemed anxious to treasure up every word that fell from the speaker's lips, who on that occasion seemed to catch the mantle of inspiration from the great subject of his eulogy, whose glowing eloquence had often fired the hearts of his fellow-countrymen.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The files of the daily papers of Lafayette on the morning of April 15, 1865, announced the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, in Ford's theater, on the previous evening. At the tolling of the church bells, the citizens assembled at the court house and Judge Test adjourned circuit court and presided over an informal meeting; he spoke briefly, with much deep sorrow depicted on his face. Following him, Hon. Daniel Mace spoke. Specials were rapidly read, as they came to the city, by wire, telling more of the awful calamity. Mr. Lingle read these dispatches. Strong men wept like mere children and the deep emotion of the audience was betrayed in their quivering lips and in "curses not loud but deep." Resolutions were adopted, requesting a general suspension of business at noon that day. Committees draped in heavy mourning the public square—the same was made up of Messrs. W. H. Levering, W. H. Hatcher, Daniel Brawley, H. Quigley and S. Wise. The meeting

in the morning had adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon, when a densely packed meeting filled the public square.

Sunday, April 16, 1865, Rev. McMullen preached a powerful and patriotic sermon in the Public Square, at three o'clock. The business houses were closed and all seemed deeply affected. The newspapers all had their make-up in heavy mourning, by turned column rules, throughout the entire issue. The oration of Rev. McMullen was delivered from a large stand erected in front of the county clerk's office. Two immense flags were properly draped about the stand. There was also a lifelike portrait of the dead President, which picture was the property of T. Baker of the Lafayette House. The speaker held the vast concourse of people spell-bound for all of two hours. It will be remembered by many, still living, that the President laid in state in many of the eastern cities and that the funeral train did not reach Lafayette en route from Indianapolis to Chicago, until the first day of May. The train passed through Lafayette in the night, yet thousands of people were out along Fifth street and about the old market place. Houses were illuminated and displayed many symbols of mourning. The bands played solemn dirges, while the train slowly moved through the city. Many men wept at the sight of the train, and at the sound of the music. The train contained several elegant passenger coaches, including the Prince of Wales' car, expensively trimmed and draped in the richest of alpaca, black satin and crape, with rosettes of pure white satin. Thus passed the dead American—the lamented and martyred President, "Honest Abe"—Abraham Lincoln, of whom the earth has never seen his equal.

IN MOURNING FOR PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

With all this great Nation's boast and her pride of liberty, it was her misfortune and shame that within her bounds there lived (and that in times of peace) a citizen who, either through wickedness or a semi-insane mind, struck down the President of the Republic, James Abram Garfield, on the second day of July, 1881, while walking arm in arm, in a depot waiting-room, at the national capital, with the secretary of state, Hon. James G. Blaine.

Of the long, painful, yet patient weeks and months of awful suffering endured by the victim of the assassin's hand, the reader is all too well acquainted, to here be informed.

At eleven o'clock and thirty minutes, the spirit of the President took its flight, the date of his death being September 19, 1881.

Ten minutes after the news had been flashed to Lafayette, the solemn sound of the bells were heard tolling. Memorial services were planned and a committee of the following had the same in charge: H. W. Chase, F. E. D.

McGinley, Hon. G. S. Orth, Hon. Thomas B. Ward, Hon. J. M. LaRue, Rev. J. W. T. McMullen, John B. Ruger, William H. Levering, S. Vater, John G. Sample, Col. W. C. Wilson, E. H. Waldron, Col. C. G. Thompson, John C. Doblebower and ex-Mayor Kimmel.

At the memorial meeting the opera-house was filled, and that was but a few as compared to the vast crowd that lingered on the outside, to pay respect to one they had come to greatly love. Judge Coffroth stepped to the front of the stage and remarked: "It is midnight and the Nation is in tears; Rev. Dr. Allis will address the throne of Grace." Following was the reading of dispatches by S. Vater.

It was on September 27, 1881, that Mr. Garfield was buried, and at that time Lafayette held appropriate services in the opera hall and at evening in the various churches of the city. Again the business of the city was at a standstill—all seemed in deep gloom. The busy car shops and all factories in the city closed and the men attended the memorial services. The Catholic churches said mass for the President; work on the new court house was suspended. At the meeting at the Hall, Capt. DeWitt Wallace was president and W. S. Lingle acted as secretary. Befitting resolutions were prepared, offered and adopted. Hon. Godlove S. Orth delivered an eloquent oration on the life and noble career of Garfield. Purdue University closed its class rooms and held services at their chapel. Proper services were also held at the Ninth Street and Trinity Methodist Episcopal churches.

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

Up to Saturday, August 8, 1885, Lafayette had never witnessed so sad a day, in many respects, except possibly on the occasion of President Lincoln's death, as was that one. It was the day on which the lamented dead hero was laid in his tomb, in New York city. Lafayette was draped heavily in mourning and thousands of countrymen came in to take part in the solemn services of memorial. Ulysses S. Grant—soldier and President—had been dead since July 23d, but had laid in state until the day above named. The *Lafayette Journal* files furnish the historian with the facts for this sketch. Its columns contained an original poem by "John Rex," three stanzas of which were as follows:

"Across the red horizon flame,
The bells toll heavy-hearted;
A city with a soldier's name
Mourns for the Chieftain departed.

"But Death a blessed fruitage yields;
Their martial spirits have met—
Grant grasps, upon Elysian fields,
The hand of *Lafayette.*

"A city with a soldier's name
Mourns for the Chieftain departed;
Our flag and France's oriflamme,
And bells all heavy-hearted."

Lincoln, Garfield, and this time Grant. On this occasion the largest concourse of people that ever attended any public demonstration in Lafayette, appeared in true mourning. People came in from remote country districts to do honor and pay their last respects to the fallen chieftain. The city presented mourning on every hand—the houses in all parts of the place were heavily draped in black and many had pictures of Grant draped and in their windows. Streamers of mourning hung from business houses and dwellings. Flags floated at half mast throughout the city. The principal attraction was the exquisite Memorial Arch erected at the intersection of Fourth and Main streets. Its west face bore the inscriptions of the famous battles he had won from '62 to '66, while the eastern face had inscriptions recounting Grant's civic career, as President and citizen. Evergreens entwined in and around it making graceful letters and decorations. The street parade was fully a mile in length and started at promptly 1:30 P. M. for the grove and when it reached the Memorial Arch, the command "uncover" was given, when instantly every head was bared in respectful homage to him to whose memory they marched. All civic orders were represented and many Grand Army Republic posts were in from remote places. The colored lodge of Odd Fellows bore a striking figure in the long procession, bedecked as they were in their bright, tasty regalia. The speaker's stand was beautifully decorated in black and flowers of sweetness and purity. Hon. Francis Johnson was chairman and introduced Mayor J. L. Caldwell as president of the day. After he made a short, eloquent speech, prayer was offered by Rev. E. Barr, after which Rev. A. Marine, of Indianapolis, made the oration, proper—and it was a masterly effort.

Thus Lafayette, the city from which Grant had first given consent to become a colonel, and who had frequently honored the city with his presence, now honored him by the appropriate occurrences just related.

IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

In common with every city, town and hamlet in this country, Lafayette was called upon in the month of September, 1901, to meet in the solemn gathering of memorial services for the beloved McKinley, who, while participating in the happy events of the Pan-American Exposition at the city of Buffalo, New York, was shot by him who was later known to be an anarchist of the worst type. He was shot while in the act of extending his hand in friendship to him who proved to be his assassin. The date of the act of shooting was September 6, 1901, and the President was taken to the home of the president of the Exposition, Mr. Milburn, where he died the 14th of the same month at 2:30 A. M.

The committee on memorial services at Lafayette was as follows: Maj. John W. Warner, Lieutenant James L. Glascock, William E. Beach and the Revs. Dr. John P. Hale, Oscar R. McKay and Theodore F. Herman, of the Lafayette Ministers Association.

The mayor of the city requested that all business be suspended during the day, including the shops. At just two o'clock P. M., September 19th, all along the lines of the great Wabash railway system, in all the states in which that road runs, the trains were ordered to stop at whatever point they might be at that hour, for a period of five minutes. The ticket windows all along the line were also closed down. This was the only road leading into Lafayette that so sacredly kept the hour in memory of that matchless "Captain of Industry," as Major McKinley had been called, but which later was used in another sense. Lafayette, as a city, had all of its commercial places closed. The memorial services here were unique, in that they were held at many places, the committee knowing full well that no three buildings would accommodate the throng who would attend.

At the Second Presbyterian church one service was held—simple but very impressive. The front seats had been reserved for the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias order and for the Red Men's League. Rev. G. W. Switzer, D. D., of the West Side Methodist Episcopal church, presided. The Scriptures were read by Rabbi Morris Feuerlicht of the Jewish Temple, and he chose the 90th and 23rd Psalms, respectively. Dr. Switzer offered the invocation, after which "Nearer My God to Thee" was sung. The chief speaker of the occasion was Hon. J. Frank Hanly, whose truly excellent oration began by these words: "Between the midnight and the dawn, the silent,

swift-winged death angel came and with noiseless, slippered tread, glided into the room where the anxious watchers stood and paused a regretful while by the bedside, loath to take out of the world such wealth of greatness and of good as there it looked upon, then laid its fingers on the tired, white brow of the President as he slept."

At Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, the Grand Army of the Republic posts assembled with the throng; also the Woman's Relief Corps, together with the survivors of the late Spanish-American war, of this county.

At the First Baptist church, at the same hour, Dr. John P. Hale, who had spoken at Purdue University in the morning, was called upon to take the place of the regular speaker, who was taken ill. Dr. Hale spoke pathetically of the private life and character of the departed dead. At this church, assembled with others the officials of the city and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At the First German Reformed church, Sigel Lodge of Odd Fellows were out in a body, while the Rev. Theodore F. Herman addressed the people in the German language. He remarked, "Shame that the kind of a tragedy could be possible in free America—had it been in Russia it might have been looked for any time. But in this, the great Eldorado of the poor and the asylum of the oppressed, how could such a thing have happened?"

At West Side Methodist Episcopal church, at three o'clock, services were held at which (as it was at most of the services) the favorite song of President McKinley was sung—"Lead Kindly Light." Then after the rendering of "Sometime We'll Understand," by Miss Fannie Cowdrey, Dr. Thomas F. Moran, a member of Purdue faculty, delivered an eloquent, touching address in which he exalted Mr. McKinley's many Christian virtues. Capt. Alexander A. Rice also spoke.

At the African Methodist Episcopal church, at the same hour, Rev. William Underwood delivered the oration.

At the Indiana Soldiers' Home, in Assembly Hall were assembled all old veterans who could possibly get from their quarters. The address was made there by Rev. Detch, pastor of Congress Street Methodist church, and occupied fully an hour and a half.

At Spring Grove church, in Wea township, memorial services were held, at which addresses were made by Alva O. Reser and Charles E. Thompson, after which a strong set of resolutions were passed, and in which congress was virtually petitioned to take steps that such a sad scene would never again be possible in this country.

TRYING TO KIDNAP NEGRO CHILDREN.

There was an attempt to kidnap two negro boys in Tippecanoe county, in the spring of 1823. It came about in this wise: When Peter Weaver, the first settler of the county, came from eastern Indiana to this county, he brought with him two negro boys named Ben and Run, whom he had taken to raise—children of a negro woman who had been brought as a slave from North Carolina to Indiana territory, and afterwards became free when the slave trade was prohibited by the constitution of this state.

Slavery, even at that early day, showed symptoms of its irrepressible tendency, by unblushingly invading free territory, and putting the people to the trouble of killing it twice before it would acknowledge it was dead.

In the spring of 1823, while Ben and Run were at work in a corn field at the lower end of Wea Plain, Mr. Weaver's family was startled by the cries of the boys as they made for the house, at full speed, yelling as they ran. Supposing that one of them had been bitten by a snake, a portion of the family made haste to meet them, inquiring "What's the matter? What's the matter?" They said that two men had attempted to capture them—that one of the men first tried to decoy them over the fence into the brush, to show them the road to a neighbor's house, but that before they arrived at the fence, the sight of the other man on the outside of the field, and the manner of their interlocutor, excited their suspicions, and caused them to turn and flee for the house. Such a bold attempt to kidnap the little negro boys aroused the honest indignation of the old soldier, who had marched under Washington, and he immediately repaired with his son, Patrick Henry, to the back field, armed in backwoods style, to reconnoiter, and, if possible, to bring to justice those who had made a flagrant attempt upon the liberty of the unoffending boys, who were free born, and over whom he had determined the lash of the slave-owner should never fall, if he could prevent it. The search of the father and son convinced them that the fears of the boys had been well founded. Signs of the two men and their horses were quite plain, and portions of the ropes with which they had intended to have tied their captives were dropped in their hasty retreat; besides the neighbors had seen two suspicious looking men, answering the description of those seen by the boys, skulking through the woods near Weaver's field for several days previous.

Suspicion at once attached to an old acquaintance on White Water, who at one time had an indirect claim on the mother of the negro boys, and who, it was suspected, was concerned in spiriting away Jefferson Croker, a free

negro man, whom the law had manumitted, but from his mysterious disappearance from the White Water country, it was supposed he was drawn back into slavery, by the vile hands of kidnappers, when the greater portion of the freight and business of the Underground Railway ran the other way.

The would-be kidnappers of little Ben and Run were never caught and well it was for them, too, for pioneer Weaver was a bad man to have trouble with and was a man who usually brought down his game at sight.

FAMOUS CAMPAIGN SONGS.

Battle Ground has been the scene of many great political meetings—in several famous campaigns this was the "storm center." In 1840 when Gen. William Henry Harrison was a candidate against Martin Van Buren, the campaign was styled the "Hard Cider Campaign." It was the fashion in the early political campaigns to add much comic and sentimental music to the logical arguments brought forward by the opposing parties. In the 1840 campaign the Whig party adopted General Harrison as their standard bearer and many appropriate songs were heard throughout the entire land. At Tippecanoe Battle Ground, this county, among others were heard the songs of which the following are stanzas:

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO.

Let them talk about hard cider, cider, cider,
  And log cabins, too,
'Twill only help to speed the ball
  For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too—
  Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,
And with them we'll beat little Van,
  Van, Van, is a used up man,
And with them we'll beat little Van.

OLD TIPPECANOE.

Hurrah for the log cabin chief of our joys;
  For the old Indian fighter, hurrah!
Hurrah; and from mountain to valley the voice
  Of the people re-echo hurrah!

Then come to the ballot-box, boys, come along,
He who never lost battle for you
Let us down with oppression and tyranny's throng,
And up with old Tippecanoe.

In other years great campaign speeches have been made at Battle Ground. Stephen A. Douglas spoke there, and in later years, Roscoe Conklin, James G. Blaine and many of the nation's noted men.

It was a Lafayette man who took the pains to collect the songs above quoted from and reproduced the music by means of a modern phonograph record, and then it was re-written and published in the "Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History." This gentleman was Hon. Alva O. Reser.

WEATHER TABLE—LAFAYETTE.

The following meteorological summary for the year 1908 is from the observations by W. J. Jones, Jr., Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Mean Temperature for the year 1908	Degrees F.	52.1
Departure from normal	Degrees F.	1.2
Highest temperature for year 1908, July 11, 12, and Aug. 3	Degrees F.	96
Highest temperature on record, July 13, 1887	Degrees F.	105
Lowest temperature for the year 1908, Feb. 2	Degrees F.	—2
Lowest temperature on record, Jan. 1885	Degrees F.	—33
Highest atmospheric pressure 1908, Dec.—Actual Reading	Inches	30.23
Total precipitation, 1908	Inches	32.41
Greatest yearly precipitation on record, 1882	Inches	47.21
Least yearly precipitation on record, 1887	Inches	26.79
Greatest monthly precipitation in 1908, February	Inches	7.23
Greatest monthly precipitation on record, 1902, June	Inches	11.37
Least monthly precipitation in 1908, October	Inches	0.29
Least monthly precipitation on record, 1897, September	Inches	0.05
Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 1908, February 15	Inches	2.24
Greatest precipitation in 24 hours on record, 1907, June 1	Inches	3.30
Total snowfall for the year 1908	Inches	19.14
Greatest yearly snowfall on record, 1904	Inches	42.00
Least yearly snowfall on record, 1888	Inches	6.00
Greatest monthly snowfall in 1908, February	Inches	14.05

Greatest monthly snowfall on record, 1904, January.....Inches 24.50
Greatest monthly snowfall in February previous to 1908, Feb. '05....19.05
Years since 1886 with no snow in March.....1887, 1908
Number of clear days in 1908.....159
Number of part cloudy days in 1908..... 80
Number of cloudy days in 1908.....127
Number of days on which rain fell in 1908.....127
Number of days on which snow fell in 1908..... 24
Prevailing direction of wind in 1908.....S. W.

POPULATION OF TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

According to the United States census reports, the population by ten-year periods has been as follows:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1830	7,137	1870	35,515
1840	13,724	1880	35,966
1850	19,377	1890	35,078
1860	25,726	1900	38,659

The following was the population in 1900, by townships and city wards:

Lafayette city—

Ward No. 1	3,111
Ward No. 2	1,355
Ward No. 3	2,507
Ward No. 4	2,358
Ward No. 5	2,166
Ward No. 6	3,187
Ward No. 7	3,432
Battle Ground town	150
West Lafayette	2,302
Clark's Hill	539
Total	19,738

Exclusive of township 18,130.

Jackson township	924
Lauramie township	2,546
Perry township	1,307
Randolph township	842

Sheffield township	1,206
Shelby township	1,662
Tippecanoe township	2,017
Union township	657
Wabash township	4,202
Wayne township	1,238
Wea township	1,012
Fairfield township	1,608
Washington township	1,248
	38,659

MARKET PRICES.

In 1847, the market prices, as shown by files of the Lafayette newspaper ("Journal-Free Press"), were as follows:

Green apples, twenty cents per bushel; bacon, three and a half cents per pound; coffee, twelve cents; flour, three dollars and seventy-five cents per barrel; corn, in ear, twenty cents; oats, thirteen cents; barley, thirty-one cents; honey, eight cents a pound; nails, eight cents; beans, fifty-five cents per bushel; potatoes, twenty cents; cheese, nine cents per pound; butter, nine cents; lard, five cents; gunpowder tea, seventy cents; candles, ten cents; wool, twenty cents; saleratus, five cents; whisky, seventeen cents per gallon.

MILITIA "TRAINING DAY" ON WEA PRAIRIE.

Before the great Civil war it was customary for the militia to meet in general training, at least once each year. The men were usually drilled by a man who knew but little more than the private did about the regular military tactics and manual of arms. It is related of one captain who wished to form a line and march around a huge rock which chanced to be in the line of march. The officer, a farmer, was at the time unable to think of the military term "right or left oblique," so he halted his men, who were marching four abreast. He then deliberately rubbed his head and then exclaimed, "Gee, the rock!" and they all being used to driving ox teams, readily understood and turned to the right, which, in military tactics, would have been made by the command of "right oblique," but all was well that ended well.

Another instance is cited in this county where, under command of Capt. Patrick Henry Weaver, son of the first settler of the county, seventy

members of the militia were out for their annual drill on the south side of Wea Prairie. The Captain was a stalwart man, who stood six feet and four inches in his stockings, and weighed over two hundred pounds. When dressed in his uniform—a blue hunting shirt, fastened with a wide red sash, with epaulets on each shoulder, his large sword fastened to his thigh, and tall plumes waving in the wind—he looked like another William Wallace, or Roderick Vick Alpine Dhu unsheathing his claymore in defense of his country. His company had reluctantly turned out for "training day," to avoid paying a fine; some had guns, some armed with sticks, and others carrying a cornstalk. The Captain, who had only been recently elected, understood his business better than his men believed he did. He intended to give them a thorough training, and show them that he understood the maneuvers of the military art as well as he did farming and fox hunting—the latter of which was one of his favorite pastimes. After forming a hollow square, marching and countermarching, and putting them through several evolutions of Scott's tactics, he commanded his men to "form a line." They partially complied, but the line was crooked. He then took his sword and passed along in front of his men, straightening the line. But by the time he had passed from one end of the line to the other, on casting his eye back he discovered the line presented a zig-zag and unmilitary appearance—some of the men were leaning on their guns, some on their sticks, a yard in advance of the line, and others as far in the rear. The Captain's dander rose—he threw his cocked hat, feather and all, on the ground, took off his red sash and hunting shirt and threw them with his sword and hat. He then rolled up his sleeves and shouted with the voice of a stentor: *"Gentlemen, form a line, and keep it, or I will thrash the whole company."* Instantly the whole line was as straight as an arrow. The Captain was then satisfied, put his clothes on again, and never had any more trouble in drilling his men.

CIVIL WAR PRICES IN LAFAYETTE.

From the files of the Lafayette newspapers, the historian has gleaned the following concerning the market prices of various commodities in Lafayette in war days; the quotations here given were for April 19, 1864:

Coffee, forty-three cents; salt, three dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel; sugar (raw Cuba), twenty and twenty-five cents a pound; yellow refined sugar, twenty-six; plug tobacco, one dollar and forty cents; smoking tobacco, forty to fifty cents; soap, fifteen cents; butter, forty cents; eggs, twenty-five cents; tea, best, two dollars and forty cents; star candles, forty

five cents; cheese, thirty cents; crackers, thirteen cents; potatoes, bushel, one dollar and fifty cents; onions, bushel, three dollars; beans, fifteen cents a quart; turkeys, twenty cents a pound; chickens, forty cents each; oysters, eighty-five cents a half-can; fresh fish, sixteen cents a pound; "coal oil" (kerosene), one dollar and twenty cents a gallon; sorghum, one dollar and thirty cents a gallon; maple syrup, two dollars and twenty-five cents per gallon; cider, ten dollars per barrel, or fifty cents a gallon; lard, thirty cents per pound; dried apples, twenty cents per pound; whisky (best western), two dollars and twenty-five cents a gallon.

Cotton was quoted in New York city, in the spring of 1864, at eighty cents a pound; sheetings, forty to fifty cents a yard, and prints (calico) at about the same as sheetings.

Nails sold at nine cents a pound in war times in Lafayette. Other articles of hardware were equally high.

AN ORIGINAL SUICIDE.

What was correctly termed an "original suicide," took place at the Lahr Hotel, in the city of Lafayette, June 10, 1876. It was fraught with so many points of interest that it was made a special subject for an article published in one of the medical journals, by a resident of this city, Dr. W. W. Vinnedge, who, at the time, was the coroner of Tippecanoe county, and who had to do with the singular case. The unfortunate victim was James A. Moon, a farmer, aged thirty-seven years, residing on the Wea Plains, nine miles west of Lafayette. He left his home and went to Lafayette and there made good every preparation to make his name notorious. On his arrival in the city, he went to the Lahr House—the leading hotel of the place—and told the proprietor that he wanted a good room, as far from the noise of the street as possible, as he expected to remain three or four days. Finally, after looking at several rooms, on the third floor, he concluded that No. 41 would suit his purpose, and engaged it. He then locked the room and went out onto the streets, got shaved, and chatted familiarly with two or more old army comrades, and seemed interested in relating his army experiences. He then got his heavy trunk and had it carried to his room, and cautioned the porters to keep it right side up, as it must be handled with great care, owing to its contents. It was about eight or nine o'clock in the evening of the same day when he came in and went to his room, and that was the last time he was ever seen alive. When the boy at the foundry where he had holes punched or drilled in the pole of the broadax used in his destruction, asked what the

iron was for, he remarked that "It is for a machine to make fruit baskets with." The room selected as his death chamber was about twelve by fourteen feet, with but one window and that on the west side, and two doors, one in the south wall opening into an adjoining room and the other in the east entering the hall.

His trunk contained the instrument of his death and which, on account of its construction and *modus operandi,* has been termed "Moon's guillotine." The essential parts of this instrument were a broadax and lever, seven feet in length, the lower two-thirds of which was constructed of wood, with upright pieces of bar iron fastened with bolts and screws. The lever was composed of three separate parts, for convenience in transportation, firmly bolted together, the wide end being attached to the floor by means of hinges to prevent any possible lateral motion. At the other end of the lever the iron bars to which the ax was attached were very heavy in order to give the machine great effectiveness when put in motion. The ax being elevated, was sustained at the proper angle for falling the greatest distance possible by means of a double cord attached to the fall end of the lever and to a small hook in a bracket which was securely fastened to the wood work at the side of the window, about five feet from the floor. On the bracket was set a lighted candle, between the cords, which were consumed when the candle burned sufficiently. The ax then being unsupported fell to do its fearful execution.

The suicide had placed an ordinary soap box on its side, with the open end just even with the line where the ax would naturally fall; the ax, consequently, in falling just grazed the open end of the box, and as the lever was secured at the fulcrum by hinges, it must fall "true." The soap box contained his head when he lay stretched out on the floor at right angles to the direction of the falling ax. Three pieces of pine boards sustained his neck, and to keep his chin out of the sweep of the falling ax, he had supported it by a little wooden rod a quarter of an inch in diameter, placed across the box. This rod assisted in preventing the head and upper part of his trunk from being displaced.

But Moon was not wholly indifferent to the fear of pain and had about two ounces of chloroform, with which he saturated a quantity of cotton. This cotton was placed in the box so that the chloroform could be inhaled after he had adjusted himself by stretching out on the floor at right angles to the guillotine, his head in the box and feet under the bed; his body was firmly fastened to the floor by straps and buckles. When the candle was burning he occupied this position, inhaling the anaesthetic. The flame reaching the

cord it was burned off and then the ax fell with fearful force, severing the head completely from the body.

James A. Moon was a man of fine figure, being six feet and two inches in height and weighed one hundred and ninety pounds. His hair and eyes were brown and his face exhibited great character.

He always enjoyed talking about mechanics. It was a hobby with him. One of his neighbors said he became an excellent blacksmith without being aided by others, working at this at intervals on the farm. His mind had a tendency to "run" on methods of taking life. He was in the Sixteenth Indiana Battery for three years in the Civil war, and spent his spare moments there at making, with his penknife only, from wood, various articles, exhibiting ingenuity in design and great skill in execution. He presented his comrades with these articles as war souvenirs.

He had a good education, was temperate in his habits, kind in his family, he being a married man. His intimate friends stated that he was thoroughly familiar with both the Old and New Testaments, though a skeptic as to the inspiration of each.

It was believed by the physicians who examined into this case that he had not fully lost consciousness by the use of the chloroform when the ax fell (the bottle was standing on the shelf six feet from him), but probably was in a semi-conscious state, being somewhat stupified by the drug, and waited, doubtless, with much anxiety for the slowly burning candle to reach a point low enough to burn the cord.

On the lever were found pencil inscriptions like these: "Kari Kan," "Patent Applied For," "For Sale or To Let."

His taking off was startling, because of the devilish ingenuity displayed; the steady hand with which he signed the contract giving his life as a fair exchange for the ephemeral notoriety he could thus obtain.

(This is, in substance, the facts contained in the medical journal article written soon after the occurrence, in 1876, by Dr. W. W. Vinnedge, who took much pains to properly illustrate the scene in the room at the hotel, including the working parts of the guillotine. The instrument of destruction was placed in the museum at Purdue University, and it is doubtless there today.)

THE EXECUTION OF THREE MEN.

It was just before the Civil war, late in the fifties (in 1856 or 1857), when a German, named Fahrenbourg, living on the Wild Cat creek, this county, was murdered for the money he was supposed to have in his house.

The dastardly deed was the wicked work of three men, all of whom lived at Lafayette—named Driscoll, Stocking and Rice—who, after being granted bail at one thousand dollars each until the circuit court had time to try them, were finally found guilty of the crime and their death penalty given them. They were hanged on a scaffold prepared—the only one ever erected in Tippecanoe county—just to the west of the second court house that was situated where the present one stands. The prisoners were taken out through a window in the court house, which brought them on a level with their place of execution. Great excitement prevailed on the part of many farmers who had come in from the neighborhood in which the murdered man had lived, and which crowd wished a public execution, so that they might witness it themselves; but the authorities would not permit this and hence a large inside guard was placed inside the high iron fence which used to stand about the courtyard, and the police were stationed on the outside. But so exasperated were the farmers that they fastened one set of trace chains to another, and were about to pull the fence down by applying the ring of chains to the top. All pulling together they sought to pull down enough fence to allow them to enter the courtyard. But the guard used some violence on the crowd and in this way the men were not permitted to enter the grounds until the men had been executed.

Stocking had been accused and tried for the burning of the Rose warehouse, near the present Big Four depot, and Rose was burned in the same, it being supposed that he had been killed and the building burned in order to cover the crime. He was acquitted, however, of this crime, but was soon one of the conspirators in the murder of Fahrenbourg on the Wild Cat, and was hung with the other two implicated. On the scaffold he declared that he had never taken the life of "man, woman, child or chick." But he admitted there, that he was an accomplice. There are several old gentlemen here who, as young men, saw this execution. A portion of the old iron fence is now used at the northwest corner of Greenbush cemetery, Lafayette.

TORNADOES, CYCLONES, ETC.

Lafayette and vicinity has been visited by three terrific wind storms since 1857. The first was in 1858 when what was called a "whirlwind" came, doing but little damage but greatly unsettling the minds of those who witnessed it. The second storm was a few years later and by that time the sentiment favored calling it a tornado, while the third storm was in 1898 and dignified by the modern word "cyclone." All of these wind, hail and rain

storms came from the southwest up the Wabash river and switched over towards the northeast along the line of the old canal. The Wild Cat valley seemed to be their objective point. They all took the same course. In the storm of 1858 the tin roof of the Salem street depot was blown off, rolled up like a scroll, carried two hundred feet away and deposited in the commons. The roof was also taken off the Wild Cat bridge. In the second storm named, the east span of the Main street bridge was blown away and the ice house of George W. Burroughs was totally demolished. At the same time the Wild Cat bridge was broken from the west shore and strung along the east bank of the stream. In the 1897 "cyclone" the chimney of the kitchen of W. F. Daggett, on North Sixth street, was blown down and crashed through the building, Mrs. Daggett barely escaping alive. Young John Carter was picked up bodily from the earth, carried twenty feet and stretched out flat in the gutter on Fourth street. The storm did the greatest damage in the country, where houses and barns were overturned and crops badly damaged. No lives were lost, however, in the path of the terrific windstorm, which was followed by hail and torrents of rain. In the strict sense of the term, Lafayette has never had a genuine electric cyclone, such as the Louisville, St. Louis and other great western storms have been.

THE LAFAYETTE BOX-BOARD AND PAPER COMPANY.

This is one of the great enterprises of Lafayette and its product creates the circulation of large sums of money, both from raw materials purchased and from the weekly pay roll of the large number of workmen constantly employed in the factory, which is located almost in the heart of the city, just south of the Big Four railway station, overlooking the Wabash river. The buildings and adjoining yards cover about fifteen acres of land.

To acquaint the reader with the origin of this plant, it should at first be stated that this company was organized in 1902, with Thomas Bauer (whose personal sketch appears in the biographical volume of this work) as its president. A large proportion of the goods of this corporation is sold within two or three hundred miles from here, some of it is shipped as far east as the state of Maine, south to Mexico, Cuba and South America, and north to Canada.

This is the largest single-machine factory in the world for the production of strawboard, and also has the largest annual output. It even exceeds some of the four-machine mills that make a like product. There are three points which make the product of this mill sought for in all parts of the world, viz.:

First, the equipment of the plant for service; second, the equipment of the plant for quality; third, the equipment of the plant for price.

The wonderful feature of this factory is the great single machine—the one intricate piece of mechanism—that is almost three hundred feet long, the greater part of which consists of huge rollers, eighty-seven in number, each weighing three thousand pounds, around which the pulp is run to shape into "board" to dry. This machine makes a sheet of strawboard one hundred and twenty inches wide.

Another interesting sight is the series of ten large hollow spheres or globes, known as the rotaries. These are each fourteen feet in diameter and hold fourteen thousand pounds of pulp that is being cooked in steam and lime water, while the spheres revolve slowly on their axles.

In every part of the plant, where possible, automatic machinery is installed. The great motive power is found in the huge boilers which propel the three giant engines. The size of the boiler room is forty by eighty feet and contains a battery of four boilers, each containing steam capable of producing three hundred horse-power, or equivalent to twelve hundred in total. The fires beneath these monster steaming boilers are fed by automatic coal conveyors, which dump coal into a large supply drum, having a capacity of three hundred and fifty tons of coal. Pipes are run to the fire-boxes, and by this automatic stoker system, made especially for this plant, the furnaces are evenly fed with fuel, thus insuring an even pressure of steam, a thing so much to be desired in the manufacture of strawboard and paper.

By the automatic appliances, found in operation here, the maximum result at a minimum cost is obtained. The men employed are all specially trained for the work they are to perform, and are usually men who have, like the head of the concern, grown up in the business and have become adepts at their special line. These men obey and honor the management of the business, which management is ever loyal to the best interests of the men, hence a mutual understanding exists and harmony usually prevails.

In this connection it may be stated that the president and manager of this plant, in building the machinery with which this factory is equipped, had years of actual experience back of his work here. The idea was to produce wide board in large amounts daily and speed it away to markets which are easily found for the grade of goods here made. The daily capacity, really the daily output, is sixty tons per day of a one-hundred-and-twelve-inch machine-trim product, the heaviest sheet being No. 20—twenty-six by thirty-eight inches. Here is daily produced marketable plain strawboards in all weights and sizes; mill-lined strawboards, in all colors; sheet-lined straw-

boards, white and special colors; booklined strawboards, for high grade candy boxes; black-lined strawboards for picture backing; manilla-lined strawboards for folding suit boxes; double-lined strawboards for all special requirements. Also heavy boards for trunk, case and file manufacturers, which is a specialty.

Now, one word as to the supply of raw materials: immediately after each harvest balers are sent forth into the country districts and the straw is carefully baled while it is dry and bright, all being delivered by November of each year and placed in sheds which keep it in the best possible condition. The sheds at the mills have a supply of from six to eight thousand tons.

The mills are all made fire-proof; are of concrete, brick and iron. The water supply (a thing very important) is derived from twelve eight-inch wells one hundred feet deep, which gush forth their sparkling stream for washing stock and feeding boilers. This pure water feature is one of the great secrets of this plant's unbounded success.

It requires about thirty thousand tons of straw to run this mill a year, all of which is garnered in from the grain fields of this portion of Indiana.

The capital stock of this company is five hundred thousand dollars. The present officers are: Thomas Bauer, president; J. O. Henderson, of Indianapolis, vice-president; G. D. Jay, of Kokomo, secretary; B. F. Failey, of Terre Haute, treasurer; J. A. Dolman, of Lafayette, cashier.

CHAPTER XX.

LITERARY CHARACTERS OF TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

(By Prof. R. F. Hight, Superintendent of City Schools.)

The literary history of Tippecanoe county begins practically with the history of the county itself. Hardly were the people of this community settled in their new home when they began their literary labors. Ezekiel Timmons taught school about 1828 or 1829 at what is now Fifth and Columbia streets. This pedagogue of the olden time wrote poetry, "not unworthy the perusal of most people." He was one of the first, possibly the very first distinctly literary character in Tippecanoe county.

After Ezekiel Timmons comes a long list of writers whose works have been deemed of sufficient worth to be perpetuated by the art preservative of all arts. It is neither possible nor perhaps expedient to attempt in this article to refer to all those residents of Tippecanoe county who have possessed the ability to write well. The scope of this chapter will be limited to include only the writers of matter of a literary character, which has been published in some permanent form. Even thus restricted the list is long and doubtless some names that should be noticed here are missing. Another consideration that must exclude much interesting matter is the fact that this is merely a history and not a criticism or appreciation of the works produced by Tippecanoe country writers.

One of the earliest of Tippecanoe county's writers was Henry W. Ellsworth. He was the son of Oliver Ellsworth, once chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was born at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1814, and graduated from Yale College in 1835. Immediately thereafter he came to Lafayette. At this time he wrote a book designed to infuse enthusiasm into the settlement of Indiana, which he called "Valley of the Upper Wabash, Indiana," with hints on its agricultural advantages. This book was published in New York by Pratt-Robinson & Company in 1838. It is a neatly executed work of one hundred and seventy-five pages. Later Mr. Ellsworth was sent as minister to Norway and Sweden by President Polk. After his return in 1850 he made his home in Indianapolis. Mr. Ellsworth also published poems, some of them appearing in the Knickerbocker Magazine of New York.

Sanford C. Cox was another of the early writers of this region. He wrote both prose and verse. He was a contributor to the papers as early as 1833 and 1834. In 1859 he contributed a series of articles on "Old Settlers" to the Lafayette Daily Courier over the signature "In cog." In 1860 these articles were collected and revised and, with others added, published in book form with the title "Recollections of the Early Settlement of the Wabash Valley," Lafayette, 1860. Seven years later he collected and published his poems with the title "The Evangelist and Other Poems." This book, which was published by the author, was issued at Cincinnati in 1867 from the printing establishment of R. P. Thompson.

One of the very interesting things in the literary history of this community is the number of literary families that have lived in Tippecanoe county. The Wilstachs, the Steins, the McCutcheons, the Hendersons, the Millers.

The Wilstach family has been a very productive one so far as literary characters are concerned.

John Augustine Wilstach, the father, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, July 14, 1824, the son of Dr. Charles F. and Hanna Whittier Wilstach. Mr. Wilstach was educated at the Military and Academic Institute at Cincinnati, later Cincinnati College. In the leisure he had from his work in the practice of law he produced volumes of verse, "The Battle Forest," New York, 1890, and, "The Angel and the King," and other poems, Buffalo, 1893. He published a translation of Virgil in 1884, and of Dante's "Divine Comedy" in 1888. With the publication of the last two, he issued critical reviews of the literature touching the subjects.

Joseph Walter Wilstach, a son of John A., published in 1885, "Montalambert," a biographical sketch of the French historian, orator and publicist.

Paul Wilstach, another son, published in 1891 "Fifty Games of Solitaire," and in 1908 he gave to the world, "Richard Mansfield; the Man and the Actor," the authorized biography of the great player. It is upon this last work, which is a truly notable biography, and upon his plays that the literary reputation of Paul Wilstach chiefly rests. His plays which have been produced are "Bridget Bluff," "A Gay Deceiver," Washington, 1897, "A Partial Eclipse," New York, 1898, "A Capitol Comedy," Columbus, Ohio, 1901, "Polly Primrose," 1903, "Keegan's Pal," Chicago, 1909. Mr. Wilstach has also been a contributor of literary and theatrical articles to the monthly magazines. He was born in Lafayette, Indiana, July 1, 1870, a son of John A. and Elbra Cecelia Patti Wilstach. He was educated at St. Viateurs College, Bourbonnais, Illinois.

JOHN A. STEIN

Another of Lafayette's attorneys whose tastes and labors were directed toward literature was John A. Stein. Mr. Stein was born March 3, 1832, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. In 1851 he came to Lafayette and engaged in the practice of law, which he continued until his death in 1886. During his work as a lawyer Mr. Stein found time to contribute to periodical literature.

Mrs. Virginia Stein, wife of John A. Stein, now the librarian of the Lafayette public library, has also contributed, chiefly children's stories, to periodical literature.

Orth Harper Stein, the son, was all his life a writer, and contributed largely to periodical literature, both prose and verse. His writing in prose included short stories, sketches, criticisms and essays on current affairs.

Miss Evaleen Stein, the daughter, is not only an author but an artist. Her work, particularly in illuminating, has commanded attention and admiration all over the country. Her literary career began as a contributor of verse to the Indianapolis Journal, St. Nicholas, etc., between the years 1886 and 1900. In 1897 her first book, "One Way to the Woods," appeared. It is a little volume of nature poems and lyrics. In 1902 appeared a second volume of verse, "Among the Trees Again." In 1903 appeared, "Troubadour Tales," and in 1906, "Gabriel and the Hour Book." These last are children's stories, both having a medieval setting, and both of a high order of literary merit. Miss Stein was born in Lafayette. She was educated in the public schools of Lafayette, graduating from the high school. Her art instruction was received at Chicago Art Institute.

The McCutcheon family, including the three brothers, George Barr, John Tinney and Ben Frederick, forms a remarkable group. They were born on a farm near South Raub, Tippecanoe county.

George Barr McCutcheon has been one of the most successful novelists of late days. He was born July 26, 1866. He was educated in the public school of Lafayette and later attended Purdue University. He became a reporter on the Lafayette Journal in 1889. The story of the beginning of George McCutcheon's connection with the newspaper is interesting. On the evening of August 10, 1887, there was a reception or party of young people at Elston. Leaving the party at a late hour George McCutcheon walked up to the Junction, where there was at that time a hotel and station, to wait for the night train on the Wabash and ride up town. While waiting there in the station for the train the telegraph instrument began to click, and the operator, after a moment's attention, exclaimed, "Will you listen to that?" Then he proceeded to relate to McCutcheon, as the instrument ticked off the

story, how a train loaded with excursionists, bound for Niagara Falls, had gone through a bridge at Chatsworth, Illinois, and great numbers were killed. When McCutcheon got up town he went around by the Morning Journal office on his way home, and going in nonchalantly, inquired for any late news of the wreck. The paper, of course, had no news at all, for the messages that the operator had heard were the private railroad reports, and the world at large did not yet know that the wreck had occurred. Finding, as he expected, that the paper men knew nothing of the wreck, McCutcheon gave them the story and the Morning Journal for many a day boasted valiantly that throughout the length and breadth of the United States only it and the Logansport Journal, which must have gotten the news by some similar accident, published the account of the catastrophe that day. Consequently when a year or so later George McCutcheon decided to go into journalism he found Mr. French of the Journal anxious to welcome a man with such a well developed news sense.

George McCutcheon went from the Journal to become city editor of the Courier in 1893. It was in the columns of the Courier that his first story, "The Wired End," was published. His second story, "Graustark," the first to appear in book form, was published in March, 1901.

Since then books have followed in this order: "Castle Craneycrow," "Brewster's Millions," "The Sherrods," "The Day of the Dog," "Beverly of Graustark," "The Purple Parasol," "Nedra," "Cowardice Court," "Jane Cable," "The Flyers," "Daughter of Anderson Crow," "The Husbands of Edith," "The Man From Broadneys," the "Alternative," and "Truxton King."

Of Mr. McCutcheon's stories, "Graustark," "Brewster's Millions," "Beverly of Graustark" and "The Flyers" have been made into successful plays.

In June, 1902, Mr. McCutcheon left the Courier and went to make his home in Chicago. Since that time his whole attention has been given to literary work.

He was married September 26, 1904, to Marie VanAntwerp Fay.

Mr. McCutcheon's pronounced characteristic is his marvelous ability to interest the reader. During his long apprenticeship in journalism he had become thoroughly grounded in the doctrine that what he wrote must interest the reader, and, he has not forgotten. That lesson is shown in all his books. He is pre-eminently a story teller, but not only does he tell a story well, but he tells a story which the reader is anxious to have told. He has the most pronounced skill in the treatment of a climax. No one knows better than

he how to work up to an effective dramatic climax, or how to make the most of it when he has reached it.

John Tinney McCutcheon, a brother to George Barr McCutcheon, was born May 6, 1870. John McCutcheon is best known as a cartoonist and as such there is probably no more widely known man in the United States, but he has also written to a considerable extent, and in his stories he shows the same spirit as in his cartoons. Concerning the characteristics of Mr. McCutcheon we may quote from George Ade, who says, "He cartoons public men without grossly insulting them. It has not been very many years since the newspaper cartoon was a savage caricature of some public man who had entertained tariff opinions that did not agree with the tariff opinions of the man who controlled the newspaper. It was supposed to supplement the efforts of the editorial in which the leaders of the opposition were termed 'reptiles.' In Mr. McCutcheon's cartoons we admire the clever execution and humor which diffuse all of his work, but I dare say that more than all these we admire him for his considerate treatment of public men and his wisdom in getting away from hackneyed political subjects and giving us a few pictures of that every-day life which is our real interest."

In John McCutcheon's story, "Congressman Pumphrey; the People's Friend," we have just as truly as in his cartoons "the clever execution," the "gentle humor" and the "considerate treatment of public men" which "diffuses all his work." In addition to "Congressman Pumphrey," Mr. McCutcheon has published "Stories of Philippine Warfare," privately printed, in which he gives an account of notable happenings while he was with the American army in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. Three volumes of Mr. McCutcheon's cartoons have been published, but they are outside the province of this article.

Ben F. McCutcheon was born May 31, 1875. Like his older brothers, he attended the public schools of Lafayette and Purdue University. Like his brother, George, his first newspaper work was done with the Morning Journal. Afterwards he joined his brother John in Chicago, working on the old Chicago Record. After the fusion of the Record and the Herald he became a financial writer for the Evening Journal. Since 1905 he has been the commercial editor of the Chicago Tribune. Under the pseudonym "Ben Brace," he has published two novels, "Sunrise Acres" and the "Seventh Person." The characteristic of Ben McCutcheon's work is intricacy of plot, and a foundation for his stories in some unique condition or situation.

Ben McCutcheon was married June 5, 1900, to Anna Barnes, of Covington, Kentucky.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson, now a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, was a resident of Lafayette, in his youth. He is a son of Albert and Larainne Richmond Henderson. Doctor Henderson has been a prolific writer on socialistic subjects. These are rather outside the scope of this article and are only referred to, in connection with the work of his sisters, Mrs. Levering and Mrs. Griffith.

A distinctly readable book is Mrs. Julia Henderson Levering's "Historic Indiana," published in 1909 by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is one of the most pretentious, one of the most noteworthy publications upon Indiana history that has ever been made. The book consists of separate chapters dealing with separate events and phases of development in Indiana's history. The book is brimming with enthusiasm for, and appreciation of, the achievements of the Indiana people. The book is interesting and contains a large amount of information.

Mrs. Levering was born at Covington, Indiana. With her father's family she came to Lafayette near the close of the war, and it was here that she married Mortimer Levering. Her sister, Mrs. John L. Griffiths (nee Carrie Henderson), is the author of a book on wood carving.

Melville W. Miller, born in Lafayette, Indiana, June 23, 1856, was educated in the Lafayette public schools and Depauw University, taking his bachelor's degree in 1878 and his master's degree in 1881. He was editorial writer of the Morning Journal in 1902 and 1903. He has contributed verse to various periodicals and written a play, "Find Dobbs," privately printed by the Lincoln Club.

Mrs. Eulora Miller-Jennings, a sister, was also born in Lafayette and received her education in the public schools and Purdue University. She was the librarian of the public library from January, 1887, until 1888. She was married in 1890 to Rufus Jennings and now lives in California. Mrs. Jennings is the author of comedies published by French, of New York, as follows: "Mrs. Oakley's Telephone," "Tom's Fiancee," "Dinner at the Club," "Die Prinzessin von Barnhof."

Another among the attorneys of Lafayette with a literary record was Andrew J. Rousch, born August 4, 1833, in Union county, Indiana. He was educated in the common schools, Fairview Academy and Bethany College, where he graduated in June, 1854. From the winter of 1855 to the summer of 1858 he traveled and studied in Europe, receiving a diploma from the Sorbonne in the spring of 1858. In 1860 he came to Lafayette to live, and remained here until his death. He devoted a large part of his time to literary pursuits, contributing to monthly magazines and reviews.

Wilson DeWitt Wallace was born November 19, 1838, a son of James Wallace, who came from county Tyrone, Ireland. Judge Wallace was born and reared in Lafayette. He attended the Waveland Academy in Montgomery county. In 1858, he entered sophomore in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1861. He served in the Civil war until 1863 when he was incapacitated by a wound. He had become a second lieutenant in December, 1861, and was made captain in June, 1862. After his return from the army, Captain Wallace studied law in the office of John A. Stein, and was admitted to the Tippecanoe county bar in 1864. In 1894, he was elected judge of the superior court, which position he held until his death, January 28, 1901. While engaged in the practice of law, Judge Wallace found time to devote to literary pursuits. He wrote a great deal, both in prose and verse. In 1886, he published a novel entitled "Love's Ladder," which ran through four editions. In this novel Lafayette people were able to trace local events and characters which distinctly increased its interest for the people of this community. In 1890, he published a book of verse entitled, "Idle Hours." Captain Wallace was always identified with the literary life of Lafayette and was one of the charter members of the Parlor Club, the oldest literary club of the city.

Mrs. Rebecca Gordon Ball, wife of Judge Cyrus Ball, was another Lafayette writer in years gone by. Mrs. Ball was born May 16, 1816, in Philadelphia. She came to Lafayette in 1837 and lived here until her death, June 30, 1893.

Mrs. Ball was for years a contributor of verse to various publications and the author of anti-slavery stories published in eastern magazines.

Other writers of days gone by who lived at Lafayette were Mrs. Lucy A. Bansemer, Mrs. James Havens, Mr. B. K. Higginbotham and Mr. James G. Kingsbury.

Francis Johnson was born in Rostock in the northern part of Germany in 1837, a son of Lewis Johnson, who was a professor of modern literature and history in the university at Rostock. Mr. Johnson came to the United States with the family and located in Lafayette in 1855. In 1868, he went abroad and traveled in various parts of Europe. Upon his return to the United States, he went, May, 1870, to Chicago and became connected with the Lakeside Monthly. He continued with this publication until the great fire of 1871 destroyed the city. He then removed to New York, where he engaged in literary work, among other things, writing articles on European affairs for the Evening Mail. In 1873, Mr. Johnson returned to Lafayette. In 1874, he established a German newspaper, Der Deutsch-Amerikaner, which

he continued to edit and publish until 1904, at which time his health rendered it imperative that he discontinue the work. He produced many criticisms, essays, editorials and magazine articles that were recognized as masterful. Under the pseudonym of F. Jordan, he translated Muhlbach's "Louisa of Prussia and Her Times," a historical novel—Appleton, 1888. He wrote also, "Famous Assassinations of History," which was published by A. C. McClurg & Co., 1903. Mr. Johnson died March 5, 1908, at Lafayette.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, July 18, 1843. Her maiden name was Helen M. Jackson. She was the daughter of William Jackson. Leaving the elementary schools at twelve years of age, she attended Hillsdale College for three years. She then came to Lafayette and began teaching in the public schools before she was sixteen years of age. After four years, she was appointed principal of the Jenks school, and continued in that position until her marriage to John D. Gougar, which took place December 10, 1863. In 1870, Mrs. Gougar began the work by which probably she will always be best known. Her first address in the interest of temperance was made at Delphi, and from that time until her death, she was continuously engaged in promoting the work of temperance and woman's suffrage. Mrs. Gougar was a prolific writer. She contributed extensively to newspapers and magazines, articles dealing with temperance and woman's status before the law. In 1899 she published a story entitled "Matthew Peters, a Foreign Immigrant." In 1904 appeared "Forty Thousand Miles of World's Wanderings." Mrs. Gougar had a national reputation, and as an advocate of her reforms, was regarded as one of the most remarkable women the country has ever produced.

Mrs. Gougar's sister, Mrs. William Houk, of Joplin, Missouri, lived in Lafayette at one time. From here she went to Cincinnati where she was a staff correspondent for the Scrips' syndicate. At Cincinnati, in 1893, she published, under her maiden name, Edna C. Jackson, "Women Wealth Winners," with an introduction by Mrs. Gougar.

An interesting figure among the authors of this community is Reed Beard. Mr. Beard, who was born August 31, 1862, in Iowa, became totally blind in infancy. In the year of his birth his parents removed to Indiana, and at the age of ten he entered the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind, from which he graduated in 1880. Mr. Beard's claim to attention in this connection arises from his book, "The Battle of Tippecanoe," written in collaboration with B. Wilson Smith, published at Lafayette, 1889, and to his later volume, "Lives of the Presidents of the United States."

George Ade established his connection with Tippecanoe county through Purdue University. Mr. Ade was born at Kentland, Indiana, February 9, 1866. He came to Lafayette and entered Purdue in September, 1883. After his graduation in 1887 he entered upon newspaper work in Lafayette. His first work here was done for the Lafayette Morning News, a paper which had been started for the purpose of urging Benjamin Harrison for the presidency, but the paper died before it succeeded in putting Mr. Harrison in the presidential chair, and George Ade went to work for the Evening Call. He continued to live in Lafayette until 1890 when he went to Chicago to join his friend, John McCutcheon, who had gone to Chicago a year previous. His first work was on the Morning News, which was afterward called The Record. In 1893, under the influence of the World's Fair, the Chicago papers offered a little more latitude to their writers, and Mr. Ade got an opportunity to step out of the beaten path of a newspaper reporter. He wrote world's fair stories as long as the exposition lasted, and then, when there was no longer a world's fair to write stories about, he wrote Chicago stories about people and things in Chicago, and called them, "Stories of the Streets and of the Town." Mr. Ade's first book was a collection of these stories, privately printed, and entitled "Stories of the Streets and of the Town." Reprinted from the Chicago Record, 1894.

In 1895, he wrote a story of a church entertainment in which a young man named Artie, who used picturesque slang, was the central figure. The story was heard from so much that other Artie stories followed. In 1890, Mr. Ade's attention was called to the fable, and he began to use it in connection with the slang in his work. These fables were instantly popular, and by them Mr. Ade is perhaps best known. The fables have been syndicated by the newspapers and printed from one end of the country to the other. In addition to this, seven volumes of these slang fables have been published: "Fables in Slang," "More Fables," "Forty Modern Fables," "The Girl Proposition," "Breaking Into Society," "True Bills," and "People You Know;" in addition to these, "Artie," "Pink Marsh," and "Doc Horne," while more or less connected stories, partake almost of the nature of the "Fables in Slang," not only by style of treatment, but by their tendency to philosophically set forth human frailties and shams.

"Circus Day" and the "Slim Princess" are humorous stories along more conventional lines. "In Pastures New" is a humorous account, more or less accurate, of a trip to Europe and Egypt. The libretto of "The Sultan of Sulu" has been published in book form. "In Babel" is a collection of stories of Chicago, in which the slang element does not appear, but which are char-

acterized by a depth of feeling as pronounced as the humor in most of his other work.

Of plays Mr. Ade has produced "The County Chairman," "The College Widow," "The Bad Samaritan," "Father and the Boys," "Artie."

He wrote the librettos for the comic operas "The Sultan of Sulu," "Peggy from Paris," and "The Fair Co-ed," the last originally written for the Harlequin Club of Purdue University.

George Ade's connection with Tippecanoe county has never been seriously interrupted, and last June it was more firmly connected by his being nominated by the alumni for the position on the board of trustees of Purdue University, which nomination was confirmed by Governor Marshall July 1, 1909.

At this point it would not seem an unpardonable impertinence to claim a Lafayette affiliation with Booth Tarkington.

Mr. Tarkington finished the sophomore year at Purdue University in 1891. He was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, and through the connection of university and fraternity there was established a friendship with George Ade and the McCutcheon brothers which has made Tarkington almost a Tippecanoe county adopted son at least.

Morgan Bates came to Lafayette in 1896 to assume editorial charge of the Evening Call. Before coming to Lafayette, he had lived in Michigan and Chicago, and had engaged both in literary work and publishing in both places. While Mr. Bates was living in Lafayette, F. Hopkinson Smith was brought to Lafayette to deliver a lecture in the Young Men's Christian Association course. Mr. Bates was asked to introduce Mr. Smith, and in so doing, he made such a remarkable presentation speech touching upon Mr. Smith's manifold gifts as artist, architect, author and lecturer in a manner so appropriate, eloquent and brief that Mr. Smith declared that never in his whole experience had he been introduced with such a remarkably suitable speech. This speech laid the foundation for a close friendship between the two men which ended only with Mr. Bates' death. Under the encouragement of Mr. Smith Mr. Bates published, in 1901, a story of ante-bellum days, entitled "Martin Brook."

Mr. Bates was the husband of Clara Doty Bates, well known as a writer of children's stories.

Leroy Armstrong came to Lafayette in 1899 from Ladoga. He took a position as editor of the Morning Journal. Mr. Armstrong was a newspaper man of extensive experience. After a consolidation of the Journal Company with the Burt-Terry Company and a consequent change of the politics of the Journal from Democratic to Republican persuasion, Mr. Armstrong, with

others, started the Democrat, which discontinued in 1905, and Mr. Armstrong went to Salt Lake City, where he now resides. While in Lafayette, Mr. Armstrong wrote and published, "The Outlaws," a story of early days, whose scene is laid in Lafayette, and whose events have much to do with the building of the Wabash and Erie canal.

Charleton Andrews' connection with Lafayette was established in 1905. At that time, he came to Lafayette to teach literature in the Lafayette high school. He continued in the Lafayette high school for one term, leaving Lafayette in 1906 to take a position in the State College of Washington, at Pullman, Washington. Mr. Andrews, before engaging in teaching, had been a reader for the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company and a reviewer of books and dramatic performances for the Indianapolis Sentinel and News. He published in 1903 a romance of old France, which he called, "A Parfait Gentil Knight," A. C. McClurg & Company.

Mrs. Eliza Dana Weigle has been a resident of Lafayette since the time of her marriage to Mr. Charles Weigle. Mrs. Weigle has written verse, some of which has been collected in a brochure entitled, "In an Old Time Garden," issued by the Woodruff Print, West Brandon, Vermont.

Mr. J. Walter Scott came to Lafayette from Oxford, Indiana. Mr. Scott was a business man and his time and energies were given to his business affairs. Nevertheless he found time to write a novel, entitled "Anita, or The Specter of a Snow Storm," which was published by G. W. Dillingham, New York, 1891.

Mr. Septimius Vater was for many years connected with the Journal and Evening Call. He has written much during that time outside his newspaper work. Notable, are his contributions to the history of Ouiatenon and his "Centennial History of Tippecanoe County and Lafayette," in 1876.

Miss Jeannie Mackenzie, daughter of Rev. R. Mackenzie, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Lafayette in the late seventies and recently of the Rutgers Presbyterian church, of New York, has been a contributor to periodical literature.

D. W. Anderson is another who has contributed to the literary garner of Tippecanoe county. Mr. Anderson's whole life has been spent in this community. His life work has been that of a teacher and his book, "Oliver and His Friends," issued by the Inland Publishing Company, is a book for children.

Another book by a teacher is "Literary Appreciations, Little Life Stories," by Amanda Jane Smiley, a book of biography, criticism and appreciation of American and English authors with extracts from other works. The book was published at Lafayette in 1908.

A translator who should be mentioned in this article is Father Bonaventure Hammer, assistant priest at St. Boniface Roman Catholic church, who translated Ben Hur into German. This translation has been very popular and had an extensive sale.

Several works of a special character have been published by various authors of Tippecanoe county. Among these may be mentioned the "History of St. John's Parish from 1837 to 1887," by Mrs. Jane C. Harvey—a neat little book of one hundred and ten pages.

Gen. James R. Carnahan collaborated with James A. Barnes and Thomas H. B. McCain in writing the "History of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry."

Serg. B. F. Magee published the "History of the Fortieth Regiment," written in collaboration with the Rev. W. R. Jewell, of Danville, Ill.

Col. G. R. Stormont, commandant of the Soldiers' Home, and John J. Hight wrote a history of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, published at Princeton, Indiana.

Among the books relating to the war of the Rebellion, published by Tippecanoe county authors, is a little work by Major Alfred Gaddis, of the Third Indiana Cavalry, entitled "Three Years of Army Life," published in 1896 by the Lafayette Morning Journal Company.

John Levering was author of a book of the genealogy of the Levering family.

Alva O. Reser has been a voluminous writer. He has contributed articles on various subjects to various publications, and to the book of the Indiana Fish and Game Commissioners' Report, and to the History of the Tippecanoe Monument, of which book he was also the editor.

Text books as such are outside the province of this article, and thus are eliminated many professional and technical books of a high order of merit issuing from Purdue University; but from Purdue have come also works which should be mentioned in this connection.

"The History of the English Constitution," by Dr. Thomas F. Moran, is within the scope of this article, and should be mentioned here.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE.

Lafayette, the metropolis and only city within the bounds of Tippecanoe county, derived its name from General Lafayette, who assisted General Washington in securing American independence in the days of the Revolutionary war. It is situated at almost the exact geographical center of the county, the main city being on the east bank of the Wabash river. It is the seat of justice and the court house stands at forty degrees and twenty-five minutes north latitude and nine degrees, forty-seven minutes west from Washington, District of Columbia. It is now eighty-three years old, having been platted in the month of May, 1826, Robert Johnson, a hotel-keeper of Crawfordsville, Indiana, executing the survey for the founder of the place, William Digby, who had but recently purchased the land from the government, at the Crawfordsville land office, his tract being a part of the south fraction of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 23 north, range 4 west. When Johnson surveyed the town it was thickly covered with hazel brush, plum bushes, grape vines and large forest trees, all of which made it a difficult task to survey. The lines of the plat were run on May 25th, and three days thereafter Mr. Digby sold to Samuel Sargent for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, reserving a small part for ferry purposes, twenty acres northeast adjoining the platting. Subsequently, he sold that to Sargent for sixty dollars. Wishing to enlist the co-operation and have the business influence of others, Mr. Sargent sold five-eighths of all the odd numbered lots to leading men of Crawfordsville—Isaac C. Elston, John Wilson and Jonathan W. Powers—for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars. These men left no stone unturned to advertise the new town on the banks of the Wabash, and soon speculators and home-seekers became convinced that it was to become more than an ordinary "paper town" and invested here.

It should be remembered that this city was platted just before the act of organizing the county went into effect, and immediately after the county organization was perfected, because of the eligibility of the place for a county seat, and the proposed donations of land and capital by the proprietors and others, the commissioners, appointed by the legislature, selected Lafayette "as the future seat of justice of Tippecanoe county." Messrs. Elston, Wil-

son, Powers and the representatives of Samuel Sargent's estate donated all the even numbered lots in the platting and gave a ten-thousand-dollar bond as a guarantee of perfect title and complete conveyance; this was executed May 4, 1826.

For the first thirty years and more, the streets running north and south were known by the names of various states, as for example: Second street, Wabash; Third street, Ohio; Fourth street, Illinois; Fifth street, Mississippi; Sixth street, Missouri; Seventh street, East; Eighth street, Wall; Ninth street, Kentucky.

LAFAYETTE'S APPEARANCE IN 1826-27.

Sanford Cox, once a resident of Lafayette, and a well known and very accurate historical writer, once pictured the place as he saw it from 1826 to 1833:

"If I were called upon by a lithographer for an original sketch of the town of Lafayette and its suburbs, as it was when I first saw it, I would in the first place draw the Wabash river, on a proper scale, give its exact curve and meanderings, with a ferry flat, skiff, canoe, two pirogues and a keel-boat, moored along the eastern bank, near the foot of Main street. I next would sketch three or four rude cabins scattered along on the bank of the river from Main street to the foot of Ferry street. One of these cabins would contain Smith's store and postoffice—William Smith, the storekeeper, also being the second postmaster. Another of these cabins would be Digby's grocery; another Kelsey & Bishop's justice office; the other Richard M. Johnson's hotel."

Mr. Cox also states that Solomon Hamer conducted a "grocery"—a liquor store—and in front of the place he conducted, underneath a number of sugar maple trees, might have daily been seen a few idle men, pitching quoits, hopping, jumping, wrestling and running foot races. The hindmost man in all these sports had to pay for the liquor drank upon the occasion, or take a sound drubbing, which was frequently administered in those days for even a trivial provocation. Bruised faces and blackened eyes were frequently seen.

Bainbridge & Foster's store was at the foot of Main street; John McCormick's little one-story frame store was on the corner of Main and Wabash (now Second) streets, where the old veteran and his two sons, Perry and James, sold goods; Joseph S. Hanna's two-story frame store-house had a front painted white, with perpendicular stripes in dark green, and faced on

Main street. Ayers' grocery was kept in a log cabin; William Heaton kept a store in a frame building; Seneca and Cyrus Ball had a store in a small frame structure on Main and Ohio (Third) streets; Hill & Holloway had another small stock. On the corner opposite Ball's store was the noted story and a half log tavern of Robert Johnson, who had surveyed the original plat of Lafayette. He was a very genial, happy and highly popular landlord with an amiable, good calculating wife for a landlady. Their family consisted chiefly of daughters. Daniel Bugher's residence and office was a hewed-log house on the corner of Columbia and Wabash (Second) streets. John McCormick had a small, but neat residence at the foot of Columbia street. Sample's tan-yard was situated over a branch, in the country, and was surrounded by a big forest of very large trees; Samuel Hoover had a one-story frame dwelling on Main street, north of the center of the public square, where later he erected his two-story brick block. Then there was the old brick court house; and William S. Trimble's tan-yard, south of the public square. On the southwest corner of the square Joseph H. Martin had a small frame store, where Jacob Walker and Andrew Kennedy were clerks; on the south side of Main street, a few doors east of the square, Dr. James Davis' residence and office; next came John and Albert Bartholomew's small one-story frame store. Matthias S. Scudder carried on the furniture business on a lot opposite where later stood the Lahr House. A hundred yards north of Scudder's, almost hidden by hazel and plum bushes, was Jesse Stansbury's log cabin; Isaac Edwards on the hill, on Columbia street (his back yard lay east of his rude dwelling, over the bog); Matthias Peterson's tan-yard was at the foot of the hill.

South and to the east of the Stansbury place was a pond, which in wet seasons covered many acres, and was called Lake Stansbury.

Lafayette had its first telegraph communication in 1849, on the completion of the canal to Vincennes. This line run by way of Attica and Terre Haute to Evansville. R. E. Bryant was the first operator at Lafayette and had charge of the entire line.

For the first churches, the reader is referred to general chapters on these subjects; also see railroads and canals for early-day means of transportation. The newspaper press also forms a separate chapter of this work, as does the lodge history of the city and county.

From a very early date, on account of this city being the head of navigation on the Wabash, and which fact made it the leading city of the northern part of the state, Lafayette was called "The Star City."

Speaking of the early days of Lafayette, Historian Sanford Cox, once a resident of the city, remarks:

"More than a year after the town was laid out, while some of the settlers of the Wabash were attending court at Crawfordsville, a wag jeeringly laughed and inquired 'How does "Layflat," or "Laught-at" come on? I have a mind to take a bacon rind and go up there and grease the little thing and then let the next dog that comes along eat it up.' The Wabasher did not deign to reply to this impudence, but turned off with as much independence as if to say Crawfordsville was then a mere kitchen to Lafayette."

Then Cox goes on to narrate: "Next I would draw a picture of the first story of the old brick court house, which stood where the present one stands, and it was surrounded by a cluster of large stumps, for the public square was originally covered with a large body of timber. I would draw the scaffolding as still standing and Major Ferguson and his workmen laying brick; while in the back yard I would draw Tommy Collins, a jovial old Irishman, grubbing up a large stump on the public square, where the first jail was built, near the spot where the old market-house later stood. South of the square, on the corner of Columbia and Ohio streets, then generally called Ford & Walker's corner, I would place Joseph H. Martin's little frame store-house, with Jacob Walker and Andrew Kennedy standing behind the counter, as clerks."

EARLY MEN AND EVENTS IN LAFAYETTE.

Among the doctors whose names are unknown to most of the present-day people of this city were pioneer characters, Doctors Yurt, Ingersoll, Jennings, Jewett, O'Farrell, Wayburn, Chestnut, McFarland, Hall and Cowdry.

Among the early landlords of Lafayette were Tom Wood, John Lahr, Jack Burgess, of City Hotel; Rezin Jones, of Jones Hotel, at Third and South streets; James Griffin and wife "Peg," well known; Captain Knight, of the Knight House, southwest corner of Sixth and Ferry streets.

During the decade between 1850 and 1860, the sheriff of Tippecanoe county hung three prisoners at one execution.

Among early well known justices of the peace were Esquire Graham and Esquire Allen; also Esquire Brawley.

On the city council there was a man in the fifties who was known as the "Watch-dog of the City Treasury"—he was Frank Duffy, whose widow still lives on South street.

Among the musical characters well known in their day, but who have long since been numbered with the deceased of the city, were McClearon, a famous fiddler at dances; Hank Herrington, a banjo player; Irish Jimmy, another famous violinist.

Leading warehouses in the fifties were the Rose and the Rogers, both situated on the canal. Rogers was at the foot of Ferry street, and Rose at the foot of South street.

George Ten Eyck collected toll on the Wabash & Erie canal at this point, at or near Main street.

Captain Fountain operated a lime and rock boat between here and Delphi.

The two mills of the fifties were on the canal, as was a paper mill and woolen factory. There were also two large soap factories on the old canal; two still-houses—one operated by Hollobird, who was very successful in his special line.

These industries have long since been abandoned, except the Schnaible soap factory. These plants were all run by water from the canal.

Among the fighting characters of early-day Lafayette were "Queen's Baby," English Tom and One-Armed Clark, who fought with crutches.

William R. Fowler, whose memoranda shows most of the above items, had the distinction of putting off "right-side-up with care" the first piece of baggage ever put off at Lafayette from the first through train of cars.

In the early fifties, John T. Huff drove a horse called Liza-Jane, and when Huff got on a "toot" it is said that he frequently drove this old animal through the court house for the amusement of the county officials.

The early trains into Lafayette were run by "a wireless telegraph system"—that is to say they were operated without a telegraph line, as such conveniences had not yet been provided for the road. Five minutes allowance was made for the watches and clocks and when that time had passed the train went on, and when they met the other train one had to back up to a station to pass. A flagman was sent ahead where curves were to be passed. The cars, both passenger and freight, were always coupled with three links, as safety appliances were not invented for a score of years after that day.

The north end of the railroad was in operation two years ahead of the southern division of the Monon system, as now known. The two lines were united in 1854.

The first prisoner in this county was a female. There being no jail at that date, the woman was allowed to run at large during the day and at night was guarded by male citizens, detailed by the sheriff to sit up and

watch her. They were allowed fifty cents a night for their official services, and the frugal authorities permitted only one guard at a time.

The first jail was built of square oak timbers, two stories high, and stood southeast of the public square. Its cost was, according to the record made, two hundred and sixty dollars.

The entire county and state revenue in 1827 was two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents, but by 1856 had risen to be one hundred thousand and one hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents.

The first hotel was conducted by Richard Johnson, corner of Ferry and Second streets. It was opened for the general public, May 8, 1827. It was called the "City Hotel," and was also allowed to sell liquors. A part of the rooms were converted into court rooms when court was in session, and for this use the landlord received from the county the sum of one dollar per term. He evidently wanted to sell liquor to the "bar" when they were not practicing.

AN EARLY PROHIBITION ELECTION.

In the Lafayette newspapers appeared the following election notice in March, 1847: "Let there be a fair and full expression of public will on the liquor license question. Let every voter who wants to see Drunkards, Paupers and Convict Manufacturers succeed according to law, at the expense of wife's tears, and her children cry for bread, vote to license the liquor traffic."

In 1840 the following appeared in the columns of the *Free-Press*, of Lafayette:

"One cent a pound will be given in goods for a few tons of single tow, delivered at the Lafayette paper mills.

"(Signed) THOMAS & YANDES."

SHIPMENTS BY WATER.

The following is a list of shipments from Lafayette, by river and canal boats, in one week in the month of October, 1845:

Wheat, thirty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-two bushels; barrels of flour, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine; bushels of corn, nine hundred and sixty-three; oats, one hundred and ninety; pounds of general merchandise, six thousand five hundred and sixty-two; ginseng, six hundred and seventy-two pounds; dried hides, three thousand five hundred and forty-eight; tobacco, six thousand five hundred and thirty-six pounds; boxes soap,

fourteen; pounds of furniture, three thousand seven hundred and eighty; barrels of whisky, fourteen; other merchandise, four thousand five hundred pounds; castings, four thousand three hundred pounds; sole leather, six thousand four hundred pounds; white fish, six thousand two hundred and eighty pounds; cheese, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five pounds; staves and headings, thirty thousand pounds; clocks, one hundred and fifty-five; lumber, thirteen thousand feet; timber, two thousand feet; cord wood, two hundred and twenty-four cords.

The following advertising card was standing in the columns of the *Journal-Free Press* during the years 1845-46:

"—1845 FULLY INSURED 1845.—
"GRIFFITH'S WESTERN LINE.

"On the Erie Canal (N. Y.) in connection with New York and Troy line of barges on the Hudson river and Sears & Griffith's & Thomas Richmond & Company's steam and sail vessels on the Lakes; also Ludlow, Babcock & Brownlee on the Wabash & Erie Canal at Lafayette.

"Are fully prepared with necessary means to carry property to any of the eastern markets, or goods to any of the eastern ports, including New York, Boston, Albany and Troy. We carry as cheaply as any other line—goods at all times shall be received and shipped and contracts made with our agents will be carried out."

HENRY WARD BEECHER HERE.

The first Presbyterian church was a small brick building still standing, at the southwest corner of South and Fourth streets, and in this modest church building, on more than one occasion, Henry Ward Beecher (the great American pulpit orator, later of Plymouth Congregational church) drove overland from Indianapolis, where he was then pastor, and preached to the handful of faithful Presbyterians in Lafayette.

The old iron fence that at one time surrounded the second Tippecanoe court house, was finally taken down and is now doing good service as a fence to enclose the northwest corner of Greenbush cemetery.

The first persons to be locked in the county jail that used to stand west of the second court house were two or three boys who had been about the newly constructed jail and one noon, as the workmen were about to go for their dinner, they locked them in the jail for fun, but the boys took the matter

very seriously, as is related by Doctor Pifer, now so aged and well known among the citizens of Lafayette. Notwithstanding his more than seventy years he is pleased to review those childhood days—life's happiest hours.

PRICES IN 1841.

The local newspapers quote prices in 1841 at Lafayette as follows: Beef, three cents; pork, two cents; lard, five cents; butter, eight cents; cheese, ten cents; eggs, five cents; potatoes, twenty-two cents; hams, six cents; shoulders, five cents; flour, three dollars per barrel; wheat, fifty-six cents; oats, twelve cents; corn, twelve cents; flax, fifty-six cents; maple sugar, eight cents; New Orleans sugar, ten cents; coffee, twenty cents.

INCORPORATION OF LAFAYETTE.

The city of Lafayette, in 1853, was incorporated under the general laws then in force for the incorporation of cities, approved June 18, 1852.

In 1867 the general assembly of the state of Indiana passed a new general law for the incorporation of cities, approved March 14, 1867, from which time, up to 1905, by the provision of section ninety-six of said law, the city continued to operate as a municipal corporation under said act of March 14, 1867, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

In 1905 the general assembly passed an entirely new law for the incorporation and government of cities and towns, entitled "An act concerning municipal corporations," approved March 6, 1905, in effect April 15, 1905. By virtue of section forty-one of this act the city of Lafayette has continued to be the same legal corporation as before the passage of the act, all former rights and liabilities remaining in full force.

CITY OFFICERS.

The following will show who have served as mayor, city clerk, treasurer and marshal or superintendent of police, since the incorporation of the city of Lafayette:

Mayors—James O'Brian, 1853 and 1854; Chris. Miller, 1855; John S. Williams, 1856, 1857, 1858; John Connolly, 1859, 1860; Thomas B. Ward, 1861-'62-'63-'64; George Ulrich, 1865, 1866; John Petit, 1867, 1868; F. E. D. McGinley, 1869, 1870; Louis Kimmel, 1871-72; F. E. D. McGinley, 1873-'74; Elias B. Glick, 1876; Louis Kimmel, 1877-'78-'79-'80; F. E. D. Mc-

Ginley, 1881-'82-'83-'84; James L. Caldwell, 1885-'86; William V. Stuart, 1887-'88; F. E. D. McGinley, 1889-'90-'91-'92-'93; Noah Justice, 1894-'95-'96-'97-'98-'99-1900-'01; Richard B. Sample, 1902-03; George R. Durgan, 1904, present mayor.

City Clerks—Daniel T. Holladay, 1853-'54; James Higinbotham, 1855; Thomas B. Ward, 1856; Michael P. Beegan, 1857; James Howe, 1858-'59-'60; John A. Brewster, 1861-'62; Fowler McLaren, 1863-'64; Daniel Hawk, 1865-'66; Joseph Schneider, 1867-'68; John S. Petit, 1869-'70; Jacob Kurtz, 1871-'72; Timothy J. McCarthy, 1873-'74; Jacob Kurtz, 1875-'76-'77; William Fraser, 1878-'79-'80; George H. West, 1881-'82-'83-'84; John W. Fletemeyer, 1885-'86-'87-'88; Stephen J. Hanneghan, 1889-'90-'91-'92-'93; Thomas W. Burt, 1894-'95-'96-'97; James K. Risk, 1898-'99-1900-'01; Charles F. Williams, Jr., 1902-'03; Edgar H. Andress, Jr., 1904-05, present city clerk.

City Treasurers—Luther Tolman, 1853-'54-'55; George Ulrich, 1856-'57-'58; William Taylor, 1859-'60; George N. Ridgely, 1861-'62-'63-'64-'65-'66-'67-'68; William Bayle, 1869-'70; James Tullis, 1871-'72; James A. Ries, 1873-'74; William H. Ewry, 1875-'76-'77-'78; Collins Blackmer, 1879-'80; William Schilling, 1881-'82-'83-'84; Ferdinand Welch, 1885-'86; John B. McCutcheon, 1887-'88; George T. Beardsley, 1889-'90-'91-'92-'93; James H. Mitchell, 1894-'95-'96-'97; Frank DuTeil, 1898-'99-1900-'01; Arthur W. Abbott, 1902-'03-'04; Barney Spitznagel, 1905-'09.

Marshals—Thomas J. Chissom, 1853-'54; John W. Godman, 1855; Silas C. Hotchkiss, Silas Baird, 1856; Silas Baird, 1857; Ira A. Evans, 1858-'59-'60; Patrick Tobin, John W. Short, 1861; Patrick Tobin, 1862-'63-'64; Charles H. Ruby, James Campbell, 1865; James Campbell, 1866; James M. Rodgers, 1867-'68; August Williams, 1869-'70; George W. Clark, 1871-'72; Mortimer Sullivan, 1873-'74-'75-'76; Michael Tigue, 1877-'78; Felix Connolly, 1879-'80; Dennis Sullivan, 1881-'82-'83-'84; Peter M. Connolly, 1885-'86; Edward Cunningham, 1887-'88; John A. Maule, 1889-'90-'91-'92. (New office created) Superintendent of police, George W. Brown, 1893-'94-'95-'96; George A. Harrison, 1897-'98-'99-1900-'01-'02-'03-'04; Charles H. Powell, 1905; Louis W. Schaffer, present officer.

CITY OFFICERS IN 1908-'09.

George R. Durgan, mayor; E. H. Andress, Jr., clerk; M. S. Andress, deputy clerk; James W. Schooler, city controller; Barney Spitznagel, city treasurer; Albert Krabbe, deputy city treasurer; Arthur D. Cunningham, city

attorney; John B. Truman, city engineer; Thomas Hennessy, assistant city engineer; Thomas W. Field, city judge; Michael G. Tigue, inspector scales, weights and measures; Dr. W. D. Epperson, meat and milk inspector; Charles H. Krabbe, street commissioner; A. A. Torrenga, timekeeper; Charles Morrow, superintendent of parks; J. Fred Ley, superintendent of crematory; John E. Camardy, superintendent of water works; Frank X. Metzger, assistant superintendent of water works; Joseph B. Beaucond, chief of fire department; C. M. Johnson, electrician; Louis W. Schaffer, superintendent of police.

THE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The newspaper files show that the Lafayette fire company met at the old court house in the month of November, 1836, for the purpose of adopting a constitution.

In 1908 the department purchased what is known as a life net, for the purpose of saving the lives of those who might be imprisoned at some distance from the ground, in a burning building. Nothing new and really useful escapes this efficient fire department. It received the premium recently from the National Board of Underwriters of New York City for reaching the one hundred per cent. mark in confining the fire to the buildings in which it had originated. It was the only department in Indiana that made such a record.

The present system of inspecting business houses each month, instead of each year, as heretofore, has greatly helped the department. First the owners of buildings are more careful about leaving inflammable materials about their premises, and secondly, the fire department members and firemen generally having occasion to visit the buildings for the inspection purposes, become familiar with every entrance and possible exit, so in case of a fire in such building, be it day or night, they are thoroughly posted as to the means of entrance to the building.

It was in 1840 that a test was made of the two fire engines brought to Lafayette, from the east, to demonstrate what they would do for the protection of the city against the fire fiend.

At the present, 1909, the city is provided with four fire stations; it has three hundred and thirty-one fire plugs, a fully equipped apparatus and is manned by twenty firemen, paid by the city. A central engine house will be erected on North Fourth street the coming year on lots recently purchased of Doctor Pifer.

CITY WATER WORKS.

In 1876 a good system of water works was provided Lafayette by issuing twenty-year eight per cent. bonds. Up to 1886 about three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars had been expended on that water works system. At that date, twenty-three years ago, there was located twenty-six miles of main pipe, a thousand feet of service pipe and eight hundred and fifty water consumers. The capacity of the pumps on the canal at the north end of Third street was three million five hundred thousand gallons in twenty-four hours. An old history says of these works that "the reservoir is on the summit of Oakland Hill, about two miles southeast of the pumping station and is two hundred and twenty-seven feet above the low water mark in the Wabash river. The average pressure in the pipes is sixty-three pounds a square inch." The record shows that in 1887 the trustees of the water works were George M. Beach and William F. Frey; superintendent, John Barnet.

Prior to the date of 1876, when these works were installed, there had been no regular system, but the city had always depended on cisterns here and there throughout the place for water as a safeguard against fire.

The first supply of water, under the 1876 original water plant, was derived from the Wabash river, direct by means of pumps, the capacity of which has already been given. From this plant has grown up, by constant improvements and enlargements as the city has grown, the elaborate system of today. The city controller's 1908 annual report for that year, ending in December, gives in substance the following figures concerning the present water supply, the equipment and other items naturally connected therewith.

In 1891 the old plan of taking the water from the river was abandoned and a system of tubular wells was installed, thus giving one of the purest, most health-giving waters found in use in any of the cities of this country. These wells now number forty-six and are six inches in diameter; the average depth is about thirty-five feet, the lower end of which tubes are standing in gravel and white sand and when too much gravel gets clogged into the perforated ends of these tubes, they are blown out by steam pressure, thus making a uniform flow of clear water.

There are two pumping stations with this water plant—the old Canal street pumping station and the one at Columbian Park. At the old station are in operation two huge Worthington tandem compound condensing high duty engines, installed in 1897 and 1904 respectively.

At Columbian Park station may be found two one-million-gallon Worthington triple expansion engines. The total amount of water pumped by these

two stations during 1908 was one billion one hundred and eighty-nine million gallons. The capacity of the main station is six million gallons daily. The last report shows that the receipts for 1908 for water rents was fifty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars. The expenditure was fifty-four thousand and ninety-four dollars. The average daily consumption of water by the people of Lafayette is about three and one-half million gallons. This water, in part, passes in and out of the great reservoir at Columbian Park every twenty-four hours the year round. There are now in use fifty-two miles of water mains in the city; three hundred and thirty-one hydrants for fire purposes; drinking fountains, sixteen; pumping capacity daily, six million gallons.

The water works have always been the property of the city. The value of "free water" in 1908 was nineteen thousand dollars, as against the fifty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars received for water rents. As compared with cities where the water is furnished by private corporations, Lafayette was ahead last year thirty-four thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars. This counts the free water as being paid for, as must be the case in water furnished by private companies. The total cost of this plant, including the high rate of interest on bonds, is one million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars.

Lafayette has plenty of water; water for her numerous public institutions; water for the many drinking fountains for man and beast; water for the swimming pool at the beautiful park; water for private and public use everywhere. The great Columbian Park reservoir holds four million two hundred thousand gallons, which is used as a surplus. The general daily water consumed is pumped direct from these tubular wells, which afford the most perfect water for all purposes known to the world today. While many other larger cities are drinking and cooking with water that has been taken from the slums and filth-spots and then by a questionable process "filtered," as is the case in St. Louis and Omaha, from the dirty, poison waters of the Missouri, the populace here are using the pure water that comes from a clean gravel bed uncontaminated by any surface matter.

The present superintendent of these water works—which are the pride of the city—is J. E. Camardy.

THE CITY LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

The first attempt at illuminating by electricity in Lafayette was early in the eighties, when the discovery was first developed into practical methods.

The city ordinance relating to this subject reads as follows and was adopted March 3, 1884:

"Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Lafayette, that permission and authority be and the same is hereby granted unto the Brush Electric Lighting Company, of Lafayette, Indiana, and its assigns, to erect, construct, complete and operate electrical apparatus, to-wit: Poles, wires, lamps, insulators, etc., for conveying and furnishing electricity for purposes of light, heat, power, and other chemical and mechanical purposes in the city of Lafayette, and the said grantees, or either of them, or their employees are hereby authorized and empowered to use the streets, thoroughfares, public grounds and sidewalks belonging to or under the control of said city, as it is now laid out, or may be hereafter, for the purpose above stated; and the right of way is hereby given said grantees, for a term of twenty years, through such streets, thoroughfares, public grounds and sidewalks, for erecting the necessary poles and laying the necessary wires and other necessary appliances, in, through, under, and over the same."

The Citizens' Natural Gas Company, organized about 1888, soon piped natural gas in from the central Indiana gas fields. Subsequently, this corporation merged with the Lafayette Gas Company, which took over the stock of the City Natural Gas Company and the Lafayette Artificial Gas Company, as well as the Electric Light Company, all of which were really under one management. Samuel Murdock was a prime mover in this enterprise and promoted it with much vigor and business ability. Still later, this company was merged with the Indiana Light Company that now operates in Peru, Wabash, Ft. Wayne, Frankfort and Lebanon, in this state, and at points in Ohio, including St. Mary's, Fort Recovery, Greenville, etc. Mr. Murdock is secretary and general manager of this vast system of lighting cities.

MERCHANTS' ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

In 1896 ten merchants united and erected a small electric light plant, on Ferry street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where the present press-rooms of the *Journal* office are located. They started the plant to produce their own lights, with a capital of three thousand dollars. In the spring of 1897 they enlarged their business and obtained a franchise from the city and increased the capital to thirty thousand dollars. In 1902 they were granted franchise to enable them to add a hot water plant and increased the capital to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1908 they got a ten-year contract for lighting the city and increased the capital to two hundred thousand dollars.

Their plant is now situated at the foot of Cincinnati street, where they produce electricity and hot water and power for distribution throughout the city. The name of the concern is now the Merchants' Electric Light Association. Of the ten original members but two now remain in the business. Parker A. Byers is president and Henry Rosenthol, secretary and treasurer.

STREET RAILWAY.

The first city ordinance in Lafayette relating to the construction of a street railroad was adopted March 5, 1883, and referred to the rights and privileges of a horse-car system of passenger transportation. Section one of such ordinance sets forth the giving of a franchise for twenty-five years to the Lafayette Street Railway Company, naming Freeland B. Caldwell, Charles M. Caldwell, James O. Lake, William B. Chambers and Frank D. Caldwell, and their associates as the organizers of such corporation. The franchise called for only a single track and that the power to be employed was to be "horses or mules only, unless otherwise permission shall be given by the council."

Section sixteen of such ordinance specified that this street railway was to be in operation and fully completed May 1, 1884. In four years from the date of this ordinance, electricity had been so far developed into a motive power for propelling cars that another ordinance became necessary in Lafayette, and one was accordingly adopted April 10, 1888, and by the following year the system had all been changed from horse cars to electric, this city being one of the early ones to introduce such rapid transit passenger cars. The company was then granted the right to make numerous extensions and to put in double tracks where required, and ever since then there have been many ordinances on the part of the city council regulating the speed, style of cars, kind of poles for carrying the wires, etc.

The system now extends as far to the north as Battle Ground, taking in different parts of Lafayette and West Lafayette.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Of recent years the city of Lafayette has been a pronounced healthful place on account of the sanitary precautions taken to make the incorporation free from all disease-breeding substances. In 1908, based on a population of twenty-three thousand people, the department of health reported only twelve and eight-tenths deaths for every thousand persons. This has come

COLUMBIAN PARK

about in modern years, by reason of the fact that the water works furnishes a very superior and pure quality of drinking water, coming from driven wells far below the surface; and also from the fact that much care is now taken to keep the streets and alleys clean. One great feature in this city, over others in the state, is that the rubbish and decaying materials are all disposed of in a crematory. The following report for the last year would have sounded strange indeed forty or fifty years ago, when cholera was rife in this section:

Number of loads of garbage collected and destroyed	1,913
Number of loads of garbage collected and turned over to feeders	600
Number of barrels of offal from poultry houses	1,922
Number of barrels of vegetables and from groceries	1,200
Number of tons of offal from butchers	60
Number of loads of hops from brewery turned over to gardeners	200
Number of fowls destroyed	2,080
Number of sheep destroyed	8
Number of calves destroyed	3
Number of dogs destroyed	318
Number of cats destroyed	456

COLUMBIAN PARK.

Every city should have its numerous parks; some places have a greater need of them than others. Lafayette is situated within one vast park region, through which the Wabash valley courses. The old Indian trail, near the present Soldiers' Home, is accessible for one popular place of outing from this city; the Tippecanoe battle ground is another point of interest much visited. The city had, however, owned about fifteen acres of land to the east of the main platting, and about 1876 had converted it into a park. But little was accomplished in the way of improving it, save to keep the grass cut in the summer months and to provide some few rude swings and a temporary frame building that took the place of a better pavilion. It was considered such sacred (?) ground that signboards adorned its surface, "Keep off the grass," at almost every possible point one might chance to enter the grounds. When the water works were put in and a reservoir made, the overflow was allowed to form into a pool in the location of the present artificial lakes that adorn the spot. It was, in reality, of but little use to the populace of the city as a public park. But with later enactments a levy of three cents was made for the improvement of the place, to which was added about twenty-

five acres more, making about forty acres in all. The last tract and the commencement of improvements was in 1891, when Adams Earl was park commissioner, and at the suggestion of his daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Stuart, the park was named "Columbian," as it was being started during the year of the great Columbian exposition at Chicago. The first year or two the improvements were very slight, if indeed any, but as taxes were paid in, the spot began to grow in beauty as well as utility. The keep-off-the-grass boards were taken down and people were admitted to roam at will and enjoy themselves unmolested. It has now come to be one of the most delightful parks in Indiana, and is annually being improved at an average of a three-cent levy of taxes. Here one finds boating, many a shady nook, islands, suspension bridges, water lilies, and a sparkling pool teeming with tens of thousands of the fishes that are kept for the interest of the frequenters of the park, but not to be caught. The artificial lakes are fed from the city water works and cost the city about one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum. Winding paths and trails and neat, safe swings of all descriptions, including merry-go-rounds for small children are to be seen in many parts of the park. There is also a large boat house and spacious pavilion, where seats are provided; also booths for refreshments. The swimming pool was the first of the real improvements in this park, and has come to be a very well patronized place for both sexes. The most of the improvements have been made since 1906.

During the last year or two the zoo feature of Columbian Park has been greatly added to, and a great interest taken by the citizens of Lafayette and they have made numerous and very valuable donations of animals to this department, which bespeaks for one of the pleasant spots—a real interesting resort—in the near future. Already many excursions have come in from surrounding towns and cities to enjoy a delightful day in the shady nooks and beside the pure waters of the bathing pool and fish ponds of this already magnificent park.

Ladies' day in the free swimming pool is being generally observed by the ladies to the end that hundreds of girls and young women have become expert swimmers, thus being further able to protect life in case of an accident on larger water courses—lakes, rivers and ocean.

FIRST WABASH BRIDGE.

The first bridge over the Wabash at Lafayette was given its charter January 13, 1845. There had been one issued in 1836, but it was not utilized by the construction of a bridge. But in 1845 a stock company was formed

with the following as its directors: John Purdue, Nathan H. Stockwell, John L. Reynolds, Robert Heath and David Ross. The company issued twenty thousand dollars stock and the bridge was soon erected. It became a toll bridge with fare as follows:

Four-horse wagon teams, fifty cents; two horses, twenty-five cents; one buggy, twenty cents; man and horse, a shilling; foot passengers, six and a quarter cents; cattle and horses, per head, six and a quarter cents; sheep and hogs, three cents per head.

LATER BRIDGES.

The next bridge charter was issued in December, 1863, for a Main street bridge over the Wabash. A twenty-five-thousand-dollar stock company was formed and divided into five hundred shares. This was also a toll bridge up to 1874-'75, when the county purchased the Brown street and Main street bridges in Lafayette, since which date all have been free. The 1863 structure served until 1889, when the present fine, modern steel bridge was constructed under the supervision of Civil Engineer Everett B. Vawter. It cost about forty thousand dollars, and has a wide roadway, floored with brick and cement; also has street car section and foot walk. It was constructed for the county by the Lafayette Bridge Company.

Of the Brown street bridge it may be stated that on the site of the present fine structure that spans the waters of the Wabash, there stood the old covered wooden bridge which was erected in 1847 as a toll bridge and was in service fifty-five years. Hiram L. Kilborn was its builder. It was put in when Lafayette was yet "at the head of navigation" on the Wabash and had a wonderfully long and interesting history, could it all be told in history. The tramping of soldiers of three American wars were heard treading its plank floor. By reason of river boating a draw section had to be placed in the center of this bridge and through its portals came many a Mississippi steamer in the early days. It was owned by a company that also owned the Main street bridge, and toll was charged up to the time the county bought both bridges in 1874-'75. The county paid fifty thousand dollars and opened up the two as free bridges. In all of those eventful years many a thousand by multiplied thousands of men, women and children, as well as countless numbers of horses, cattle and other animals had passed over it and paid tribute to its owners. However, when old and thoroughly dry and seasoned by age and weather exposure, Sunday morning, October 6, 1901, it was seen burning midway between the two shores of the stream. It was first discovered

on fire at 1:30 a. m. and could not be saved by any means available. There was but five thousand dollars of insurance on the property. To its frame was attached many telephone and electric light wires and for some time these systems were badly demoralized. The sight of this fire is said to have been at once awful and grand, reflecting back as it did upon a dark sky background. It was seen for many miles around the city. It was either set on fire by an incendiary or by the electric light lines—no one will ever know which.

The county set about planning for the present bridge at that point, and in November specifications were at hand and only awaited the county's approval. Wallace Marshall and Melville W. Miller drew the plans which called for an asphalt driveway—an innovation in bridge building at that date. On account of the filling up of the old canal, at the eastern extremity of this bridge, the new structure only had to be five hundred and eighty feet long. The new bridge was constructed in 1902, at a cost of about thirty thousand five hundred dollars. Melville W. Miller was the superintendent for the county, and received for his services the sum of three hundred dollars.

LAFAYETTE POSTOFFICE.

(Compiled by A. E. Shearman, Assistant Postmaster.)

Lafayette's first postmaster was Samuel Sargent, commissioned April 24, 1826. The office was located in the cabin with the county clerk. Mr. Sargent was postmaster but a short time. He was also the first county clerk and held both offices at the same time and died in office.

Mr. Sargent's successor as postmaster was William M. Smith, who was commissioned September 15, 1826. Mr. Smith was also storekeeper and kept the postoffice in his store room which was located in a cabin on the river front.

Mr. Smith was succeeded by Samuel Hoover, who was commissioned on October 2, 1828. Mr. Hoover was also the county clerk and kept both offices in a small house where now stands the First National Bank building in the center of the block on the north side of the square, but later both offices were moved into the court house.

James Wylie followed Samuel Hoover as postmaster and was commissioned on March 26, 1833. He moved the office to the corner of Second and Columbia streets and afterwards to the south side of Columbia street between Second and Third streets.

POST OFFICE, LAFAYETTE

The fifth postmaster was Rudolph S. Ford, commissioned December 26, 1839. His office was located on west side of Fourth street, near the alley between Main and Ferry streets, just south of where the present government building stands.

Mr. Ford was followed by William L. Embree, who was commissioned July 14, 1845, and who kept the office in the same location as when Mr. Ford was postmaster.

Gen. Jacob Walker was the seventh postmaster, commissioned June 14, 1847, who located the office at the corner of Third and South streets, opposite the old Lafayette Hotel, and later moved to the south side of Main street, between Second and Third streets, near the present St. Nicholas Hotel.

Daniel Brawley, who followed General Walker, was commissioned postmaster April 5, 1849. He moved the office into Dr. Jewett's new block on the east side of Third street, between Columbia and South streets.

Robert W. Sample, now president of the First National Bank, was one of Daniel Brawley's assistants and, in fact, did almost all of the work in the postoffice during part of Mr. Brawley's term on account of illness in the postmaster's family.

Gen. Jacob Walker was again commissioned postmaster on May 4, 1853. He moved the office to the corner of Third and South streets, opposite to the Bramble House, same location he had occupied in 1847.

Thomas Wood was the tenth postmaster, commissioned May 19, 1857. While he was in charge, the office was located in Taylor's block on the south side of Main street, between Second and Third streets, west of public square.

George E. Jenks, proprietor of the paper box manufactory and the "Shears" and one of our prominent citizens, and Gen. George B. Williams, of Washington, District of Columbia, were among Mr. Wood's employees.

James P. Luce was commissioned postmaster on May 24, 1861, by President Lincoln. He first located the office in the Orth block on the east side of Fourth street, between Main and Ferry streets.

This block was burned and the office was then removed to the Lahr block, corner Main and Fifth street, in a room on alley now occupied by the Bohemia cafe, and from there to the then Opera House block on the northeast corner of Fourth and Ferry streets. Mr. Luce held the office until July 22, 1866.

Major Daniel Mace was commissioned postmaster on June 26, 1866, took charge of the office July 23, 1866. Location of the office was not changed during the time he served. Mr. Mace committed suicide on July 25, 1867,

and William Heheman, the assistant postmaster, was acting postmaster from the date of Mr. Mace's death to November 23, 1867.

Col. William C. Wilson was commissioned postmaster August 8, 1867, to serve out the unexpired term of Mayor Mace, but did not take the office until November 24, 1867, and served to May 7, 1869, in the same location as Major Mace in the old Opera House block, northeast corner of Ferry and Fourth streets.

John L. Miller was commissioned on April 9, 1869. Took charge of the office on May 8, 1869, and continued in office until April 25, 1877, nearly eight years. While he was postmaster in the opera house building, northeast corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, the building was burned down, and the postoffice was removed to the Hanley block on the east side of Fourth street, between Columbia and South streets, near where the present Victoria theatre building stands. It remained there but a short time and was then moved back to the northeast corner of Fourth and Ferry streets.

During Mr. Miller's term, in the fall of 1873, free delivery by carriers was inaugurated with four carriers. Carrier number one was Benny Hirsch, who had been general delivery clerk for some time. He was appointed by Hon. Godlove S. Orth. Carrier number two was Sam Sims, a one-armed Civil war veteran. Number three was James Godman and number four was Fletcher Ingram, a son of Judge Ingram. All of these men are dead now except Ben Hirsch, proprietor of the Hub clothing store on the west side of the square. Frank Terry and the Hon. Mel W. Miller were employees of the office during John L. Miller's term.

The first street letter boxes were placed in position by John C. Taylor and son, Arthur, in November, 1873. Mr. Taylor is now running the peanut wagon that stands in Fourth street, just north of Main, and his son, Arthur, is in Alaska.

William S. Lingle succeeded John L. Miller as postmaster, was commissioned April 9, 1877, took charge on April 26, 1877, and served until September 1, 1884. He died in office on that date at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Upon the death of William S. Lingle, John G. Sample was appointed acting postmaster and served as such from September 2, 1884, until September 30, 1884. He was commissioned postmaster September 17, 1884, and served as postmaster from October 1, 1884, to November 30, 1885.

John B. Ruger succeeded Mr. Sample as postmaster, was commissioned November 9, 1885, and took charge of the office December 1, 1885, serving until February 2, 1890. The office was removed by him from the northeast corner of Ferry and Fourth streets to the Dell block on the south side of Columbia street, east side of the alley between Fourth and Fifth streets.

The postal receipts of the office for the year 1889, Mr. Ruger's last year, were twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-two cents.

Hon. B. Wilson Smith succeeded Mr. Ruger; was commissioned postmaster January 9, 1890, and took charge of the office on February 3, 1890, serving until October 31, 1893. During his term of office the clerks and carriers were placed under civil service rules and the government building was erected at southwest corner of Fourth and Ferry steets.

Mr. Smith was also appointed by the treasury department as custodian of the building and grounds. The government invested about eighty thousand dollars in the original building and grounds.

Bosicher & Moerlling, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, were the contractors and George S. Brown, of Lafayette, the superintendent.

When Mr. Smith took charge of the postoffice there was no night service. The building was closed at nine p. m. and no mails were dispatched until the next morning. Within a year Mr. Smith had arranged for additional help, made a collection at ten o'clock at night from the hotels and street letter boxes in the business section and dispatched mail on all night trains, an improvement which was appreciated by the city business men and commercial travelers. Particular attention was given to the special delivery branch of the service and this business doubled in a very short time. He also early made a personal inspection of all street letter boxes, and all in bad or leaky condition were promptly replaced by new boxes, also established agencies for the sale of stamps in different parts of the city.

Mr. Smith was quite a favorite of Mr. Wanamaker, the postmaster-general; by Mr. Wanamaker's request Mr. Smith visited every postoffice in the county and made an inspection of the offices and advised with the postmasters as to how their business methods could be improved.

On one or more occasions Mr. Wanamaker invited some fifty postmasters from offices of the first class to visit Washington to consult as to the management of the large offices. He thought so much of Mr. Smith's judgment and ability that he invited him to meet and consult with them, which was quite a compliment, as this office at that time was second class.

The postal receipts of the office during Mr. Smith's four years were for 1890, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and four dollars and thirty-one cents; 1891, thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirteen cents; 1892, thirty-five thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety-one cents; 1893, thirty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-five cents.

The postal receipts for the year 1893 had increased eight thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-three cents over the year of 1889. By these increases in the receipts, the salary of the postmaster had been advanced twice from two thousand seven hundred dollars to two thousand nine hundred dollars per annum. That Mr. Smith made a good selection of clerks and carriers is attested by the fact that nine of his old employees are still in the postoffice force, and one of them, Thomas W. Burt, is the present postmaster. None of the men he selected were ever guilty of any bad action and all that have left the service left when in good standing.

M. H. Kennedy followed Mr. Smith as postmaster, was commissioned on September 28, 1893, and took charge of the office on November 1, 1893, serving until October 11, 1897. The new government building was completed early in the spring of 1894 and the postoffice was removed to it on March 17, 1894. The office went into the list of first class in 1895.

The postal receipts during Mr. Kennedy's term were as follows: Year 1894, thirty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirteen cents; 1895, forty thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-four cents; 1896, forty-one thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-one cents; 1897, forty-two thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-eight cents.

James Lindsey Caldwell was commissioned postmaster on September 14, 1897, took charge of the office on October 12, 1897, and served until February 28, 1906.

The postoffice service was carried on during this period in a business-like way and with but little, if any, friction among employees or the public.

The force of employees were well organized and made up of competent and trustworthy men, who took a pride in their work and honestly and faithfully tried to please the public.

Advantage was taken of every opportunity offered by the department to improve the service. During Mr. Caldwell's administration there was installed the West Lafayette station with two letter carriers, which was subsequently increased to three, making the same number of deliveries and upon the same schedule as in the city, thus affording West Lafayette and Purdue University splendid mail service. The mail was dispatched via the street railway.

The Soldiers' Home station was also installed with two daily dispatches via the traction line.

Four other sub-stations were located in different parts of the city for the sale of postal supplies and the issuing of money orders and the registry of letters.

The railway mail service was increased until every passenger train entering and leaving the city carried mail and mail was dispatched on a freight train to Romney, Indiana.

Rural free delivery was taken up early in its history, and aided by enthusiastic farmers' routes, were established among the first in Indiana. No. 1, on April 3, 1899; No. 2, on April 3, 1899; No. 3, on December 4, 1899; No. 4, on September 15, 1900; No. 5, on January 2, 1901. On October 15, 1902, complete county service was installed with thirty-nine carriers. Tippecanoe county being the sixth county in the state to receive this service.

It was installed by E. F. Hutches, rural route special agent, who, in company with Mr. Caldwell during the months of July and August, 1902, rode over every mile of road in Tippecanoe county.

The postal receipts increased from forty-two thousand, seven hundred seventeen dollars and fifty-eight cents to sixty-five thousand, ninety-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents during his term of office.

Thomas W. Burt was commissioned the twenty-first postmaster on February 19, 1906, took charge of the office on March 1, 1906. During the years of 1907 and 1908, the government building was remodeled and an addition of fifty by seventy feet was built on the west side, two stories and basement, for which the government appropriated sixty thousand dollars. New furniture and lighting fixtures were installed throughout, and the building and office now is one of the most convenient in the United States. Ed Henry, of Tipton, Indiana, was the contractor, with L. W. Baker (colored), a government employee, as superintendent.

The postal receipts of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, were over eighty thousand dollars, an increase of fifteen thousand dollars during Mr. Burt's term, requiring seventeen city carriers and twelve rural carriers, besides several substitute carriers and clerks. There is distributed among the postoffice employees in salaries fifteen thousand dollars per quarter.

The value of the civil service to the postoffice department can not be over-estimated. Politics no longer is a factor, efficiency and good conduct being sure of reward by increase in salary and permanency of employment. Mr. Burt has proved an earnest advocate of the eight-hour day for all employees, and under his administration the hours of employment of every attache of the office have been reduced to the minimum. The personnel of the Lafayette office is not excelled by that of any other in the country in its class. With an office force of fifty-six attaches, the fact that no fines, suspensions or dismissals have been necessary speaks highly for the moral char-

acter of the force. In volume of business transacted it is a cause for just pride that Lafayette ranks sixth in the state, preceded only by cities of many times its population, viz.: Evansville, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, South Bend and Indianapolis.

TAX LEVIES BY YEARS FROM 1853 TO 1905.

	On $100.		On $100.
1853	$ .40	1879	$ .80
1854	.40	1880	.80
1855	.55	1881	.50
1856	.50	1882	.75
1857	.50	1883	.75
1858	.50	1884	1.00
1859	.50	1885	1.00
1860	.70	1886	1.00
1861	.70	1887	1.00
1862	.75	1888	1.00
1863	.80	1889	1.00
1864	1.00	1890	1.00
1865	1.00	1891	.75
1866	1.00	1892	.75
1867	1.00	1893	.76
1868	.90	1894	.90
1869	.90	1895	.81
1870	.90	1896	1.00
1871	1.00	1897	1.00
1872	1.00	1898	1.00
1873	.90	1899	1.00
1874	1.00	1900	1.00
1875	1.00	1901	1.00
1876	1.00	1902	1.00
1877	1.00	1903	1.00
1878	.80	1904	1.00

Lafayette had an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in way of out-standing bonds in 1907, according to the state's report.

The taxable property in the city of Lafayette in 1908 was: Lands, three hundred ninety-eight thousand, four hundred and thirty-five dollars;

improvements, five hundred sixty-two thousand, seven hundred dollars; value of lots, three million, twenty-four thousand dollars; value of improvements, four million, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars; personal property, three million, seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; railroad property, four hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars; telephones, telegraph and express companies, ninety-seven thousand dollars. And after deducting the mortgages against this property, it leaves the large sum of twelve million, three hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars for a grand total of valuation.

The library fund, a special levy of six mills on a dollar of property valuation, in 1908 produced the amount of seven thousand, three hundred and seventy-two dollars. Of this amount, about four thousand dollars was transferred to the school board, leaving a balance in the treasury of the library of three thousand, three hundred and thirty-six dollars. This is used to maintain and operate the public library.

INDUSTRIES OF LAFAYETTE.

According to the United States census of 1905 for "Industries," Lafayette had eighty factories in operation, and employed a capital of three million, six hundred sixteen thousand, eight hundred and forty-one dollars. The average number of wage earners was placed at one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six, while the value of goods produced was figured at four million, six hundred thirty-one thousand, four hundred and fourteen dollars.

While Lafayette has in no wise ever been accounted a large industrial center, yet if one looks back at her past history it will be observed that it has from time to time had many important factories. While it will not be the province of this chapter to enter the names of all the institutions which have in the past, or are now operating in this city, it may be noted that among such industries was the Lafayette Car Works, established in January, 1880, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, the same occupying the old Purdue Agricultural Works building. B. F. Master was president, H. W. Chase secretary, and R. A. Bunker treasurer. Six hundred men were employed, and they built about ten cars per day. The works were removed, or disbanded about 1890.

The Lafayette Hominy Mills were started in 1881 by a company whose capital was fifty thousand dollars. In 1884 the main building was burned, but was rebuilt at once. While the business has been merged with other concerns of the country, shipments to and from this plant are carried on in an extensive manner.

In 1887 the Lafayette Milling Company had a fine brick milling plant; the Douglass Pump Factory on Ninth street; Biggs Pump Factory; a target factory, employing seventeen hands, produced several thousand targets daily, the same being shipped to all parts of the country.

Lafayette has now forty factories of various kinds, employing three thousand men and women.

Number of telephones in use, four thousand, five hundred.

Number of miles of electric railways in city, eighteen; cars in service, forty-one; men employed, one hundred and fifty.

Among the important industries of Lafayette may be named the Levy & Rice Co., manufacturers of ladies' wash skirts, at No. 903 Main street. Here all kinds of cotton fabrics are made into ready-to-wear garments. The business was established here in 1900. They occupy two stories of a brick business house and employ about seventy-five people, three-quarters of whom are women. The output of their factory finds a ready sale as far east as Buffalo, New York; and as far west as Nevada; to Atlanta, Georgia, and Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky; also to Minnesota and the western states. A large trade has been built up on the real merit of the goods produced. This plant ranks seventh in the United States in its line of industry. The annual output of this factory is from one hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Among the more important industries of Lafayette in 1909 may be enumerated the following:

Architectural iron works—Barbee Wire and Iron Works; McGrath Foundry and Machine Company and the Wallace Machine and Foundry Company.

Art glass manufacturers—Walter T. Lockwood.

Beef packers—Dryfus Packing and Provision Company; Kern Packing Company.

Blank book manufacturers—Burt-Haywood-Wilson Company; Murphey-Bivins Company.

Bridges—Lafayette Engineering Company.

Carpets—Lafayette Carpet Company.

Electric manufacturers—Duncan Electric Company; Lafayette Electric Manufacturing Company; Sterling Electric Company.

Flour mills—Lafayette Milling Company; Holdt & Son.

Lafayette Gas Company.

Artificial ice manufacturers—Kern Packing Company; Lafayette Artificial Ice Company.

Medicine manufacturers—Cochran, Hugh L.; Comstalk Remedy Company; George H. Everhart; Wells Medicine Company.

Paper boxes—George E. Jenks.

Pumps—Fred Reule.

Fire proof safes—Schwab Safe and Lock Company.

Sash, doors and blinds—Henry J. Kessner Lumber Company; Henry Taylor Lumber Company.

Straw Board and Paper Company.

Soap manufacturers—The M. & J. Schnaible Company.

Tile manufacturers—Jacob May & Sons.

Wagon makers—Indiana Wagon Company.

Wire works—Barbee Iron and Wire Works.

WHAT THE CITY IS IN 1909.

Area of city, square miles	4.6	Tax rate	.95
Population	23,000	Sinking fund	.05
Assessed valuation	$12,300,000		
Improved streets, miles	52.1	Total	$1.00
Asphalt streets, miles	4.17	Unimproved streets	.91
Brick streets, miles	2.50	Cement sidewalks	1.7
Sanitary sewers, miles	1.4	Brick alleys	9.10
Loan and trust companies	2	Number banks	7
Number churches	34	Building and loan associations	2
No. W. C. T. U. associations	1	No. Y. M. C. A. buildings	2
Hotels	13	Libraries	2
Newspapers, daily	2	Theaters	7
Other newspapers	4	Steam railways	4
Public parks	2	Schools of Music	2
Passenger trains, daily	40	Cemeteries	5
Flouring mills	1	Interurban roads operating	3
Policemen	21		

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Home of the Friendless Women and Children was among the first true charitable institutions of the county and city. It was organized in 1870. The first officers were William H. Levering, president; Mrs. Melissa L. Bar-

bee and Mrs. Cyrus Ball, vice-presidents; Mrs. Cora S. Nourse and J. C. Brockenbrough, treasurers. This home was located in Linwood, at the southeast corner of Howell and Sixteenth streets. It achieved great success. The first matron was Mrs. S. E. Boulton and she was followed by Mrs. Hannah Chapman.

There are now three hospitals—the Home, having a capacity of fifty persons; St. Elizabeth's, with a capacity for one hundred and seventy-five persons; and the Detention, with a capacity for fifty.

OLD LADIES' HOME.

Prompted by the true spirit of Christianity in 1905, Mrs. Alice Stuart, wife of the late Charles B. Stuart, wishing to place some of her fortune where it would directly benefit others less fortunate than herself, donated a residence property to the east of Columbian Park, to be converted into a home for aged ladies. This was really given as a memorial for her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adams Earl, pioneers of Lafayette. Here are received as many old ladies as can be cared for, the house being far too small for even present needs. By the payment of three hundred dollars, one secures a home in this institution as long as they live. They also allow old lady boarders, providing the place is not full of those who are unable to pay, but at this writing (1909) of the five inmates, but one is a boarder, the balance having secured quarters there for life.

The home is ably managed by a board consisting, at present, of Mrs. Stuart, chairman; Mrs. Dr. Vinnedge, secretary; Mrs. Bennett, treasurer; Mrs. Adam Wallace, Mrs. Joseph Beck, Mrs. Henry Rosenthol, Mrs. David Murphy and Mrs. Emma Ritchey.

When hospital service is required, or medical attention, this home is affiliated with the Home Hospital, near by.

The Old Ladies' Home was opened in the month of February, 1906.

Mrs. Stuart, the generous founder, takes great interest in this institution, which is a splendid home as all who are there placed will testify. The rooms are cared for and the cooking looked after by a competent matron. All that can be done to cheer and brighten the latter years of the lady inmates is done and that after the most up-to-date manner.

The ages of the present women who call this their home are as follows: One is past ninety years; one eighty-three years; one eighty-one; one seventy-six; and one (who calls herself the baby of the house) is sixty-eight years of

age and is the only boarder, while the others will doubtless remain there during the balance of their lives. She is a granddaughter of Col. Benjamin Wilson, of Revolutionary fame.

This home is the most practical monument to the loving memory of Mrs. Stuart's parents that she could possibly have erected.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

The people of this county and city are humane and considerate of the unfortunate poor, especially of the children who from one cause or another have been left without suitable homes. This home was established in 1886 and thrown open to the public January 15, 1887. It was started by the Christian impulses of a few worthy citizens. The first building used was three rooms in the old Milwaukee block. The first children given over to their keeping were four in number. They commenced operations with but one single dollar in the treasury. After three months, through the negotiations of Ralph Moore and James Reynolds, a frame house at the head of Twelfth street was rented, and by the kindness of friends it was fairly furnished. The first year thirty-four children were cared for, sheltered and clothed, and the bills all paid in full, and had a balance of over eighty dollars in the treasury. November 12, 1890, the home was changed to its present site, No. 1132 Tenth street. The same was bought for four thousand dollars, and to it was added and improvements made to the sum of two thousand, seven hundred dollars. It was purchased on ten years time at four per cent. interest. The managers paid for it, however, in six years. To the labors and fine executive management of Col. C. G. Thompson, the president, aided by Mr. Moore and James Reynolds, who all gave much of their time to the institution, much credit should be given.

The building, a brick structure, is sufficient in size to accommodate sixty children. It is steam heated and has all modern appliances. "We must keep out of debt," has ever been the motto of the institution.

Colonel Thompson declined to serve as president after 1908, since which time Albert Jamison has served. The present board consists of: The president, Mr. Jamison; T. J. Levering, first vice-president; Mrs. George Haywood, second vice-president; Mrs. J. M. Boggs, secretary; Mrs. R. D. Moore, treasurer.

This institution is supported by donations in money, clothing, etc., and by a stated sum from the county treasury, amounting to about thirty cents a day per child. They also made an addition and remodeled the buildings in 1908 at a cost of seven thousand, five hundred dollars.

The present worthy matron, Miss Janeway, has been in charge for five years and has acquitted herself in a truly worthy manner. The children all attend school when old enough and also Sunday school.

At present there are thirty-three children in this institution—twenty-two girls and eleven boys. On January 1, 1908, there were forty children here. At one date a few years ago, there were sixty-two cared for. As soon as suitable homes can be secured, the inmates are provided with such.

The ladies of the city are entitled to much credit for the work they have performed during the years in which this home has been in existence. Also Dr. William Reser should not be forgotten, as he has for the past few years been physician for the institution; has carried the children through several epidemics, with but two fatalities. And this all free of charge. Among the county homes, but few have a cleaner, more satisfactory record than this one.

MARTHA HOME.

Another humane institution of the city of Lafayette is the Martha Home, under the Woman's Home Association, with a board of twenty-one members—sixteen women and five men. These are all residents of the city, and any one may become a member by the payment of a fee of two dollars per year. This institution opened its doors to the needy public in 1898, by Mrs. Helen Gougar. Among the charter members were Mrs. P. C. Vawter and Mrs. J. D. Chamberlain. The purpose of this home is to protect, in a Christian-like manner, women and girls who need a woman's care. They provide homes and places for them to work, free of charge, if unable to pay. They also conduct an employment agency for women. At this date Dr. Ada McMahon is at the head of the institution, so far as the medical department is concerned. The superintendent and matron is Mrs. L. H. Roche. The home fronts on Alabama street and has eleven good rooms. Good table board is afforded, at reasonable rates. Mrs. Roche was for fifteen years engaged in the same line of work in Chicago and five years of that period was in the work among the people of the slums of that great city.

LAFAYETTE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(By Mrs. Virginia Stein.)

In the year 1882, Mr. J. J. Perrin, who for a number of years was treasurer of the Lafayette public school fund, gave to the city ten thousand dollars

for the purchase of books. This was the beginning of the public library, which was established under the law enacted in Indiana, in 1881, which law provided for a city tax levy not to exceed three cents on a hundred dollars. This tax has since, by acts of the legislature, been increased to ten cents, though the city of Lafayette has never levied over six cents, and for the years 1907-08 it was but five.

The library was originally located in two rooms of the high school building. The first librarian was Mrs. Jeanette B. Hyde, who held the position from November, 1882, until January, 1887, when she resigned; she was succeeded by Miss Eulara Miller, who remained until January, 1888, when she left the city to take a position as librarian of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York. She was succeeded by Mrs. Virginia Stein, the present incumbent. Both Mrs. Hyde and Miss Miller gave most efficient service in cramped quarters and with a limited, but well-chosen number of books.

The first eight thousand volumes were selected by various committees, and they did their work exceedingly well, putting on the shelves a good standard collection which has since been very judiciously added to.

The library remained in its first location, which was insufficient for it, and badly needed for the increasing high school, until 1901. At that date the city received from Mrs. W. F. Reynolds, as a gift for library purposes, an old-fashioned dwelling-house situated on a goodly piece of ground, embracing a fourth of a city block. This old residence was originally erected by James Spears, a large stockholder in the Big Four Railroad Company, for his private home. The library trustees have since added to this ground by the purchase of a strip of land sixty-six feet by one hundred and thirty-six feet, making in all one hundred and ninety-eight by one hundred and thirty-six feet, quite centrally located, being on the corner of Fifth and South streets, the library facing the north. When this building was originally built in the fifties, it was one of the handsomest buildings in Lafayette. The main building is of a plastered brick with a quaint iron portico over the door, covered with honeysuckle and other vines. For some years before the building was used for a library it had been occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, and they had built an addition in the rear to serve as a gymnasium. This gymnasium was forty by seventy feet, and was well lighted; it now makes a most desirable stock room. While in many respects the old building is inconvenient and illy adapted for its present uses, it has nevertheless much of charm in a quaint, unpretentious way. There is a certain dignity, a pleasing individuality in its simple straight lines, its lofty rooms, its vine-draped outer walls, with their setting of green lawn and old-

fashioned flowers; and there are many appreciative souls to whom it would be a keen regret were there any likelihood of replacing the present weather-beaten structure with a modern Carnegie building of stereotyped pattern.

The Lafayette library co-operates in every way possible with the public schools and does good work for the pupils. It also ministers to the wants of some twenty clubs and literary societies.

The number of volumes catalogued, up to May, 1909, was twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and fourteen. The circulation for the year 1908-'09, was: History, travel and biography, five thousand, five hundred and forty-nine; literature, three thousand, four hundred and sixty; science and arts, two thousand, two hundred and twenty-one; miscellaneous, two thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two; fiction, thirty-three thousand, one hundred and eleven; juvenile, sixteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty-six.

In glancing over the figures and seeing the preponderance of fiction taken from the library, one is apt to conclude that Lafayette is especially a fiction reading community. But it should be remembered that the city contains many excellent private libraries of standard works, and that the owners come to the library only for the fiction they do not care to add to their own shelves.

The value of the books of history, literature and science, which find their way to homes without libraries, cannot be estimated.

The Lafayette public library, considering the number of its volumes, is rich in history and literature, and fairly well equipped in art. The sciences have fallen behind for various reasons, the most important being a lack of funds, which makes it necessary to reduce the purchase of books in certain lines. And as the Purdue University library—accessible to many public library patrons—is obliged to keep up with the sciences, it was thought best, if some department must be slighted, to cut here. Moreover, the sciences today grow apace, and new discoveries follow each other with such rapidity that only the weekly issues of magazines can keep up with them.

A library is indeed a wonderful place. Here in Lafayette, through the trifling annual expense of some five thousand dollars by the city, the public has access to the immortal poems, the wisdom of the sages, the newest discoveries and the latest clever novel.

Viewed from a commercial standpoint, even the smallest of libraries is a tremendous bargain, much knowledge for the money; while as a cultural asset, it is, of course, beyond price to any community. And, therefore, Lafayette should take pride in making her present twenty-one thousand volumes but the nucleus of future public possessions.

ART—FAMOUS PAINTINGS.

The pioneer artist of the Wabash valley, indeed of the entire state, George Winter (father of Mrs. C. G. Ball, of Lafayette), was beyond question the most gifted artist in the early history of the state. He painted a beautiful oil painting of the "Battle of Tippecanoe," which was presented to the state and for many years hung in the old state house, but another generation which had more greed than appreciation for the finer things of life, allowed it to be destroyed for want of ordinary care.

Mr. Winter was to the Miamis and Pottawatomie Indian tribes what the great artist and traveler Catlin was to the North American Indian, in general—a famous portrait painter of them. He came from England, a cultured young man of twenty years, in 1830, landing in New York and, seven years later, wended his way to Logansport, Indiana. After thirteen years there he removed to Lafayette, where he died in 1876. In early days he raffled his paintings off for a livelihood. Many of these rare gems of paintings are still carefully preserved in Logansport, Lafayette, Peru and other Indian towns. According to his own statement, he painted at least six creditable paintings of the battle of Tippecanoe. Two of these paintings contained one hundred and fifty-two feet of canvas each. These he painted in 1840. He said, in his writings, that he was allured to Indiana on account of the removal of the Pottawattomie Indians to the country beyond the Mississippi, desiring to be present at the last great councils of the tribes and sketch their dusky faces, ere they bid a long adieu to the Wabash valley.

His daughter, Mrs. Ball, now has (or not long ago did have) nine oil paintings and thirty-eight water-color pictures by his brush. Four canvases are filled with the groups of thirty-three Pattawattomie chiefs and women. One is a life-size of Francis Godfroy, the last war chief of the Miamis, and another is of Joseph Barron, the celebrated interpreter for General Harrison for eighteen years. The watercolors are about one foot square. Several represent burial scenes among Indians. Another subject is, "The First Miami Indian that Cultivated Corn with a Plow." There is, along with his collection, a vast amount of valuable manuscripts concerning the habits and customs of Indians.

Mr. Winter, in 1839, visited Dead Man's village, the Indian settlement on the Mississinewa river near Peru, to make a portrait of Frances Slocum, the white girl stolen from her home in Pennsylvania when she was but three years of age. He also made sketches of her several surroundings, from

different points of view. He painted the beautiful valley landscape. When thought to be dying, she disclosed to Col. G. W. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, her white origin and early history. She survived, however, until 1847. Her people came on and tried to get her to return home, but all to no avail, and then the family sent to Mr. Winter to secure her portrait, which he did.

Mr. Winter also painted a fine oil portrait of Gen. William Henry Harrison, just before his election as President, and he intended to present it for exhibition at Cincinnati before the General went on to take his seat at Washington, but the plans failed, and the picture, or one like it, was given to the state of Indiana, but through gross neglect, it has long since been destroyed—be it said in shame.

THE LAFAYETTE ART ASSOCIATION.

(By One of its Members.)

To those, many years ago, when the mothers and fathers of the boys and girls of today were the young people of yesterday, art in America was indeed a child in their midst. Every well-educated young lady learned to draw a little, many painted a little. The average drawing teacher was possessed of a portfolio of "copies," prints and paintings to be used as pupils' models. Many such haunt my memory. Also there are few of us who do not remember homes in which were cherished certain nightmares of art (so called) dear to the hearts of doting parents and proudly pointed out by them as the work of Lizzie or Mary or Georgie.

Specialization in art study was the exception and not the rule in America, and the men and women who really became artists and depended upon art for their livelihood were few and far between. To acquire thorough artistic training our youth sought the atelier of the old world. Europe was the mecca of their dreams, and when successful the glamour of their surroundings held them and their foster mother claimed them too often as in the case of Edwin Abbey and others.

But Ruskin had come; he and William Morris and their ilk had written and sent out a clarion call to all with the love of the true and beautiful in their hearts. The echoes of this call reached many a waiting ear, and each one hastened in his or her own way to respond. One by one every city found herself possessed of an organized group who wished to study art or arts and crafts in some form or other. In 1898 a group of Lafayette women met and discussed the formation of such a club.

Miss Elizabeth Baird and Miss Sara Shield (both since deceased) were charter members, and with a number of others met at the home of Mrs. Lutz and organized as the Art Club. Mrs. Lutz was the first president elected, and through all the years of its existence the club has had no more loyal or interested member. The object of the Art Club as set forth in Article 2 of its constitution is "to stimulate an art interest by bringing exhibits of pictures and works of art to our city, by the encouragement of home talent, and by a course of art study." This object we have never lost sight of. Each year all members have carried on a systematic course of art study, and each year have brought to Lafayette some collection of pictures, some exhibit of arts and crafts or some lecturer on kindred subjects.

At these open meetings their friends and the public have been welcome guests.

Miss Laura Fry and Miss Sampson, of the Purdue Art School, have been faithful members of the club, and through their influence and the courtesy of President Stone the club has on several occasions been given the use of university assembly rooms for their open meetings.

For several years we have, however, felt our limitations. With all the good will in the world, our resources were limited. The time seemed ripe for a step onward. We joined our state federation of clubs. We felt the inspiration of the general awakening of art interests all over our country and state. In Indiana, Richmond led the way. Too much cannot be said in praise of Mrs. Johnstone and her work there.

In September of 1908, the Art Club met with eighteen members on our roll. Mrs. Oscar Johnson was elected president; Miss Fry, vice-president; Miss Wurster, secretary and treasurer. The first two named were charter members, also Mrs. Lutz and Mrs. Ross. Mrs. Sackett, formerly of Richmond, and full of Richmond enthusiasm, became one of us, and we determined to secure the co-operation of our friends by inviting them to become associate members. Interest in our project became more and more general, new names poured in and finally, in the spring of 1909, a public meeting was held and the Art Association launched with a membership of over four hundred. Judge Vinton was elected president; Miss Fry vice-president, and Miss Beeson secretary. Mr. Cecil Fowler was elected treasurer. A board of seventeen directors, the majority of which are members of the Art Club, have charge of the annual exhibit. This year we secured the exhibit of the Society of Western Artists, numbering over two hundred pictures. The members of the Art Association opened the doors of this exhibit to the general public and all the children of the city schools. Any one who witnessed the

coming and going of these two thousand children and saw their interest and delight in it felt repaid. The association hope that this year's work will be eclipsed in the years to come by many larger and better exhibits.

We hope to co-operate with Richmond and our sister cities in this work. To develop the seeing eye and the skillful hand, our boys and girls must see pictures of real merit. If some day we possess in our city a public collection worthy the name, if we send forth into the world an artist on whom the mantle of Gainsborough or Reynolds has fallen, then indeed the club and all its members, past and present, will feel repaid. Each president who has served, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Cole, Miss Fry, Miss Jessie Jones, Mrs. Jaques and others aleady named have all done their part. Each one will rejoice in the outcome.

Some years ago the Art Club purchased one small picture as a nucleus for a future collection, to be owned by our city and by them placed in a gallery connected with our new high school building. This by way of our castle in Spain.

CEMETERIES IN LAFAYETTE.

The care taken of the "silent cities" of any community—the burying places—is but a true index of the character of the people, and when one observes these sacred spots kept in the best of care and when on stated times, like Decoration day, the little mounds are covered with garlands of beautiful flowers and a soft matting of grass, carpeting the enclosure in which rest the earthly remains of parent, and child and lover, it is evident that the people who make up that section have been educated and are refined in their tastes. The monumental evidences, consisting of plain and more elaborate monuments of marble and granite, all bespeak of a civilized and Christianized country. Where the household treasure is there will be the heart also.

Lafayette early saw the necessity of providing a proper spot for cemetery purposes, and its early settlers and town founders purchased of Gideon Lane and wife the ground now embraced in what is known as Greenbush cemetery, and dedicated the plot for this purpose. This purchase was made in 1847, and February 3d following, the legislature passed a special act incorporating "The Greenbush Cemetery of Lafayette." The incorporators embracing the original purchasers of the grounds were: David Ross, Richard H. Eldridge, Thomas P. Emerson, Othniel L. Clark, Joseph S. Hanna, Matthias S. Scudder, Lawrence B. Stockton, Zebulon Baird, Godlove S. Orth, Luther Jewett, George Nichol, Jesse Andrew, Nathan H. Stockwell, William F. Reynolds,

Cyrus Ball, Charles F. Wilstach, Rudolph S. Ford, James F. Clark, Thomas S. Cox, John Purdue, John B. McFarland, Robert Heath and William P. Heath.

One of the trustees, David Ross, was elected and re-elected, serving until his death in 1872; and his son, William Ross, succeeded him. The price fixed at first on the lots was ten dollars. In December, 1865, it was decided to add to these grounds, and a strip was purchased between Twelfth street and the original grounds at one thousand dollars. Again, in 1869, another addition was made and upon this was erected a plain tenement house constructed of brick. This purchase, with the improvements made, cost the association two thousand, four hundred and eighty-one dollars. By carefully handling the funds of the corporation, the trustees managed from the sale of lots and investments made, to have property in way of a surplus amounting to eleven thousand dollars by 1878. In 1875 an iron fence was built around the grounds, on the north and east, having a beautiful gateway at the main entrance, costing—fence and gateway—three thousand, four hundred dollars.

An interesting feature of the management of this cemetery association is the record kept of all interments, embracing a register of the names, age, date of death, disease, nativity, etc. In 1878 there had been recorded the names of more than fifteen hundred persons buried since the first, which was in April, 1848.

The act under which this association was formed, provided, among other things, that "all real estate held by such corporation for burial purposes, whether laid out into lots or not, shall be deemed a perpetual dedication of the same, and shall forever be held by said association in trust for such purposes, and none other."

What is sometimes known as the City cemetery is within the same enclosure and was used for burial purposes in the early forties and is still owned, in fact, by the city; but few burials are made there. William Digby, founder of Lafayette, lies buried on this part of the cemetery, although ofttimes reported as being buried at another point.

This cemetery—Greenbush—is well cared for and is among the most attractive in Indiana.

Springvale cemetery is another grave-yard used by Lafayette. It was in December, 1868, that the Springvale Cemetery Association was organized under the general laws of the state. One hundred and fifty acres was purchased; the same is situated on the Linwood gravel road, two miles to the northeast of the city. It is fitted by nature for the use to which it has been

put. It has been said of its environments: "Hill, vale, forest and lake, combined to make the spot attractive; while beds of gravel and sand furnish abundant material for the construction of walks and proper drainage." During the winter of 1868-9, the timber was largely removed, the grounds enclosed, gateways constructed, and also a beautiful bridge on Central avenue, over a natural ravine, called Consecration Dell (because the dedication services were held there). Drives, walks and other improvements were soon added. The consecration services were held there October 17, 1869, when the very eloquent and highly appropriate address was made by Bishop Bowman.

Within the enclosures of Greenbush and Springvale cemeteries lie buried eight thousand people, all from Lafayette and immediate vicinity. There are over four hundred Union soldiers who had been citizens of the city, who were buried within this enclosure and six hundred, more or less, of persons who died during the terrible cholera scourges of 1849 and 1854. The large per cent. of these victims were buried in the old city cemetery, they being foreigners who were at the time engaged at work on the Wabash and Erie canal. There are also interred here the remains of twenty-two Union soldiers with headstones marked with the simple, but telling inscription, "UNKNOWN UNION SOLDIER." These all lie buried side by side. Near by are the graves of about as many, possibly a few more, of unknown dead, who had served in the Confederate cause, were taken prisoners of war and kept in the old "Packing-house Prison" in the south part of the city of Lafayette, and died while there and their whereabouts could never be ascertained, hence were buried here, finally. The "unknown" Union soldiers, above mentioned, were all killed in a head-end railway collision on the Big Four road, three miles south of Lafayette, in 1864, while coming North. A singular thing about this matter is that not one of the number had a single mark of identification, in way of letters, or anything to tell where they came from or who they were. Thus sleep the long sleep of death—the "Blue and the Gray." But they are not forgotten by the Grand Army men of the city, who with the return of each Memorial day see that their graves are decorated and a flag—the one they fought for and against—is carefully put at their graves.

Another thing has been learned by consulting the sexton of Greenbush cemetery and his perfect modern records, and that is that the book of entries shows that there are more old persons being buried in the last generations than among the old pioneers. More persons now reaching the good old age of eighty and eighty-five and older, than for a like period of years away back in the thirties and forties.

St. Mary's Catholic cemetery is located in Elston, two miles to the southwest of the city, proper.

St. Joseph's German Catholic cemetery is at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Greenbush streets, two squares east of the Linwood school. This was laid out for burial purposes in 1858, and includes about four acres.

The Jewish cemetery, on Third street hill, contains about four acres as originally platted. This was purchased and dedicated to the Hebrew people about 1859.

LAFAYETTE CHURCHES.

The following are the churches in the city of Lafayette at the present time—1909. The general history of the most of these church organizations will be found in the general chapters under the heading of "Religious Societies," hence need only be named in list form in this connection:

Adventist (Seventh Day), at No. 311 North Ninth street.

First Baptist, Seventh and North streets.

Second Baptist (colored), Sixteenth and Hartford streets.

Moore's Memorial Chapel, Schuyler and Twenty-first streets.

First Christian church, corner Ferry and Fifth streets.

Holland Christian Reformed, Fifteenth and Hartford streets.

Reformed Church of America, East Fourteenth, between Hartford and Howell.

German Evangelical (St. John's), northwest corner of Elizabeth and Eleventh streets.

Salem Reformed, Tenth and Ferry streets.

Jewish Synagogues—Ahvas Achim congregation. And Sons of Abraham, corner Ninth and Main streets.

English Lutheran (Holy Trinity), Ninth street, between Cincinnati and Elizabeth.

St. James German Lutheran (Missouri synod).

Swedish Lutheran, Sixteenth and Grove streets.

Free Methodist, South and Jackson streets.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal (African), Ferry, between Eighth and Ninth.

Congress Street Methodist Episcopal, Twenty-first and Congress streets.

German Methodist Episcopal, Ninth and Brown streets.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal, Eleventh and Tippecanoe streets.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal, Sixth and North streets.

First Presbyterian, Sixth and Columbia streets.

Second Presbyterian, Seventh and Columbia streets.

Hope Chapel (Presbyterian), Third and Fountain.
St. John's Protestant Episcopal, Sixth and Ferry.
Roman Catholic, St. Ann's, Wabash and Green streets.
St. Boniface, Ninth and North streets.
St. Lawrence, Ninth and Meharry streets.
St. Mary's, Columbia, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.
Christian Catholic church (in Zion), No. 618 Main street.
First Church of Christ—Scientist, in Milford block, Ferry street.
United Brethren in Christ (Grace church), Grove and Tippecanoe streets.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Lafayette, Indiana, was organized in 1866. The first meeting for this purpose was held in the Baptist church on Sixth street, on Monday evening, November 12, 1866. The meeting was attended by the resident ministers and leading laymen of all the Protestant churches. On November 19th a second meeting was held in the Fifth Street Methodist church, when a committee reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted. This meeting appointed a committee to nominate officers for the association. On November 26th, a third meeting was held and the committee reported the following names for officers: President, J. Q. A. Perrin; vice-president, Robert Breckenridge; recording secretary, Brown Brockenbrough; corresponding secretary, David McBride; treasurer, William Peckham. A room was fitted up on Fourth street, in the Mace building, in comfortable style. A large assortment of newspapers and magazines were secured and the young men of the city were invited to spend their leisure time there in the enjoyment of all the privileges.

For a number of years the Young Men's Christian Association continued its work in Lafayette, with what proved to be inadequate support and lack of vital religious influence though not without some results and the convictions of the great value of such an institution, if properly handled and supported.

In 1889, a new organization was effected, which was the beginning of a second era in the history of this institution. Samuel Moore was chosen president and a secretary was employed and paid a salary for his services. W. A. Bodell was the secretary, and by his ability, training and experience a work with much life and influence was begun. The house standing at the corner of Fifth and South streets, now the public library, was secured. Improvements were made by the building of a gymnasium, fitting up of bath

rooms, with both tub and shower baths, and furnishing of parlors and reading rooms, until a modern and up-to-date Young Men's Christian Association was in existence.

The last secretary in the active work, in this era of Young Men's Christian Association history, was Phil Bevis, now of Duluth, Minnesota, who, for several years, was most successful in carrying forward the work in the spirit of the modern association ideals. In 1901, the owners of the property, from whom it had been annually rented, gave it to the city of Lafayette for a public library, and with it also went the improvements that had cost the association several thousand dollars.

This ended the second era of the history of this work for young men. But the calamity had a blessing as well as a disappointment. Miss Anna Max, wishing to dispose of her estate and looking for some worthy cause, saw the need of the young men and boys of the city and, in 1901, generously gave a block of three houses on North Fourth street, valued at twelve thousand dollars, to the Young Men's Christian Association, reserving for her life a sum of seventy-five dollars per month, which was about the rental value. This was an inspiration in the dark hours of discouragement and led to a new organization, looking to the erection of a building to be well located and suitable in every particular for the need of the modern association work.

The election of a board of trustees and a new board of directors, and the securing of a financial expert to lead in a canvass for money for the new building, had immediate attention. The result of the campaign was subscriptions amounting to almost thirty thousand dollars, including the value of the Max property, and the purchase of the lot at the corner of Seventh and Columbia streets.

Not much progress was made until in 1905 when the directors secured as a special secretary, Charles B. Jamison, who began his work December 1st of that year. A plan was made for a second canvass for money for the building and the working out of a suitable building plan, by the help of Alexander & Sons, architects. The campaign was made from January 22 to February 22, 1906, and resulted in bringing the resources of the association to almost fifty thousand dollars. This made possible the building, and ground was broken August 9, 1906. From this time a new life was inspired into this long-delayed undertaking. A third money-raising campaign was made, from June 11, 1907, to June 22d. Pledges amounting to more than twenty-two thousand dollars, additional to the fifty thousand dollars previously secured, was the result of the ten days' work and the building assured completion without financial embarrassment.

The dedicatory week, from Monday night, September 9, 1907, to Saturday night, September 14th, was full of interest. The dedication of the building was in formal ceremony, performed Wednesday evening, September 11th. The address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Indianapolis. The building was presented by the building committee, consisting of Adam Wallace, Everett B. Vawter, Cecil G. Fowler, C. C. Pyke, Prof. A. P. Jamison and the secretary, C. B. Jamison, and the president, G. W. Switzer. The building was accepted by the president, who, with suitable reading from the Scripture, an address and a prayer, announced the building dedicated to the Young Men's Christian Association of Lafayette, Indiana.

To name the donors would take more space than could be given. Chief above all who contributed to the success of the work was Miss Anna Max, who gave her property on Fourth street and then, by will, bequeathed the proceeds from the sale of her residence, after her death, to the same purpose. The regret of all was that Miss Max could not have lived to have seen the noble building that stands for the good of young men and boys that her generous help, in the time of great need, so greatly assisted.

The Young Men's Christian Association, now in its splendid building, with a corps of secretaries employed to direct its work, with a membership of more than five hundred, with a budget of expenses of nearly eight thousand dollars, almost self-sustaining from the income of rentals of rooms and membership dues, deserves the good will and support of all the citizens of the city and county.

In addition to the city Young Men's Christian Association, there has been built by the city association and the Monon Railway Company, a splendid Young Men's Christian Association building near the Monon shops. It was dedicated May 12, 1903, and has been in constant use since. It receives liberal support from the Monon railway company, and is a mecca for the men of the road as well as for the men of the shops. It is doing the same work that has made popular the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association throughout the country.

GREAT CELEBRATIONS.

The Fourth of July, 1859, was the occasion for one of the greatest of National Independence day celebrations ever held in Lafayette. It was on that occasion that several men of eminence then, as well as men who later became famous, were present as guests of the city.

The following is an extract from the description written of it in the *Cincinnati Enquirer,* by Mr. Fosdick:

"We arrived at Lafayette, a very prettily laid out town situated on the east bank of the Wabash river upon a handsome declivity; the houses are excellently built and it has a thriving, active appearance. Fine facilities are afforded by the hills in the rear of the town, and ever-living springs thereupon, for furnishing the city with an abundant supply of water, and we doubt not that this will shortly be done. The artesian wells form one of the features of attraction at Lafayette, and as the hundreds and thousands of people thronged the streets in anticipation of the Fourth, the artesian well was par excellence the fashionable watering place. The water is very much like the Ohio White Sulphur Springs.

"On Sunday, July 3d, a very large crowd visited the battle ground of Tippecanoe, principally by train from Lafayette. The distance is but a few miles, and a military parade, an oration by Henry S. Lane and the presence of the old soldiers gathered a great congregation upon the spot. The written descriptions of the battle ground give no geographical idea of the location; even General Harrison's account of the scene of action is defective. The battle ground has been fenced in at the expense of the state. The field of fight was upon a narrow strip of woodland upon the steep banks of Burnett's creek, running nearly north and south, with a width of some two or three hundred yards at the northern end, running to a sharp point at the southern extremity. The open marshy prairie lies off to the eastward, most of which is now under cultivation.

"Across the creek, west of the battle ground, the hills rise high above the country around, and are heavily clad with timber. The forest trees upon the ground itself are chiefly oak and hickory, and some of these bear marks of the ax, where the curious have been cutting for the bullets fired in the long ago. About the middle of the ground, on the west side, near the steep banks of Burnett's creek, are two depressions in the sod where are collected the bones of those who fell upon this field. They are unmarked, even by a stake or a stone; a monument is talked of. Near by this stand two noble oaks, between which lie the remains of the gifted and gallant Kentuckian, Col. Joe Daviess, whose initials were deeply graven in the bark of the trees at the head and the feet at the time of the action. Years have passed, but there stands the 'J. D.' and that is all.

'They carved not a line, they raised not a stone,
But left him alone in his glory.'

"It was a stirring and touching scene to witness the veteran survivors as they sat upon the stand under the green oaks, with their white locks floating in the wind, listening to the truly eloquent remarks of Colonel Lane.

"Judge Naylor, one of the participants in the eventful night at Tippecanoe, gave many an interesting incident of the fight, which told most thrillingly upon the large assembly of men, women and children while the 'spirit-stirring drum' and martial music of the brass bands made the scene of the 3d of July upon the battle ground a very animated and brilliant one.

"Sunday was a chilly, raw day for July, but a great body of persons assembled at the military encampment, a magnificent grove (Stocktons) about a mile and a half from Lafayette, where various companies from Laporte, Louisville and elsewhere had pitched their white tents under the shadows of the forest, upon a beautiful hillside. The Rev. Mr. McMullen delivered a powerful sermon, of the church militant school of preaching, which was listened to with profound attention.

"Monday, the Fourth, broke in beautifully clear, bells ringing, cannon firing, locomotives screaming as they came in with crowds from the country. Colonel Ellsworth (later of Civil war fame), with his splendid uniform and a martial bearing, acting as marshal of the day, brought the military up in order, while all manner of vehicles came rattling in from the country, with old and young, great and small, to hold them, sidewalks were thronged, streets were blockaded, balconies were filled and heads were sticking out of all windows. At the grove Hon. Albert S. White had charge of the gathering, estimated that there were fully twenty-five thousand people. After reading the Declaration of Independence, the oration of the day was made by Hon. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, who held that great audience for over two hours and a half with rapt attention. When the speech was over long and loud were the cheers and a resolution to adjourn for dinner.

"In the afternoon Governor Willard, of Indiana, a whole-souled gentleman, reviewed the military forces a mile away. A grand ball at night concluded the exercises of the Fourth. John L. Reynolds entertained some of the more noted guests, including Tom Corwin."

At the ball given, Miss Flora Linn (daughter of the banker, now the wife of Assistant Postmaster Albert E. Shearman, an uncle of the present Vice-President) had the honor of dancing with Governor Willard the first set. The facts concerning this celebration have been taken from a newspaper which was among her mother's effects and which she has recently found.

Among the other Fourth of July occasions in Lafayette, that of 1871, was probably the most interesting, and at that date the Americans and Germans met together, celebrating the peace agreement between France and Germany over the settlement of the Franco-Prussian war. The procession on that occasion was the longest ever seen in Lafayette and took ninety minutes to

pass a given point. Many of the trades had floats in the procession, even to the newspapers that had printers and they were setting type and running the presses as they passed through the streets.

The most notable Independence day for Lafayette, so far as serious accidents was concerned, was in 1876—Centennial year—when, early in the morning, Charles Felix had his arm blown from his body while firing a morning salute. A bartender was killed by being stabbed with a pick. A balloonist lost a leg by the falling of the balloon, which caught on the cornice of the old court house. On another Fourth of July, the old powder house on South Sixth street was blown up.

NOTABLE GUESTS OF LAFAYETTE.

From time to time Lafayette has had the pleasure and honor of having in her midst many notable persons. In the thirties and forties many of the old-time political orators were frequently in Tippecanoe county and made telling addresses, both at Lafayette and at the Tippecanoe Battle Ground. In later years came Hon. James G. Blaine, Roscoe Conklin, Grant, Colfax, and many distinguished Republicans and Democrats. Then there may be mentioned Tom Corwin, Colonel Ellsworth and he who later became known as General Buckner, of the Confederate army. The last named was here at the great military encampment, elsewhere mentioned, in 1859, as one who was connected with the military command from Louisville, Kentucky, representing, as an officer, the famous "Silver Grays."

It will be recalled that this Colonel Ellsworth mentioned was the first man killed for taking down a rebel flag, the circumstance happening in the hotel at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1861, while Ellsworth was colonel of the famous New York Zouaves, made up largely of firemen of New York. The man who shot him was instantly killed by a Union man with a shot-gun.

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON HERE IN 1835.

As a guest of the city of Lafayette, by special invitation, was Gen. William Henry Harrison, in the month of June, 1835. He came under the following circumstances, as shown by published letters in the Courier of 1840, when he was running for President:

"June 7, 1835, Lafayette, Indiana.

"Gen. William H. Harrison.

"Dear Sir—The citizens of Tippecanoe county duly appreciate your eminent services in the years that are past. We beg leave to tender to you through

the undersigned names this public manifestation of their gratitude and esteem and respectfully request your acceptance of a public dinner, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, that they may have an opportunity of meeting you personally and of exchanging those kindly sentiments and feelings which that occasion may inspire.

"It is promised, also, to accompany you as an escort, to the Tippecanoe Battle Ground, one of the trying scenes of your hard-earned fame.

"We have the honor, dear sir.

"Very respectfully,

"Robert Martin,
"James Davis,
"Samuel Hoover,
"J. S. Hanna,
"Jesse Andrew,
"Committee."

General Harrison was on a trip to attend to private business at Vincennes, and hastened to reply as follows:

"Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of today, inviting me in behalf of the city of Lafayette and Tippecanoe county, to a public dinner. I cannot deny myself the pleasure of meeting yourselves and those whom you represent in the way you propose, and I beg you to believe that I shall ever cherish with the most grateful feelings the kind sentiments which you have been pleased to express for me and the flattering terms in which you have referred to my public services. Nothing could be more agreeable to me than the proposition you make to accompany me to the scene of the battle of Tippecanoe.

"I am, gentlemen, with the most respectful consideration, your fellow citizen,

"W. H. Harrison."

The General and more than one hundred invited guests partook of dinner at the Indiana Hotel, and after-dinner toasts were numerous and rich, in both wit and eloquence.

President U. S. Grant, who decided upon entering the army as colonel while visiting Gen. Joseph Reynolds of this city, was again a guest of the place, under entirely different circumstances. It was during his first term as President, and on April 26, 1871, just ten years later, when he, in company with his Vice-President, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, attended the annual anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and on which occasion Mr. Colfax addressed the order in which he had come to be a very active member.

The city made great preparations to receive and entertain the celebrated guests. The weather was rainy and thwarted some of the plans that had been made, but finally it cleared up sufficient to allow the speaking in a near-by grove. President Grant took no special part in the program, and when called upon at the banquet to respond to a toast at the Lahr House, simply rose and said that he did not desire to make any speech and did not think it would be proper on such an occasion to do so.

After the banquet President Grant walked out of the main office, through the wide hallway to Main street, at the Lahr House, when he was met and quickly kissed on both cheeks by a young lady of about sixteen years of age, who had come to the city with others from a county adjoining Tippecanoe. She had been "dared" to do this act and ever afterward made her proud brags of having kissed a real President. It is related that Mr. Grant was some little chagrined and not a little amused at the action of the "sweet sixteen"-year-old girl.

Indeed, great was the contrast—in 1861, Grant had to be urged by a civilian, Mr. Reynolds, of Lafayette, to even accept the modest office of a colonel in the Union army, in the state of Illinois, under "Dick" Yates, the governor, and, after ten years, he visited Lafayette as President of the great republic.

President Chester A. Arthur and three members of his cabinet were invited guests of the city and introduced by Mayor F. E. D. McGinley at a public gathering.

At another time Gen. Phil Sheridan was here and viewed the Tippecanoe Battle Ground and heard the story of the famous battle with much interest, and declared that no better site could have been selected by Gen. W. H. Harrison for this great Indian battle.

A GREAT RAILROAD WRECK.

The most disastrous railway wreck thus far in the history of Lafayette was that of the fast mail train, with passenger coaches attached, which was terribly wrecked Sunday morning, May 8, 1893. Ten persons were killed outright and eleven more seriously injured. Thousands of dollars worth of property was also destroyed. The train came in on regular time from the west. It was heard coming across the river with an awful rush and peculiar roar and rattle. This sound was first observed as the train was nearing the fill west of the city. It seemed to increase its speed at every revolution of the big drive wheels under the monster locomotive. The roar augmented

until it sounded like a continuous peal of thunder. Instead of slacking its speed on the approach of the bridge over the Wabash, as was customary, it seemed to speed on faster and faster. As it emerged from the bridge and fairly flew over the last "frog" in the switch, several cars left the curved track, but kept rolling on around the sharp curve until the engine dashed into the train sheds, striking the strong pillars or shed supports, tearing every one away as if they had been made of pipe stems. The engine was buried in the wreckage and still puffing and hissing in its hot anger as if mad because it could go no farther. The numerous mail cars were violently hurled against the Lake Erie freight cars standing nearby on a siding.

The cause of this fearful accident was supposed to be the lack of control of the air brakes, while others believed that a tramp had tampered with the hose connecting up the brakes.

Among the killed were Charles Meyers, Otto Gesselson, Charles Scahill, Sterling McInnis, John Lennon, Thomas McMahon, A. B. Chadwick and John Long.

LAFAYETTE'S GREAT TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

A great "Blue Ribbon" temperance movement—following the work of Francis Murphy—was in operation for more than a year at Lafayette and in the county. The date of its commencement was April 1, 1879. It was conducted under the successful leadership of Messrs. Hughes and Ward. When the temperance evangelists arrived in Lafayette they rented the Christian church for a week and advertised their intentions. They engaged their board at the Bramble House, whose proprietor was one of Indiana's strong advocates of the cause of temperance. The meetings began with a few in attendance, but soon grew to immense proportions, so that the opera house had to be used as a meeting place. Local speakers and workers, many of whom were new recruits in such work, were enlisted and they buckled on the whole armor. Two ministers of the city—Rev. Robert Mackenzie, of the First Presbyterian church, and Rev. Gobin, of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church—were ready, willing workers and later all the clergy of the place took a hand. Lafayette had come to be a bad city for high-toned tipplers, as well as for the lower types of saloons. The bar, the medical profession, and even the churches had been caused to blush for shame at the acts of some of its members who tarried long at the wine.

These meetings soon swept everything before them—the ranks of the bar, including the brainiest attorneys in the city, was invaded and many from

their number were reclaimed, as a brand from the burning. The First Presbyterian church and the old armory were used as common audience rooms, while on Sundays the large opera hall was filled to overflowing and it was found necessary to hold meetings in each one of the wards of the city, the leaders driving in buggies from one point to another and directing the great tidal wave for temperance and sobriety. F. W. Combs, an attorney of high repute, was the first to make a start in the legal fraternity and to sign the pledge and throw his influence and zeal on the right side. Then followed the doctors, the wave swept forward and on into the rural districts, until meetings were held in nearly every township. Among the more enthusiastic co-workers were such men as these: Col. W. J. Conine, superintendent of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington railroad, who drew with him hundreds of railroad men; A. P. Pierce, Moses Fowler, John S. Miller, bankers; every newspaper in the city worked shoulder to shoulder; Dr. Reymer Sale, an eminent physician; Mrs. John D. Gougar, Mrs. Dr. Barnes—both orators—with Miss Belle Freeman, Miss Jennie Vernon, Miss Ella Kendle, Mrs. Kipp, Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Weaver, as musicians.

Purdue University, headed by that stalwart worker in the cause, Pres. E. E. White, swelled the number from night to night, until a majority of the students of the university had signed the pledge. Each night, from the same platform, spoke clergymen, lawyers, merchants, bankers, newspaper men, railway officers and their reformed employes.

By June the work had become wide and deep, and men from high and low ranks had signed the pledge to the number of ten thousand. The pledge was of the Francis Murphy stripe—containing the words "So Help Me God," etc.

A Blue Ribbon Club was organized in Lafayette and the work continued many months after the leaders, Ward and Hughes, had gone to other fields. The following is a list of the officers of the Blue Ribbon Club: President, A. E. Pierce; vice-presidents, Col. J. W. Conine, Albert Henderson, Joseph Landry, Mrs. John Weaver, Mrs. Dr. Barnes; corresponding secretary, Matthew Ball; recording secretary, John Griffin; treasurer, E. H. Andress; executive committee, Samuel Moore, Fred S. Williams, John F. McHughes, J. H. Wood, I. S. Wade, C. W. Kendle, F. W. Combs, Mark Jones, T. B. Abernathy, John Gormly, Col. C. G. Thompson, Samuel Allen, Lewis Falley, and others.

While within a few years, many of the pledge signers had broken their vows and gone back to their drink habits, yet a great number remained steadfast and never afterwards drank from the intoxicating bowl. Not a

few of the ten thousand men who signed the pledge in this great meeting are still living in the city, honored and respected for the manly course they were induced to take away back there in the seventies. Many, by reason of age, have, with the great temperance apostle, Francis Murphy (founder of the movement and followed by others), gone to the other world, leaving this as sober, thoughtful men and leaving earth's shining circle broken as it stood in the eventful months and years of the great temperance revival just described.

WEST LAFAYETTE.

The town incorporation of West Lafayette, while it is still a separate incorporation from the city proper, is so interwoven as to generally be known as all one city—"East and West Side." The West Side was organized as a town January 2, 1866, and known as Chauncey. For many years it has been known as West Lafayette. The postoffice is a sub-station of the main office in Lafayette and the population have the same mail facilities as in the city proper, with a station postoffice where money-order and general postal matters are attended to. The present population of West Lafayette is about three thousand five hundred permanent population, with about one thousand eight hundred average attendance of Purdue University students, additional. It is supported largely by the residents who have either retired from the rural districts of the county, or are engaged in some business enterprise in the city proper. It is a delightful residence portion of Lafayette, stands on an elevated tract of dry land overlooking the Wabash valley, with charming scenes of both city and rural life on either hand.

Of its schools it may be stated that in an early day, before the town was incorporated, there was a country township school house on the present plat and that served the school interests for a few years, when a better building was provided. The old building was moved off about 1875 and a two-story, two-room building took its place; the second structure was made of brick. About 1880 to this was made an extension of considerable size and a new front was put in. This had ten rooms. It was burned in 1890, after which the present ten-room, two-story building was erected on the same lots, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. In 1895 Oakland school was erected for a high school and served as such until the present high school building was erected. Since then the old building has been used for graded school purposes. Its cost was about ten thousand dollars. Hence it will be understood that at this date (1909) West Lafayette is provided with three modern school buildings: The high school building erected in 1905-06, at a

cost of thirty thousand dollars—a two-story and basement structure; the Oakland school and the North Side school, "Morton," already named. The high school is located on the corner of Vine and Fowler streets; the Morton on North and Salisbury streets. The 1909 school board is composed of the following gentlemen: George A. Jamison, president; Allen Boulds, treasurer; E. B. Vawter, secretary. The superintendent of these schools for the last ten years has been Elmer W. Lawrence. These schools are of a high order and many pupils through choice have, from time to time, been transferred from the city schools to the West Side, on account of the influence and advantages derived from the schools' connection with Purdue University, some of whose instructors also conduct departments in the West Side public schools. The churches of West Lafayette are treated in the religious chapter of this work.

The business of West Lafayette is simply a few manufacturing plants on the valley portion of the plat, and such retail stores as supply the domestic needs of the populace. There is no bank or express office on the West Side.

WEST LAFAYETTE WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

Fortunate, indeed, are the residents of this portion of the city, in that they have long been provided with a most thoroughly up-to-date system of water works, that not only supplies the common citizen, but also the entire Purdue University settlement with the best and purest water to be obtained in this section of Indiana, coming, as it does, from a never-failing system of drive-wells, numbering in all, eleven. This plant was installed by the West Lafayette Water Works Company, whose incorporation dates from October 3, 1892. The first directors were George A. Jamison, Cornelius Callahan, Myron A. Sears, W. H. Caulkins and Samuel A. Snoddy. The first officers, which were elected in January, 1893, were: Cornelius Callahan, president; George A. Jamison, vice-president; S. A. Snoddy, secretary; Myron A. Sears, treasurer.

The pumping station was completed February 7, 1894, and the entire plant finished for operation January 1, 1895. The tank or "standpipe" on the hill overlooking the surrounding country, and at which the Purdue University class fight comes off annually, is fifty feet high and is thirty-five feet in diameter. The wells (eleven) are driven to a depth of from sixty-five to eighty feet, located on the western bank of the Wabash river, two hundred feet lower than the tank on the summit. The system now has about eleven

miles of water mains, with almost eight hundred taps and thirty-four hydrants for city purposes. The plant supplies the entire Purdue University with water, and also there is found seven fire hydrants. The original cost of this plant was sixty thousand dollars. In the last few years there has been added new pumping machinery and boilers. A few extensions have been made to the system, as the town has increased in population—no wells are used, but nearly everyone uses the water from this plant. The pressure at the university, when the tank is half full, is sixty pounds per square inch, while at the company's office it reaches seventy pounds. On Main street level it is ninety-five pounds.

The 1909 board of directors are as follows: Everett B. Vawter (who has always been the manager and prime mover, both in establishing and attending to the plant), president of the board; William F. Stillwell, vice-president; Charles Terry, secretary; Jacob Kirkpatrick, treasurer, and H. S. P Jennings.

CHAPTER XXII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

(By S. Vater.)

Lafayette has been remarkably exempt from bank troubles. The reason is probably to be found in the fact that the management of her banks has been, generally, in the hands of old citizens, who could not afford to go wrong—men who had accumulated property here, were settled members of the community, were not in need of any get-rich-quick expedients, but were content to go along in the tried ways of honesty and legitimate gains. One half of the banks in Lafayette today can trace their honorable lineage by regular descent for about half a century; and one, the National Fowler, has a historic past extending back over three-quarters of a century.

In early days, the free-for-all banking system was in vogue. Any one could start a bank who chose. There were no requisite qualifications prescribed by law. Any man who could persuade people to trust him with their funds could open out as a banker and receive deposits. Not only so, but the issue of paper currency for circulation as money was equally free and open. Any banker could issue such currency, which would be accepted as money, and valuable, just in proportion as the issuing bank was well and widely known, or the reverse. There was no standard of qualifications requisite for admission to the privilege, no authorized examinations to determine the soundness or the reverse of any banking institution. It is not surprising that under such conditions there should be general inconvenience and wide-spread loss. The bills of nearly all banks of issue would be current at some price, somewhere; but they were largely taken at a discount only, the discount being graduated by the general reputation and location of the issuing bank. Thus it happened that many institutions which really were wholly undeserving of credit, would put out large sums in paper money, which would float at a fluctuating valuation for a time, and then die in the hands of the holders, to the loss of everybody handling the stuff except the original issuers, who obtained full value received when they put it out in the first instance. On the other hand, the issues of many staunch and solvent institutions which were accepted at full face value in their own local communities, where the solvency and reliability of the issuing bankers were well known, would be discounted a trifle in near-by communities,

and discounted still more as they circulated farther and farther from home, the discount increasing with the distance. A man starting with a pocket full of first class local money, would find himself absolutely destitute of anything which would "go" before reaching New York. It was as though every citizen was engaged in buying and selling notes; and after taking in a good supply at a good rate, he would have no assurance of being able to persuade the people to whom he had to make payments that his notes were worth what he had paid for them. Those were the days of "counterfeit detectors" (for these crude issues were very largely counterfeited, to make the matter worse) and monthly and even weekly issues of lists of current and uncurrent money, of "good" and "bad" bank issues. No one who has not actually experienced it, can at all conceive the inconvenience, annoyance and loss, which such a state of affairs entailed. One starting on a journey of any length, with an ample supply of supposedly the best of money, would be in a constant state of trepidation lest his money should spoil in his pockets en route, and be declared bad on arrival at his destination. And so, conversely, he would have just cause for apprehension lest the money picked up in regular course of business at the other end of the line would be found uncurrent and worthless on his arrival at home. There was absolutely no standard, no uniformity. The convenience of paper money was so generally recognized, however, that this sort of money, bad as the system—or lack of system—was, was universally accepted, at some valuation, and it obtained a recognition far wider and more general than it was entitled to. These bills were redeemable only by presentation at the counter of the issuing bank; and as the amount held by any one person at any one time was usually not large, in fact only a minimum of it ever was presented and payment demanded. Some very funny stories are told of the experiences of holders of such money in search of the banks whose promises to pay lawful coin on presentation they held, to which we need hardly do more than refer, for they are familiar, as well as justified by the actual facts.

Along in the thirties a system of state banks, doing business under authority of a charter from the state, sprang up. Indiana soon fell into line with other progressive states. It was a vast improvement over the "wild-cat" system of free-for-all money issuing. There was no adequate system of state supervision and control provided, it is true; but it had at least the merit of generally securing reputable people as the responsible heads of these state banks and branches.

The first bank opened in Lafayette was one of these local branches of the State Bank of Indiana. There may possibly have been some "Pharaoh" banks

opened—and closed—prior to that time! but of this local history has no record, and the financial historian will have nothing to say.

The Lafayette branch of the State Bank of Indiana, above referred to, was organized and chartered in 1834, the charter being for twenty-five years. There has been not a little discussion as to where this first bank in Lafayette was located; and the location has been erroneously attributed to the northeast corner of Main and Fourth streets, the site now occupied by the Baltimore Clothing House. This first bank was opened for business in Doctor Clark's building, nearly two squares farther north; which was erected especially for banking purposes, on the east side of Fourth street, second door south of North street. The square, substantial brick building, standing out to the street line, adjoining on the north the new central station of the fire department, may still be seen, well preserved, and but little changed in outward appearance. Probably but few of Lafayette's citizens know the early history of this old landmark. The bank remained here until the completion of its own building, southwest corner Sixth and Main streets, the site now occupied by the Ball block. There it remained during its life. The building stood during the long process of winding up the bank's affairs, but was torn down, in 1877, to give place to the present business block.

Under the banking law of that day, half of the directors of a branch of the state bank were appointed by the state authority—a very good feature, by the way, of which the would-be amenders and improvers of our national banking system would do well to take note. Good appointees, not owing their official positions to the individual, or to a little clique owning a majority of the stock, under no obligations to them, and beyond their reach, would have a very healthy effect, and prevent many a bank failure. One very weak point of the present banking system is, that the directors know that if they do not co-operate with the "power behind the throne" or raise any objections to the measures of the "controlling interest," they will be dropped out at the next election. The office is usually purely honorary, not salaried, and the directorate are really chosen with special view to their being probably easily managed, and subservient to the behest of the controlling interest. Thus it is that we find boards of directors of banks all over the country mere figure-heads, practically ignorant of the "inside" workings of the bank. If one-half of the bank directors were men of high character and capacity, appointed, say by the Governor of the state, instead of voted in by the controlling elique, the effect could not fail to be salutary. The first board of directors of the first bank in Lafayette were men of conspicuous influence and prominence in the little community. They were: William F. Reynolds, John Purdue, Samuel

Hoover, William K. Rochester, Israel Spencer, Joseph S. Hanna, and Dr. Elizur Deming, verily "first citizens" of the Lafayette of that day. Martin L. Peirce served as director for a short time, to fill a vacancy. Joseph S. Hanna was the first president, and held the position throughout the greater part of the bank's existence. William M. Jenners was the first cashier, and A. P. Linn, the first teller, the latter remaining with the bank until it was finally wound up, under charge of Cyrus Ball, its last cashier, and Mr. Linn. Mr. Ball became cashier in 1841, holding the position until the wind-up. A circular issued by Cyrus Ball and Austin P. Linn, dated December 29, 1858, announced that on January 1st succeeding the bank would cease business except for settlement of existing business, the charter expiring January 1, 1859; but that they had individually associated themselves together as bankers under the name of the State Bank of Lafayette, Ball & Linn. This banking partnership continued for over ten years, from March 23, 1857, to November 15, 1867.

The Lafayette branch of the *Bank of the State* of Indiana, the old state bank idea under a slightly different name, and under a new law, was chartered at the expiration of the charter of the old Branch of the *State Bank* of Indiana, Moses Fowler and Adams Earl, brothers-in-law, who had been conducting a private bank under the firm style of Fowler & Earl, being the controlling spirits. Mr. Fowler had been a leading and active director in the old State Bank from the year 1841 until its charter expired. They opened up in the Reynolds building, southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets, now owned and occupied by the Lafayette Loan and Trust Company. Moses Fowler was made president, John C. Brockenbrough, cashier, his brother, Brown Brockenbrough, bookkeeper, and Thomas G. Rainey, teller. In 1865 the bank was merged into the National State Bank—so called because it was the nationalization of the old Bank of the State—with the same officers. When John C. Brockenbrough left, in 1872, to join fortunes with J. J. Perrin in the new Indiana National Bank, Brown Brockenbrough was made cashier in his place, and so continued through all the reorganizations and changes of name, until his death, in 1905. His position remained vacant for a time, but was finally filled by electing Cecil G. Fowler, oldest son of the president, to the position, with C. B. Phelps and Brown Brockenbrough, Jr., as assistant cashiers. The present officers of the bank are: James M. Fowler, president; W. S. Potter, vice-president; Cecil G. Fowler, cashier; Charles B. Phelps and Brown Brockenbrough, assistant cashiers; James M. Fowler, John D. Gougar, W. S. Potter, W. V. Stuart, J. L. Caldwell, W. A. Shipley, R. L. Jaques, directors.

Moses Fowler, who infused his personality to an unusual extent into the administration of the institution throughout his connection with it, was one of the most successful bankers Lafayette ever had. He was, indeed, a model banker. Keen, observant, resourceful, a splendid judge of men, possessed of both tact and courage upon occasion, his very presence inspired confidence. As a banker and a business man he had hardly a peer in the early business community of Lafayette. Coming from Ohio, fresh from the experience of teaching a country school, he first became a clerk, then the owner of an interest, then a merchant on his own account, then a man of large things in general business. He farmed, he handled cattle, he dabbled a little in grain, he had an interest in wholesale merchandizing, and he ran the biggest bank in the city; and he kept all these large interests moving at once. He and Mr. Purdue came from the same vicinity in Ohio, to Lafayette, at about the same time, were of about the same age, both had begun life by teaching school, they were former partners, and between these two men, to the day of their death, differ as they might about men and measures, there was always a strong bond of friendship and mutual appreciation.

The Commercial Bank, a private bank, was started in 1853 by James Spears, Martin L. Peirce, H. T. Sample and J. S. Hanna. It transacted a successful business for ten years, and was the nucleus of the First National Bank, into which its business was merged on the organization of the latter under the new national banking act. The bank was located on the north side of the public square, just east of Third street, No. 48 Main street, and there the First National commenced business, and continued until completion of its own building, about the center of the north side of the public square, which it still occupies.

The First National, it has always been claimed, was actually the first bank to complete its organization and file its papers under the national banking act, but was robbed of the coveted honor of being chartered No. 1, by some sort of discreditable manipulation at Washington. Its charter is twenty-third on the list. On expiration of the original charter the bank was re-organized, and has maintained the name, and practically the organization, down to the present. Martin L. Peirce was its first president, and held the position until his death, when he was succeeded by Robert W. Sample, who still holds down the presidential chair. Its first cashier was David McBride, who was succeeded December 18, 1872, by Ainsworth H. Byrns, with Robert F. Braden as assistant cashier. On the death of Mr. Byrns, some five years later, Mr. Braden acted as cashier for a short time; but on September 22, 1877, Hiram W. Moore was elected to the cashiership and became a citizen of Lafayette;

and for over a quarter of a century filled the position with honor and success. On January 1, 1904, he resigned, and was succeeded by Frank W. Spencer, who had grown up in the service of the institution, and had for many years been paying teller and assistant cashier. Mr. Spencer was born in Lafayette, a son of one of our most honored old settlers. Robert W. Sample also was born in Lafayette, son of Henry T. Sample, whose name is indissolubly linked with the early history of Lafayette as one of its most progressive and public spirited citizens. Mr. Sample was for years associated with his honored father in pork packing and other extensive business. When Mr. Peirce died, all eyes naturally turned to Mr. Sample as the one man above all others to fill best the vacant chair; and in the long and most successful administration which has followed, he has in no wise disappointed the expectations of his friends. Mr. Sample is still preserved in physical vigor, clear-headed, steady, and resolute, though quiet, a man of well-balanced judgment and spotless integrity.

Mr. Peirce was one of the men of note in the banking history of Lafayette. He came to Lafayette at a very early day, only about twenty years after the laying out of the town. He first secured a position in the county clerk's office, then was successively coroner and sheriff for two terms. On going out of office he became a member of the firm of Hanna, Barbee & Company, commission merchants, and later of the firm of O. W. Peirce & Company, wholesale grocers. Identifying himself actively with the Commercial Bank, he became its president, and by natural succession president of the First National Bank which succeeded it. Mr. Peirce was one of the most conscientious and painstaking of men, scrupulously exact even to a fault, and throughout a long career was looked up to as a model. He was not so aggressive, and possibly not so shrewd, as Fowler; but if he had a fault it was perhaps that of being too indulgent with his near friends. Still, take it all in all, his banking career was one of honor to himself; and no spot nor stain ever rested upon his honor or integrity. He and Mr. Fowler were the central figures in the banking world here for many years.

Alexander Wilson and Henry Hugh Hanna, his younger brother-in-law, now president of the Atlas Engine Works at Indianapolis, and one of the Capital city's most prominent citizens, a son of Joseph S. Hanna, who was for so long president of the Lafayette branch of the State Bank of Indiana, in 1870 opened a private bank in the room northeast corner of Third and Main, where the Hanna store in early days was kept, and which has been continuously occupied as a banking room ever since. When Mr. Hanna went to Indianapolis to engage in the Atlas Works enterprise, in 1880, the business was still con-

tinued under the same name by Mr. Wilson until his death, in the early winter of 1894. The son, Joseph H. Wilson, continued the business without change until August of the same year, when the bank was bought by Major William Taylor, another native Lafayettean and a prominent, honored citizen, and the firm name changed to William Taylor & Son, his son, Henry A. Taylor, being associated with him in the business. On the death of the father, January 18, 1899, the son continued the business under the name of Taylor's Bank, with himself as president, and George B. Thompson as cashier. On September 28, 1904, the business was merged into the present American National Bank, chartered that date, and which had been organized by Mr. Taylor, the new bank opening for business on October 1, 1904, with the following officers: Henry A. Taylor, president; Enoch F. Haywood, vice-president; William S. Baugh, cashier; George B. Thompson, assistant cashier. The first board of directors were: Henry A. Taylor, Enoch F. Haywood, William S. Baugh, William Folckemer, George W. Switzer, Francis H. Yundt, A. D. Pyke, S. L. Baugh, Jacob F. Marks. Mr. Baugh had just a short time before completed his second term as county treasurer, and was a valuable acquisition because of his wide acquaintance. Mr. Taylor died in December, 1905, only a short time after the inauguration of the new enterprise, and was succeeded by Mr. Baugh, while George B. Thompson was promoted for his long and faithful service in the bank, to the office of cashier. Enoch F. Haywood, the first vice-president, withdrew in 1909, and was succeeded by Rev. George W. Switzer. These constitute the present official staff. The American National, it will be seen, therefore, has a pedigree reaching in unbroken succession for nearly forty years.

Mr. Wilson was for many years one of the most prominent figures in Lafayette business circles. Quick, impetuous, hotheaded, brave as a lion, ready to say the bitterest words in a sudden heat, and sorrow over them with the genuine grief of a really kind and generous nature, he was a factor always to be taken into account in every public movement.

The Merchants National Bank was organized by James Murdock and W. W. Smith and a coterie of associates in 1890. Mr. Murdock had just returned to the city, the adopted home of his young manhood, after a long and successful service as warden of the Northern Indiana Prison at Michigan City. Mr. Smith had just finished two terms as county treasurer. The wide acquaintance, personal popularity and influence of these gentlemen made the institution a success from the first. The memorable panic of 1893 came on so soon after, that any ordinary administration would have been swamped and ruined; but the Merchants' people weathered it bravely, and, in fact, by clever

management turned the general disaster into substantial benefit to themselves, and by their courage in this time of stress laid the broad foundations of the great prosperity which came to them. James Murdock was made president; W. W. Smith, vice-president; Charles Murdock, cashier, and John Wagner, Jr., assistant cashier. These gentlemen retained their respective positions without change until the death of Mr. Murdock, late in November, 1908, excepting that on the death of his father, John Wagner, Sr., in the autumn of 1904, Mr. Wagner withdrew to take personal management of the Thieme & Wagner Brewery's extensive plant and business, and was succeeded by William G. Gude, another member of the Wagner family connection. In the reorganization of the bank at the January meeting, 1909, Mr. Murdock's son, Charles Murdock, was shifted from cashier to president, W. G. Gude promoted to the vacancy as cashier thus made, and Deloss Smith, son of the vice-president, made assistant cashier.

The Merchants National Bank has been from its birth a very successful institution. Its success has been built perhaps about equally upon the wide personal acquaintance and tireless industry of Mr. Smith, and the sagacity and business acumen in planning and carrying through large things, of Mr. Murdock.

"Jim" Murdock, as nearly everybody affectionately called him, even after his elevated fortunes made the familiarity seem possible out of place (though it was never distasteful to Mr. Murdock himself), was a strong and original character, prominent in all local affairs during what might be termed the middle period of Lafayette. A native of Ireland, he came to this country in 1852, and in 1854 to Lafayette. His first business venture was a retail grocery, which was burned out in 1869. Nothing daunted, he started again, this time in partnership with his brother, Thomas Murdock, and for years their store, southwest corner of Third and Columbia streets, now occupied for the same purpose by the Emsing Brothers, was the headquarters for the trade and the politics of our citizens of his nationality. Mr. Murdock was a born leader among men. Many has been the political council held, and plan laid and set afoot there. Besides merchandizing, Mr. Murdock engaged largely in street contracting and such work. He soon became a recognized power in the politics of the city and county not only, but of the state. He served as sheriff of the county from 1869 to 1871, and in 1877 was appointed warden of the Indiana prison north, which position he held for twelve years. Returning to Lafayette in 1890, he organized the Merchants National Bank, and about the same time became practically the head of the organization to bring natural gas to Lafayette. This was the turning point of his fortune.

This connection put him in close touch with men of great wealth and large affairs, and the great and successful banking enterprise in which to the day of his death he felt as great pride and solicitude as though it had indeed been his child, was supplemented by connection with other and greater enterprises, in which he acquired a handsome fortune. In power and influence in city and county he soon became easily Lafayette's first citizen; but he never forgot the day of small things, or came to look down upon the companions of his earlier years of struggle. Wise, sagacious, far-seeing, a rare judge of human nature and of men, he made few mistakes, and whatever he put his hand to seemed to succeed. He was more popular as a banker than Fowler or Peirce, whose place as a leader he took at a later day, yet not one whit less sound in his judgments or safe in his methods. He died, generally lamented, November 27, 1908.

The City National Bank was organized in 1901 and commenced business in the room owned by Loeb & Hene and still occupied by the bank, about midway of the east side of the public square. S. Hene, of the Loeb & Hene dry goods firm, was elected president, W. T. Dobbins, vice-president and active manager, Leroy C. Slocum, formerly cashier of the Lafayette National, and afterwards with the Perrin National, cashier, and Jacob M. Oppenheimer assistant cashier. The members of the Loeb & Hene firm and Levi Oppenheimer were the moving spirits in the organization. The first board of directors were: Solomon Loeb, H. B. Lyman, W. S. Walker, A. Goslee, M. Consdorf, Levi Oppenheimer, W. P. Hanna, John B. Wagner. The official organization remained unchanged until the end of 1908, when Mr. Dobbins retired because of ill health, and was succeeded by Albert Goslee, formerly a banker at Chalmers, and one of much experience. The present officers and directors are: S. Hene, president; A. Goslee, vice-president; L. C. Slocum, cashier; M. B. Cassel, assistant cashier; Solomon Loeb, H. B. Lyman, John B. Wagner, Wm. R. Wood, J. E. Marshall, R. Goldsberry, John E. Chamberlain, directors.

The four institutions whose history we have briefly sketched comprise all the national banks of the city now in operation.

The Second National Bank was organized in May, 1864, succeeding to the private banking house of Barbee, Brown & Company, who then occupied the rooms southwest corner of Third and Columbia streets since for so long used for retail grocery purposes by James Murdock & Brother and the Emsing brothers. They did not remain there long, however, for when Fowler's National State Bank vacated the room southwest of Main and Fourth streets, now the property of the Lafayette Loan and Trust Company, the Second National was removed into it, and there remained throughout its existence. Mr. Barbee,

who had been for years a very prominent figure in Lafayette, had died, and Joseph Brown, his partner, was elected president, and Henry S. Mayo, a newcomer in Lafayette, from Troy, Ohio, a man of considerable means who had connected himself with the old organization after Mr. Barbee's death, was elected cashier. Mr. Brown retired a few years later, and the bank became practically a Mayo institution, Owen Ball, an old and influential citizen, being the only well known citizen aside from the family at all actively connected with the bank, and he only as a director. Henry S. Mayo was made president, and his eldest son, E. Hanson Mayo, cashier. The latter retired January 1, 1870, to go into business at Indianapolis, wisely regarding the policy of a family bank as wrong and narrow and believing in the policy of calling to take part in the management good men outside the family circle. He was succeeded by the younger son, Charles T. Mayo. The bank never did a large business, but was generally considered a safe and conservative institution until the crash came. About 1 p. m. of Wednesday, November 28, 1877, the day before Thanksgiving, the town was startled by a notice posted on the front door that the bank had suspended. The directors spent the Thanksgiving holiday in anything but a thankful frame of mind, for it was revealed to them that the cashier was a defaulter, and had lost over fifty-eight thousand dollars of the bank's money—in Chicago speculation, it was supposed. His father, the head of the bank, had died before this, on March 14, 1873, and been succeeded as president by Daniel Royse, former county clerk for two terms, and at one time one of the most popular and influential men in the county, under whose administration the collapse came. Mr. Royse was not in any way implicated in the defalcation, or blamable, except possibly for too great laxity in oversight of the bank's affairs. The directors, after fully canvassing the matter, decided to put the bank in liquidation. The depositors were paid in full. The stockholders were the only losers. Some thought that with more courage the bank might have continued business and weathered the storm.

The Indiana National Bank was organized in April, 1872, with James J. Perrin as president, and John C. Brockenbrough, widely known from his long connection with the Fowler institutions, as cashier. Mr. Perrin was a native of Virginia, who had been for more than twenty years engaged in successful business at Rossville, Clinton county, and enjoyed a wide acquaintance and wielded great influence throughout the western part of Clinton county and eastern part of Tippecanoe adjoining. In February, 1870, he removed to Lafayette and opened a private bank under the National State (now Fowler), southwest corner of Fourth and Columbia streets, in the room which has now for many years been occupied by the Western Union Telegraph office. In

January, 1872, he removed to the Heath building, northwest corner Sixth and Main streets, where, in April following, the Indiana National began business. The inside history of the matter is, that there was a sharp competition just at that time between Mr. Perrin and John W. Heath, who built the building, each of whom was desirous of securing a charter for a National bank, in which Mr. Perrin, through the assistance of Hon. G. S. Orth, came out ahead, and Mr. Heath put aside his ambition temporarily, to be taken up later.

Mr. Perrin was a prominent figure in Lafayette for the next quarter of a century. He was elected a trustee and treasurer of the school board, and paid into a special fund interest on the public school funds in his hands, as a nucleus for a public library. Before this, the treasurer had always treated whatever interest he received on the funds from the banks in which deposited, as a personal perquisite. During his administration the old "White house," the former home of Hon. Albert S. White while in public life, but for many years a fashionable boarding house, situated southeast corner Columbia and Sixth streets, was bought, fitted up for a public library, books bought to the limit of the fund accumulated, and a beginning made which has developed into our present well managed and popular public library. Later the old White house was torn down, and a handsome new high school and library building erected on the site. In 1901 the Reynolds heirs presented to the city for public library purposes the old James Spears residence, southeast corner Fifth and South streets, which in early days, when Mrs. Spears was alive, had been a notable center of hospitality and social gaiety, and the public library now occupies it. Mr. Perrin formed a syndicate and bought "Stockton's woods," lying just east of the Wabash railway tracks, platted the beautiful Perrin addition, built and sold houses, and by his energy made the enterprise "go." In short, he came soon to be ranked as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited of Lafayette's citizens, and maintained his reputation and leadership for many years, and until his health failed.

The Indiana National never grew to be the largest bank of Lafayette in the magnitude of its deposits, but was successful, and always regarded as safe and well managed. When the Second National went out of business, Mr. Perrin began to negotiate for, and finally bought, of Floyd Reynolds, the building in which the Second National had been quartered, and the Indiana National was removed into it. On the expiration of the charter, in 1892, the Indiana National was reorganized as the Perrin National. Mr. Brockenbrough retired; Mr. Perrin retained the presidency, his son John O. Perrin was elected vice-president, and another son, William H. Perrin, cashier. In the summer of 1900 John O. Perrin withdrew and went to Indianapolis to

organize, and take the presidency of, the American National Bank, which has proved to be a wonderfully successful institution. Mr. Perrin's health had, at this time, almost entirely failed; and finally, July 1, 1902, a consolidation with the Merchants National Bank was brought about, the Perrin National being put into liquidation, and its stockholders absorbed by the Merchants National, which increased its capital stock for the purpose of making room for them. The consolidation included the two affiliated trust companies, the Indiana going into liquidation, and the Lafayette taking over its business.

John W. Heath was not a man to easily give up any project in which he had become seriously interested; and although Mr. Perrin had succeeded in outstripping him in the obtaining of a bank charter, that incident only temporarily deferred the consummation of his plan for establishing a bank; and in January, 1875, he launched the Lafayette National Bank, officered by himself as president, and Leroy C. Slocum, at present filling that position with the City National, as cashier. The first board of directors had among its members some very strong and prominent men; consisting, besides Mr. Heath, of William F. Reynolds, John Purdue, John Ewry, William P. Heath, E. C. White, John Bixler, Dr. Stephen Jones and Dr. John Simison. The bank opened first for business in an old two-story brick about mid-way of the west side of the public square, which has since been torn away to give place to Frank Gaylord's new block, in which the Hub Clothing store is now housed; but was removed soon after to the room southwest corner of Third and Main streets, which before had for many years been occupied as a bank by John L. Reynolds and the Union National Bank. The bank did a fairly successful business for a number of years. Mr. Heath was a man of wide influence, of tremendous force of character and fine mental equipment; and had he thrown his great energy and fertility of resource into the building up of his bank's business, would have made undoubtedly some stir in banking circles in Lafayette. But Mr. Heath had a great many other irons in the fire. He became deeply embroiled in two particularly bitter and hard-fought contests in local affairs—the long-drawn-out struggle over the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad (now Lake Erie & Western), the possession and control of which road, for a brief period, rested in his hands; and the "court house fight," in which he warmly and actively espoused the cause of County Commissioner E. C. White, a member of his board of bank directors, whose procedure with regard to building the present court house had been very bitterly assailed. These fierce contests absorbed so much of his time and energies, and bred so many animosities, as to seriously interfere with the success of the bank, which finally went into liquidation.

For many years John W. Heath was a central figure in the local business and political affairs of Lafayette. Highly educated, a graduate of Asbury (now DePauw) University, he was intellectually one of the brightest and most forceful men of the community, in any profession. He was, on occasion, and particularly when laboring under excitement, or in an emergency, a most brilliant and effective public speaker. Proud, impetuous, impulsive, brave, with indomitable energy, and a courage and will that no difficulty could dismay, he had many of the brightest and rarest qualities of genius, and had he been less nervous and over-wrought in temperament, and possessed a little more of poise and self-control, he would have achieved anything he undertook, and attained to the highest honors and success in business or public life. As it was, he wore himself out, like an engine without a governor, and went to a premature and untimely grave at a time when he should have been only stepping over the threshold of a brilliant career.

Last on the roll of national banks, though one of the earliest organized, we mention the Union National, which all the later years of its business existence was quartered in the building northeast corner of Fourth and Main streets, which has been so successfully remodeled, and is now occupied by the Baltimore Clothing Store. As early as 1848 the Reynolds Bank was organized, under the name of J. L. Reynolds & Company, succeeding the private bank of Guggenheim & Company, as to which latter only the name has been embalmed in history. The central figure of the bank was John L. Reynolds, in ante-war times one of the leading men of Lafayette. William F. Reynolds, an older, and James M. Reynolds, a younger brother, were also interested in the bank, but the latter caught the "gold fever" which swept over the country in the early fifties, and went to California, where he remained several years. The bank was strong and successful. They began business on the north side of the public square, removing later to the southwest corner of Third and Main streets, the room in which, many years afterwards, the Lafayette National Bank was quartered. From here they removed, in 1865, to the new building which Mr. Reynolds had just completed, built especially for banking purposes, northeast corner of Main and Fourth streets. The Union National Bank was organized in April, 1865, with John L. Reynolds as president and Cyrus Ball cashier, and the Reynolds Bank was merged into it. Ten years later the Union National sold its government bonds to John W. Heath for his newly-chartered Lafayette National Bank, and put the Union National into liquidation, resuming private banking as J. L. Reynolds & Company, with Mr. Reynolds as president, James B. Earheart as cashier, and Floyd Reynolds, son of the president, as assistant cashier. This business

continued only a short time, when it was closed out and Mr. Reynolds and all his family took a final leave of Lafayette. Mr. Earheart died soon after the closing of the business. He was a man of strict integrity, trusted by all, and for twenty-five years one of our best known bank cashiers. Mr. Reynolds came here from Kentucky in 1837, only about eleven years after the founding of Lafayette, and for nearly forty years was a conspicuous figure in the town. He carried with him to his death many of the characteristics, and quite a little of the personal appearance, of a Kentucky gentleman of the old school. Mr. Ball also was an old citizen of Lafayette. He came here from Ohio in 1827, and had a long banking career as president of the old Branch of the State Bank, which has already been referred to. He continued as cashier of the Union National until its wind-up.

Lafayette has never had many state banks, the only one of note until recent years having been the old Branch of the State Bank, now by regular descent the National Fowler. On May 1, 1901, however, the spell was broken, by the incorporation of the Farmers and Traders' Bank, under state charter. The most conspicuous, or at least the most widely known, of the moving spirits in the enterprise, was George A. Jamison, the cashier. An old citizen, long engaged in the agricultural implement business and kindred lines, which brought him into personal contact with a very large circle of acquaintance among the farming community, and quite a smooth politician, withal, he was elected county auditor, and during his last year of service as such embarked in the Farmers and Traders' enterprise. Scarcely less widely known was the president, Duane D. Jacobs, an energetic business man long engaged in mercantile pursuits in our city, and who, if he did not know every man in the county, was not long in striking up an acquaintance and asking him to open up an account. The bank has been a prosperous and successful enterprise, and though only eight years old, has touched the million-dollar mark in the aggregate of its business. It has occupied from the first the building southeast corner of Third and Columbia streets built by Thomas Coleman for his Farmers' Bank. The first officers and directors were: Duane D. Jacobs, president; John Emsing, vice-president; George A. Jamison, cashier; Walter Snider, assistant cashier. The directors were A. C. Baker, Samuel C. Moore, A. R. Jamison, John F. Judy, Absalom Miller, John W. Skinner, W. S. Campbell, John Emsing and Duane D. Jacobs. The present organization is the same, except that on the resignation of Mr. Snider, January 1, 1904, Samuel Souders was elected assistant cashier in his stead and Messrs. Judy and Campbell retired from the board of directors. On the death of Absalom M. Miller his son, Addison E. Miller, was elected to his place. Mr. Addison Miller met with a

tragic death by accident. The two vacancies first mentioned were filled by the election thereto of Harry Glick and Jasper Stidham. Charles E. Thompson, an active attorney of the younger set, has just been elected to Mr. Miller's place.

Owing to a falling out among themselves as to the management of the City National Bank, Levi Oppenheimer, who had been largely interested therein, withdrew, and on March 1, 1904, organized the State Bank of Lafayette, opening out for business in April in the room on the east side of the public square, just three doors south of the corner of Main street, belonging to DeWitt C. Wilson. Levi Oppenheimer was elected president, Ferdinand Dryfus vice-president, and Mr. Oppenheimer's son, Jacob Oppenheimer, cashier; these three constituting, also, the board of directors. The bank continued business for about two years, when, owing to the failing health of the younger Oppenheimer, the bank was discontinued and its assets taken over by the Merchants National Bank.

Of private banks there have been quite a number in Lafayette. The history of some of these has been sketched in connection with that of existing institutions of which they were the progenitors. But there were also a few "lights that failed," and as to these a word. Also there were some whose career was successful, but which, for various reasons, have gone out of existence, and left no posterity.

The Gramercy Bank was started about 1853 by strangers and sojourners, and has numerous note holders who are still waiting for the coming of the redeemer of its promises to make good. It was a typical bank of the "wild cat banking" period, described in the opening of this chapter. T. Jeff. Levering, of the Savings Bank, is still holding a precious memento in the shape of a five-dollar bill of the Gramercy Bank. It bears the signatures of Charles M. Wheelock as president, and Ed. F. Nixsen as cashier. Both were eastern men, hailing from New York city, who came with a grand flourish and opened for business in a room just north of the old Lafayette House (the site of the present Earl & Hatcher block), where now stands the building belonging to the Earl estate which was long occupied by Spring & Robertson as a printing office and bindery. They accumulated quite a little deposit, and of course began to issue notes at once, which for a time "passed" readily. They were smooth, plausible fellows, and assumed the air of solid, substantial men of business, in a very taking manner. But one day the bank closed, and the proprietors departed; and have left no trace behind by which the precise date of opening and closing of the institution can be more definitely fixed.

In 1877, Edgar H. Andress and Thomas Wood, under the firm name of Andress & Wood, were conducting a private bank in the east room of the Coleman Bank building, but it never grew to be a large institution and only continued a short time.

Thomas Coleman was another of the familiar figures in Lafayette banking circles in the sixties and seventies. Mr. Coleman was also an Ohio man. He came to Lafayette in 1850, and engaged actively in the business of farming, handling stock, and loaning money; in the art of doing all of which to the best possible advantage he was a "past master." In 1867 Mr. Coleman organized the "Farmers' Bank," associating with him Thomas G. Rainey, and five years later erected for its accommodation the handsome Coleman block, southeast corner of Third and Columbia streets. Mr. Rainey has had a long career in connection with Lafayette banks, which deserves more than a passing mention. A native of Pennsylvania, he came to Lafayette in 1850, a mere youth, barely past his majority, and entered the counting-house of the Lafayette Insurance Company, which also did a banking business, on the north side of the public square. From 1852 to 1858 he was cashier of the Commercial Bank (the progenitor of the First National), was then with Mr. Fowler in the branch of the Bank of the State and its successor, the National State (now National Fowler) Bank, as paying teller, until he resigned to enter into partnership with Mr. Coleman. But the ways of the Colemans were too erratic and unique to suit the steady-going Rainey, and the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Coleman continuing, and for a short time Mr. Rainey with him as an employe. Soon after, however, Mr. Rainey went into the Lafayette Savings Bank as teller, and there he has for more than thirty years done faithful duty. The Farmers' Bank business was closed finally about 1880. Mr. Coleman was a rough diamond. Under a brusque and to some forbidding exterior, he carried a kind heart; never very generous to delinquent debtors, perhaps, but very generous to his family, and in spots to his near friends and any public entreprise or charity that happened to strkie his fancy. He was a keen, shrewd, level-headed man of business, and a pronounced success both as a farmer and a banker.

In 1873 Col. John S. Williams opened a private banking house in the room No. 32 Columbia street, and in December, 1875, removed into the building on the opposite (south) side of the street, southeast corner of Columbia street and the alley between Third and Second streets, which had been erected specially for banking purposes. Here he associated his son, Frederick S. Williams, with him, in the business, and here they remained until their failure,

in the summer of 1879. Following the failure, Col. Williams and his son established the Sunday Times, which has ever since remained in the family.

Colonel Williams was a prominent figure in the affairs of this city and county for many years, a man who made warm friends and fierce antagonisms. He was a native of the state of New York; came to Lafayette about the first of the year 1853 as attorney for the Wabash road, which position he gave up to become mayor of the city when elected, in 1856. When the Civil war broke out, he was commissioned colonel of the Sixty-third Regiment, the so-called "Irish Regiment," and served for a time with the Army of the Potomac, but resigned before the end of his four years' term of enlistment. In 1866 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for this district, which post he held for three years. In the break-up of parties following the war Mr. Williams dropped back into the Democratic ranks, and from that time forward was prominent in the local councils of the party. He was third auditor of the treasury under President Cleveland, but returned to Lafayette and resumed his newspaper work. He was more widely known as a politician and editor than as a banker, the banking business being but a brief episode in his career. As a writer and a politician he was bright, keen, quick-witted and incisive. His newspaper career was rather a stormy one, not only because of the antagonisms growing out of his failure, but because in general he assumed the role of iconoclast, and thus aroused many fierce animosities; but his unquestionable ability served him well, and his side of the battle was usually well fought.

The Lafayette Savings Bank was organized in July, 1869, under the general savings bank act of the state, and is one of the few organizations under that act which have proved successful. The main feature of the law is, that it is essentially a co-operative institution. There are no stockholders. The profits belong to the depositors; so the losses, if any, fall upon them alone, for there is no one upon whom to call or assess to make good any shortage. No interest is paid or agreed to be paid upon deposits; but whatever the earnings may be, is distributed to the depositors in the shape of a semi-annual dividend. Thus the depositors get, after paying the operating expenses, all the earnings of their money. The business is managed by trustees, who are a self-perpetuating body, tenure being for life, and vacancies being filled by election by the remaining trustees. The trustees serve practically without remuneration, except such incidental benefit as may be derived from participation in the control of so large a sum of money as it is possible for the deposits to become. Their position is pure and simple a trust for the depositors. These unique conditions, so different in these indicated respects from ordinary banking institutions, are at once the strength and the weak-

ness of the system. Theoretically, they are perfectly equitable, not to say millennial; but are open to danger that unsafe men may possibly work themselves into this self-perpetuating control, and misuse the savings of the depositors, without incurring a penny of personal liability. There have not, for some reason, been many successful savings banks incorporated under the Indiana law, but among those few the Lafayette Savings Bank is conspicuous. Its trustees have always been men of high character and probity. Its dividends have for many years yielded its depositors a return equal to the best interest they could have obtained from any responsible institution. Its growth has been more than satisfactory, and has been a tangible evidence of general public confidence in its management. The first president was John Purdue; secretary, William S. Peckham, Sr.; and its trustees, besides Mr. Purdue, were Israel Spencer, Henry T. Sample, Eli N. Cooper, Rudolph S. Ford, Adams Earl, Henry S. Mayo, Alexander Wilson, Hiram W. Chase, Martin L. Peirce, Owen Ball, Robert Breckenridge, Ira G. Howe, James H. Telford, John Opp, William F. Reynolds. It will be seen that the board contained representatives of all the principal commercial banking interests of the city. The growth of the business of the bank has been steady, and practically uninterrupted. It has been the standing boast of the managers that the bank has never solicited a dollar of deposits, yet the aggregate reached half a million dollars within the first ten years of its life, and has now, after fort yyears, grown to over two million dollars, or to be exact, two million, twenty-nine thousand and eight dollars and three cents at the last published statement, July 1, 1909. Practically the entire deposits, except a handsome cash balance, are invested in first mortgage loans on farm property. The present officers are: President, Richard B. Sample; vice-president, Abraham Levering; secretary and treasurer, Thomas J. Levering; paying teller, Thomas G. Rainey; receiving teller, Albert S. Harshaw; bookkeeper, Harry W. Emerson.

The German Savings Bank was organized December 18, 1871, and began business in the room on the ground floor of the Fowler Bank building now and for a long time past occupied by the Western Union Telegraph office. The original trustees were John B. Ruger, Frederick A. Thieme, John C. Bansemer, Louis Kimmel, John A. Reis, Theodore Gaasch and Jacob Pancera, only one of whom survives. Subsequently James Murdock, Dr. E. B. Glick, James B. Falley, Consider Tinkler, Chris. Scherer, and Thomas Wood were added to the board. John B. Ruger was from the first president. John C. Bansemer was the first secretary, and served for several years, being succeeded by Louis Kimmel. In the closing month of 1877, however, the trustees decided to wind up the business of the bank, there being some symptoms of

restlessness among the depositors, caused by the closing of the Second National, and adopted the then somewhat novel method of calling in all the principal depositors and permitting them to choose from the securities of the bank an amount to cover the bank's indebtedness to them. In this way the business was wound up without the usual long delay, and nobody lost anything.

The Lafayette Loan and Trust Company was organized by James Murdock early in 1899, and opened for business on May 1st of that year. It represented a strong and influential group of local interests, and its personnel was representative of our most prominent citizenship. William Wallace was elected president and Walter J. Ball appointed secretary, and have held those positions throughout the ten years' exceedingly successful life of the company. On July 1, 1902, it took over the business of the Indiana Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which went into liquidation along with its foster parent, the Perrin National Bank, and Septimius Vater, the secretary of the Indiana, became treasurer of the Lafayette, and remained in that position until September 10, 1909, when he resigned. His successor has not, at this writing, been appointed. William Folckemer was vice-president until his death, April 28, 1907, when he was succeeded by Charles Murdock. The original board of directors was composed of the following: William Wallace, Charles S. Warner, William Folckemer, John Wagner, Robert W. Sample, Edward F. Bohrer, Charles Murdock, Brown Brockenbrough, Job H. VanNatta. Death, in the ten years since past, has made sad inroads in the directorate. James Murdock, John Wagner, Sr., Brown Brockenbrough, Sr., William Folckemer and Herman Pottlitzer (the latter not of the original board, but who came into it at a very early day), together with Dr. J. H. Crouse, who came into the board in the consolidation as a representative of the Indiana, having successively dropped out of the ranks. The present board of directors is composed of the following: William Wallace, Walter J. Ball, Charles Murdock, Job H. VanNatta, Cecil G. Fowler, Julius Berlovitz, Edward F. Bohrer, John Wagner, Robert W. Sample, Albert A. Wells, Septimius Vater, Joseph S. Ewry. In the matter of deposits the company's business long since passed the million-dollar mark, the last annual statement (March 31, 1909) showing individual deposits of one million, one hundred twenty-three thousand, nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-seven cents. Its trust business proper has grown at an equally rapid rate, and become one of the prominent features of the company's business. The Lafayette Loan and Trust Company has had a conspicuously successful career, and enjoys to a high degree the confidence and approbation of the business community.

The Tippecanoe Loan and Trust Company was organized August 15, 1901, largely through the efforts of Samuel Moore, who was its secretary and treasurer from the beginning, and is still acting in that capacity, though at the last annual meeting, in August, he was elected president of the company, W. W. Alder, who had faithfully served as president from the beginning, retiring. The first organization was as follows: President, W. W. Alder; vice-president, Frank P. Bellinger; secretary and treasurer, Samuel C. Moore. Directors, Will R. Wood, J. L. Loeb, George A. Jamison, Otto A. Prass, Frank P. Bellinger, James E. Marshall, W. W. Alder, Daniel E. Storms, and Fred Meyer. The present officers are: President, Samuel C. Moore; vice-president, James E. Marshall. Directors: The two officers named and Jacob J. Biehn, George A. Jamison, Julius L. Loeb, W. F. Grimes, C. H. Beckett, Will R. Wood and William F. Reitemeier.

The Tippecanoe Loan and Trust Company has not made great headway in the matter of deposits, though showing some steady growth, but has always earned fair dividends, and seems to be filling satisfactorily a modest place in the city's affairs. It has succeeded in getting a fair share of trust business.

The Indiana Trust and Safe Deposit Company was organized distinctively as an adjunct of the Perrin National Bank, its stockholders being limited to the stockholders of that bank, and their holdings in each company were in exact proportion to their holding in the other, the purpose being to avoid any possibility of clash when it came to dividing expenses, the two occupying different parts of the same room, the banking room owned and occupied by the Perrin Bank. The Indiana was opened for business September 1, 1899, with John O. Perrin as president, Albert A. Wells as vice-president, Septimius Vater as secretary, and William H. Perrin as assistant secretary; these four, with J. J. Perrin and Dr. J. H. Crouse, constituting the board of directors. The organization remained the same throughout the three years' life of the company, except that on the resignation of John O. Perrin as president, just before the annual meeting of January, 1901, J. J. Perrin, with reluctance, because of his age and failing health, became president, and Charles C. Robinson was elected a director, taking the place vacated by John O. Perrin. The Indiana had gathered up a deposit of three hundred and forty thousand dollars, but followed the fortunes of its parent institution; and was merged into the Lafayette Loan and Trust Company under the same agreement by which the Perrin National was consolidated with the Merchants'.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LAFAYETTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Hon. Alva O. Reser.)

The history of education in the city of Lafayette is similar to the history of education in the state of Indiana. In the early days of the city subscription schools were in vogue, and little help was obtained from public funds. The first school in Lafayette was taught by Joseph Tatman, in a log cabin, at the foot of Salem street, in 1827. After that various subscription schools were taught. In 1842 the County Seminary was opened by Joseph Adams. This building was located at the corner of Twelfth and Columbia streets. The new constitution of the state went into effect in November, 1851, and that abolished the seminary and transferred the funds to the common school funds of the state.

Our Revolutionary fathers struggled against oppression, and developed a country where all men are free and equal. The pioneer struggled against obstacles, and made the wilderness to blossom as the rose. And so, along educational lines in the early days in Indiana, it was a struggle against ignorance and prejudice. Early in her history Indiana, and the city of Lafayette as a part of the state, did not take a commanding place along educational lines. The term "Hoosier" is supposed to have got its derivation from that fact. For decades after Indiana became a state many other states had a much smaller per cent. of illiteracy than did Indiana. The Constitutional Convention of 1850 gave an impetus to education. Mr. William T. Harris, for many years United States commissioner of education, in one of his reports, said, "No state in the American Union ever made such gigantic strides along educational lines as did Indiana after the constitutional convention of 1850." What was true of the state was also true of the city of Lafayette, in a larger degree, if that could be. Yet the victory was not easily won.

Obstruction after obstruction was placed in the way of the progress of the schools. Tax levy after tax levy was declared unconstitutional. Statute after statute was declared ineffectual. Throughout the decade from 1850 to 1860 there was a constant warfare between the friends of education in Indiana, especially in the city of Lafayette, and its foes; yet louder and louder sounded the bugles of the advancing cause of education. The leaders in this

fight in the city of Lafayette were its school board, composed of Israel Spencer, John Purdue, W. P. Heath, Jacob Casad and Samuel Hoover. The constitutional convention of 1850 declared for "a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition should be without charge, and equally open to all." It would seem that this clause in the constitution was intended, as no doubt it was, to promote education, but the enemies of education seized upon it to defeat any attempt at local taxation. The legislature of 1852 sought to give cities power to levy a local tuition tax, in addition to the state tax. Those opposed to education resisted the payment of their local tax, and within the decade from 1850 to 1860, all over Indiana, there was injunction after injunction granted by the courts, and sustained by the supreme court, preventing the collection of a local tuition tax. W. M. Jenners, a citizen of Lafayette, resisted the payment of his local school tuition tax. He brought a suit to enjoin its collection, and the supreme court of the state, in Tenth Indiana, page 70, decided that the legislature only could impose a school tax for tuition, and any attempt by the local authorities of a city or township to levy a local tax for tuition was unconstitutional. Decision after decision was made by the supreme court along these lines, as shown by the supreme court reports from the Fifth to the Eleventh. When the supreme court would grant an injunction, the people grew only more determined, and the next session of the legislature would result in additional legislation trying to cure the defects. Act after act was passed, and decision after decision was made by the supreme court, holding these acts unconstitutional, and holding that a local tuition tax could not be made. For nearly ten years this contest waged between the friends of education and its foes. Time after time the schools of Lafayette were started, with a superintendent and corps of teachers, and then were obliged to be closed, because no funds could be levied locally to support them. However, public sentiment in favor of education grew. This was shown in legislative act after legislative act, seeking to give local communities power to levy a school tax. It was shown in a gradual change of attitude of the supreme court, and finally in a case brought from New Albany, and reported in Eleventh Indiana, the supreme court of the state, against its former declarations, and in accordance with enlightened public sentiment, held that Section 1, Article 10, of the constitution, applied to the rate of taxation for state purposes only, and that the rate of taxation must be uniform only in the locality in which the assessments for such purposes were made. Under these later decisions, with the same constitution, school cities since that time have been permitted to make a local tuition levy for school purposes. This decade from 1850 to 1860 was a crucial one in the

history of education in the city of Lafayette and in the state of Indiana, and upon the foundations laid at that time has arisen the magnificent proportions of Indiana's splendid educational system, and the city of Lafayette contributed no small part in laying these foundations durable and strong.

The first school board in the city of Lafayette was appointed by the common council, October 20, 1852, and consisted of Israel Spencer, John Purdue, W. P. Heath, Jacob Casad and Samuel Hoover, and these men and their successors led the fight in the most perilous days of the decade above mentioned. The first official act of the new board was to require all property then owned by the township, within the city limits, to be turned over to the city school board. In 1854, the city had three new school buildings of sufficient size to accommodate eight hundred pupils. One of these buildings was in the eastern part of the city at the corner of Eleventh and Elizabeth streets and was called the Eastern; one was at the corner of Sixth and Brown streets, called the Central, and one was in the southern part of the city, on the corner of Fourth and Fountain streets called the Southern.

The schools were opened free to all in June, 1854, at the Eastern building. In April of the following year they were opened in all the buildings and continued until July 25th. In the fall of 1855, owing to the decision of the supreme court, that no local levy could be collected, there were no funds with which to open the schools and the buildings were rented to certain teachers who conducted private pay schools. They were opened again as free schools in February, 1856, under a new act by the legislature of 1855. But the funds again failed, the supreme court, in a case going from Lafayette, having decided against the collection of local tuition school tax. The people of the city of Lafayette now became aroused. Those were stirring times. The slavery question was looming high and that "irrepressible conflict" was impending. The battle for education in Indiana was almost as absorbing. On February 2, 1858, a public meeting was held and resolutions were passed favoring education. A spirit for education spread over the state, and finally the supreme court held that a local tax levy could be made, and the battle was won. The trustees of the Lafayette public schools opened them again in 1860, in May. They continued open until the spring of 1861 when they were closed on account of the excitement attending the Civil war, but since that time no interruption has occurred and the schools of the city have gone forward. An educational spirit was established, even during the Civil war, and when the war closed in 1865 the people of Indiana, while considering the question of reconstruction and the problems growing out of the war, took up the question of education with vigor. The people, for four long years, had become used

to overcoming obstacles and when the war closed and the soldiers came home, they went to work with the same energy along the lines of peace. Then the commanding question of public interest in Indiana was the public schools. In 1865 the applications of pupils for admission to the Lafayette city schools were so numerous that the trustees and superintendent could not furnish sufficient accommodations. The site of the Ford school was procured from the heirs of John Taylor for six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and the new building was begun in 1868. March 13, 1868, the school board adopted plans prepared by W. H. Brown. The contract was let for forty-nine thousand dollars. The trustees not having sufficient funds with which to build a building, the common council issued bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, the only time in the history of the Lafayette schools that bonds were ever issued. The building was completed and ready for use September, 1869. In 1870, the Eastern school building was enlarged at a cost of eleven thousand dollars, and the name changed to Jenks school.

When Oakland Hill became a part of the city there was a district school house near the point where Kossuth street joins the Dayton gravel road. This was enlarged in 1873 by the addition of a second story. A janitor's house was provided, and the property was then valued at about eight thousand dollars; the old Oakland building was torn down in 1893 to make way for the new Oakland school building.

The Tippecanoe school building was built in the summer of 1874. The school board purchased two lots at the corner of Third and Fountain streets, of Paul Prass and Julius Cory, for which they paid six thousand four hundred dollars. John Allen prepared the plans, and Elias Max secured the contract, his bid being nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. The building was first occupied for school purposes in September, 1874, at which time the Southern school was abandoned. In the fall of 1875 the Central building at the corner of Brown and Sixth streets was pronounced unsafe for use. In May, 1876, it was torn down and the Centennial building erected in its place. J. F. Alexander was the architect, and the Centennial was built by Elias Max for twenty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars. The Ford school bonds were redeemed in May, 1876.

In the fall of 1869, for the first time, in the city of Lafayette, colored children were enumerated the same as other children, and a school was opened for their benefit on Ferry street.

The first superintendent of the city schools was Benjamin F. Naylor, appointed April 24, 1854. His corps of teachers—the pioneer corps—was composed of Ellen Merrill, Mary E. Smith, Nancy J. Skinner, C. M. Bishop,

Mary G. Cline, Margaret E. Hoes, Orpha Hathaway, Emma Kilbourne, Miss E. E. Flint, E. M. Campbell, Julia M. Clark, Miss N. E. Conn.

Mr. Naylor was succeeded in 1855 by A. J. Vawter, who served until 1863, when he resigned and was succeeded by James W. Moliere. The latter resigned in 1867, and was followed by Jacob T. Merrill, who resigned August 15, 1890.

The record shows that since then the superintendents have been: Edward Ayers, of Warren, Massachusetts; a graduate of Amherst College, who held the position from September 1, 1890, to June 15, 1902, when he resigned to accept a position as instructor at Purdue University. Mr. Ayers was succeeded as superintendent by Russell K. Bedgood, who served from June 15, 1902, to June 15, 1904, and Bedgood was followed by R. F. Hight, from June 15, 1904, and is still the incumbent.

The work of organizing and grading was retarded by the frequent interruptions to which the schools were subjected in their early history, yet it went steadily forward. They were divided into three general divisions—primary, intermediate and grammar. The course of study embraced all the common school branches. Vocal music, German and drawing were later added.

In December, 1864, the board adopted a system of grading prepared by Superintendent Moliere. The leading feature of this system was the division of the schools into ten grades and each grade into two classes. The number of grades was later reduced to eight, and the term "year" substituted for "grade."

The Lafayette high school was organized in 1864. Prior to that time some branches called "high school studies" were pursued in the grammar division of the Central school; but there was not a sufficient number of advanced scholars to warrant the establishment of a separate high school department.

THE LAFAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL.

After the opposition to primary and common school education had been met and overthrown, as heretofore shown, then the obstructionists began to war upon high schools. Before 1888 the Lafayette high school was located in different grade buildings. There was bitter opposition to the proposal of the friends of education to erect a high school, but, on the evening of March 15, 1888, the school board, which then consisted of Louis Kimmel, H. H. Lancaster and W. H. Moore, met and considered the advisability of building a high school building at the southeast corner of Columbia and Sixth streets, on

property bought of George B. Williams, for ten thousand dollars a few years before. After discussing the matter it was decided that the building was a necessity, and that J. F. Alexander be requested to submit to the board plans for a new building, which was not only to be a high school building but a public library building, and to be built with school funds. Plans and estimates were furnished by Mr. Alexander. Permission was obtained from the city council to expend not more than thirty thousand dollars for the building. On January 15, 1889, notices for bids were published. On January 25, 1889, the contract for the new building was awarded to George S. Brown for twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars. March 7, 1889, a lot just east of the lot purchased of Mr. Williams, and between that and the opera-house, was purchased of S. S. Haskins and wife for two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. After the completion of the building, and within a few years the attendance became so large that it was necessary to build an extension, and on August 11, 1897, a contract was given to Robert Sherlock to build an addition to the high school at a cost of seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars. The attendance at the high school June, 1909, was four hundred and fifty-seven pupils. The present building is inadequate in size to care for so many, and before many years the board will have to meet this condition by the erection of a larger and more commodious high school building. This matter has been given serious consideration by the board, and the problem will probably be worked out in the near future in some satisfactory manner. The high school has a warm place in the hearts of the people of Lafayette. On commencement day no building in the city can hold the audience who are present to show their appreciation of higher education. Looking over the list of graduates of the high school one can find that, in the field of letters, in the arts and professions and sciences, and in the greatest of all places for woman—the home—the graduates of the high school compare favorably with the graduates of any educational institution of the state. The fact that the Lafayette high school for nearly a half century has taken such a prominent place, is largely due to the untiring industry, to the bravery, in the face of opposition, and the excellent management and foresight of the early school boards of this city.

COLUMBIAN SCHOOL.

The Columbian school building, situated on Owen street, was erected to meet the demands for school facilities in the southern part of the city. J.

F. Alexander furnished the plans for this building. On July 30, 1893, the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Joshua Chew, for five thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

OAKLAND SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Oakland school building, situated at the corner of Kossuth and Main streets, was built from plans and specifications made by J. F. Alexander. The contract was awarded to Joshua Chew May 6, 1895, the cost to be eighteen thousand and ninety dollars.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL BUILDING.

In 1899, it was found that the Jenks school building, on Elizabeth street, was inadequate. A lot east of the Jenks building, being lot twenty-five in L. B. Stockton's addition to the city of Lafayette, was purchased of Dora M. Shockey, September 20, 1899, for one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. On March 19, 1900, contract was entered with H. C. Sense, for the erection of a new building to be called Washington school, on the site of the old Jenks building, at a cost of thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars, on plans submitted by J. F. Alexander. The contract for the heating apparatus of this building was made with the Andrew & Johnson Company of Chicago, for five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

LINNWOOD SCHOOL BUILDING.

On February 20, 1882, the town of Linnwood, at the north end of the city, was annexed to and became a part of the city of Lafayette. There was a brick school building containing four rooms, which by this annexation came into the possession of the city of Lafayette. On April 29, 1892, lots seventeen and eighteen in Frey's addition to Linnwood were purchased. These lots lay just on the east of the school property which came to Lafayette when Linnwood was annexed. On October 7, 1904, a contract was entered into with H. C. Sense to erect an addition to the Linnwood school at a cost of twenty-one thousand and thirty-four dollars. Adam Herzog was appointed and acted as superintendent of this construction.

The estimated value of school property in the city of Lafayette in 1909 is three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In 1853, the number of persons of school age in the city of Lafayette was one thousand seven hundred and sixteen; in 1909, five thousand six hundred and eight.

THE JACK POTTLITZER MEMORIAL FUND.

In memory of his son, Jack Pottlitzer, who lost his life in the burning of the Iroquois theatre in Chicago, December 30, 1903, Mr. Max Pottlitzer February 4, 1905, gave to the board of school trustees of the city of Lafayette, the sum of two hundred dollars, the income from the same to be used for the purpose of purchasing a medal each year to be presented to the pupil of the Centennial school, who shall receive the highest general average for the term preceding his entrance to the high school. This donation was given to the Centennial school pupils because Jack Pottlitzer had been a pupil there. The following persons have received the Jack Pottlitzer Memorial Medal:

1905, Eva Vess; 1906 (February), Lois Frankenfield; 1906 (June), Alma Theme; 1907 (February), Dorothy Caldwell; 1907 (June), Bernard Schultz; 1908 (February), Clyde Martin; 1908 (June), Fritz Mertz; 1909 (February), Harney Sellers; 1909 (June), Annette Glick.

The public library books were purchased with a fund of eight thousand two hundred and seventy dollars, being the interest on the funds of the public schools in the hands of J. J. Perrin, for a number of years, and which Mr. Perrin donated for the purpose of buying books. The library was opened in 1882. After this action on the part of Mr. Perrin, it became the unwritten law that the treasurers of succeeding school boards should turn over the interest on the funds in their hands, for the purchase of library books, and up to the time the depository law went into effect, January 1, 1908, there had been turned into the library fund by the different treasurers of the school boards, the sum of seventeen thousand two hundred twenty-four dollars and thirteen cents. These donations made it possible to purchase books, as the highest tax that could be levied, at the time of the forming of the library, was three cents, and this amount was required for maintenance. Mrs. J. B. Hyde was librarian from the formation of the library in 1882 until December, 1887, when she was succeeded by Miss Eulora Miller, who was librarian until November, 1888, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Virginia Stein. The public library occupied a portion of the high school building at the southeast corner of Columbia and Sixth streets, until October 3, 1903, when Sally R. Hitt and husband, and Mary Reynolds Diaz Albertini and husband, heirs of Elizabeth Reynolds, deceased, generously donated to the school board, for library purposes, lot three, Ens-

minger's third addition to Lafayette, after which time the library occupied the property so donated.

The following is a list of the school boards organized since October, 1852:

FIRST BOARD.

Israel Spencer, president.
John Purdue.
Jacob Casad.
Samuel Hoover, secretary.

SECOND BOARD.

March, 1855.

Israel Spencer, president.
Martin Bishop.
W. K. Rochester.
Samuel Hoover.
Wm. P. Heath.

THIRD BOARD.

May, 1855.

Jacob Weaver, president.
Martin Bishop.
J. B. McFarland, secretary.

FOURTH BOARD.

September, 1855.

Jacob Weaver, president.
R. S. Ford, clerk.
Dr. C. F. Wilstach.
Martin Bishop.
J. B. McFarland.
James Fowler,
vice McFarland.

FIFTH BOARD.

1856.

C. F. Wilstach, president.
Israel Spencer.
Robert Heath.
J. J. Bingham.
R. S. Ford.

SIXTH BOARD.

1857.

C. F. Wilstach, president,
successor, Dr. Fonda.
Israel Spencer.
Robert Heath.
E. T. Jenks.
R. S. Ford, secretary.
Robert Breckenridge.

SEVENTH BOARD.

April, 1858.

Israel Spencer, president.
E. M. Weaver.
Robert Heath.
E. T. Jenks.
R. S. Ford, secretary.
Robert Breckenridge.

EIGHTH BOARD.

May, 1861.

Board re-elected.

NINTH BOARD.

1863.

Robert Breckenridge.
John B. Ruger.
E. M. Weaver.
R. S. Ford.
Israel Spencer, successor Mark Jones.
E. T. Jenks.

TENTH BOARD.

1865.

E. T. Jenks, president.
R. S. Ford, clerk and treasurer.
E. M. Weaver.

ELEVENTH BOARD.

1867.

E. T. Jenks.
R. S. Ford, clerk and treasurer.
Mark Jones, successor E. Avery.

TWELFTH BOARD.

1869.

Board re-elected.

THIRTEENTH BOARD.

1871.

J. B. Falley.
E. T. Jenks, treasurer.
Thomas Moore.
R. S. Ford, vice Falley resigned.

FOURTEENTH BOARD.

1873.

W. L. Ward, president.
Consider Tinkler, secretary.
J. J. Perrin, treasurer.

FIFTEENTH BOARD.

1874.

W. L. Ward, president.
Consider Tinkler, secretary.
J. J. Perrin, treasurer.

SIXTEENTH BOARD.

1875.

W. L. Ward, president.
Consider Tinkler, secretary.
J. J. Perrin, treasurer.

SEVENTEENTH BOARD.

1876.

W. L. Ward, president. J. J. Perrin, treasurer.
Consider Tinkler, secretary.

EIGHTEENTH BOARD.

1877.

W. L. Ward, president. J. J. Perrin, treasurer.
Consider Tinkler, secretary.

NINETEENTH BOARD.

1878.

W. L. Ward, president. J. J. Perrin, treasurer.
Consider Tinkler, secretary.

TWENTIETH BOARD.

1879.

W. L. Ward, president. J. J. Perrin, treasurer.
Robert Breckenridge, secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST BOARD.

1880.

W. L. Ward, president. J. J. Perrin, treasurer.
Robert Breckenridge, secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND BOARD.

1881.

W. L. Ward, president. J. J. Perrin, treasurer.
Robert Breckenridge, secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD BOARD.

1882.

J. R. Coffroth, president. J. J. Perrin, treasurer.
Robert Breckenridge, secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH BOARD.

1883.

J. R. Coffroth, president. J. J. Perrin, treasurer.
Robert Breckenridge, secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH BOARD.

1884.

J. R. Coffroth, president. J. J. Perrin, treasurer.
Robert Breckenridge, secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH BOARD.

1885.

Louis Kimmel, president, vice J. J. Perrin, resigned.
H. W. Moore, secretary. Robert Breckenridge, treasurer.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BOARD.

1886.

Louis Kimmel, president. Robert Breckenridge, treasurer.
H. W. Moore, secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BOARD.

1887.

Louis Kimmel, president. H. H. Lancaster, treasurer.
H. W. Moore, secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH BOARD.

1888.

Louis Kimmel, president. H. H. Lancaster, treasurer.
H. W. Moore, secretary.

THIRTIETH BOARD.

1889.

Hiram W. Moore, president. H. H. Lancaster, treasurer.
Thomas A. Stuart, secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST BOARD.

1890.

Thomas A. Stuart, president. Hiram W. Moore, treasurer.
Barney Spitznagle, secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND BOARD.

1891.

Barney Spitznagle, president. Thos. A. Stuart, treasurer.
Walter E. Doolittle, secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD BOARD.

1892.

Walter E. Doolittle, president. Barney Spitznagle, treasurer.
William S. Walker, secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH BOARD.

1893.

William S. Walker, president. Walter E. Doolittle, treasurer.
Barney Spitznagle, secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH BOARD.

1894.

Barney Spitznagle, president. William S. Walker, treasurer.
William S. Peckham, secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH BOARD.

1895.

Barney Spitznagle, president. William S. Peckham, treasurer.
William E. Beach, secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH BOARD.

1896.

William E. Beach, president. William S. Peckham, treasurer.
Hon. Francis Johnson, secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH BOARD.

1897.

Hon. Francis Johnson, president. William S. Peckham, treasurer.
William E. Beach, secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH BOARD.

1898.

Hon. Francis Johnson, president. William S. Peckham, treasurer.
William E. Beach, secretary.

FORTIETH BOARD.

1899.

Hon. Francis Johnson, president. William E. Beach, treasurer.
William S. Peckham, secretary.

FORTY-FIRST BOARD.

1900.

Hon. Francis Johnson, president. William E. Beach, treasurer.
William S. Walker, secretary.

FORTY-SECOND BOARD.

1901.

Hon. Francis Johnson, president. William S. Walker, treasurer.
William F. Frey, secretary.

FORTY-THIRD BOARD.

1902.

Hon. Francis Johnson, president. William S. Walker, treasurer.
William F. Frey, secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH BOARD.

1903.

Hon. Francis Johnson, president. William F. Frey, treasurer.
William S. Walker, secretary.

FORTY-FIFTH BOARD.

1904.

Hon. Francis Johnson, president. William S. Walker, treasurer.
William F. Frey, secretary.

FORTY-SIXTH BOARD.

1905.

E. V. Burt, president. William F. Frey, treasurer.
William S. Walker, secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH BOARD.

1906.

E. V. Burt, president. William F. Frey, treasurer.
M. M. Lairy, secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH BOARD.

1907.

E. V. Burt, president. M. M. Lairy, treasurer.
Dan. W. Simms, secretary.

FORTY-NINTH BOARD.

1908.

M. M. Lairy, president. Dan. W. Simms, treasurer.
H. B. Lyman, secretary.

No history of the Lafayette public schools would be complete without special reference to Jacob T. Merrill, who was principal of the high school from 1864 to 1867, and superintendent of the schools of the city from 1867 to 1890. No state in the Union ever made such gigantic strides along educational lines as did Indiana after the constitutional convention of 1850-'51. The schools of the city of Lafayette early took an advanced position in the march of education, and much of their early progress was due to the management of Jacob T. Merrill. His was a rugged character, not so polished perhaps as the diamonds of today in the educational world, but in the early history of our school system, where battles were to be fought and won, against ignorance and prejudice, the rugged character was as necessary in the school as in the pioneer of the field. Jacob T. Merrill despised the shoddy and the sham, either in the educational world or in individuals. He could damn a demagogue to his face, and yet he was tender as a child, as sympathetic as a woman. He was generous to a fault. He had no use for frills and furbelows in education. He had a special genius for school architecture, for the subject of sewerage, the subject of heating and ventilating school buildings,

and these things, together with ripe scholarship and unerring judgment, formed a combination seldom seen. He died at Ligonier, Indiana, at the home of his niece, June 22, 1901.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE FROM 1852 TO 1909.

A.

Anderson, Nellie 1883-84
Andrew, Katherine 1866-67; 1869-92
Ayres, Jennie 1867-68
Andrew, S. M.....1863-65
Aydelotte, Miss M. J.....1860-61
Aydelotte, Ella 1860-61
Adams, Mary 1875-83
Armstrong, Emma 1884-87
Anderson, W. F.....1890-1909
Allen, Layton 1893
Ayres, Edward 1890-1902
Andrews, Charlton 1905-06
Aylesworth, Anna B.....1877-91

B.

Bishop, C. M.....1853-55
Bartlett, Helen 1856-59
Brooke, Mrs. 1856-57
Bowles, Caroline 1857-58
Beauchamp, Mrs. A.....1860-61
Brooks, Miss M. L.....1861-65
Black, Carrie 1862-63
Bunnell, T. N.....1863-64
Barr, Susan 1863-64
Barnes, Miss H.....1863-64
Bateson, Miss E.....1863-64
Bringham, Miss F. M.....1861-63
Burns, A. M.....1864-65
Birdsell, Eugene 1864-65
Boose, Fannie 1865-66
Burris, Mrs. M. J.....1865-66
Bennett, W. S.....1866-68
Brown, Ada B.....1866-67
Brown, Alice E.....
....1869, 1873-84; 1885-1909
Burdine, Isaac 1877-87
Brown, Hattie (Sub.).....1878
Barnes, Chas. R.....1879-80
Barton, Justine 1880-96
Balkema, Anna 1886-1909
Ball, Anna 1885-87
Bartmess, Edward 1886-87
Browning, Nettie 1886-97
Bloom, Hattie 1888-94
Bergen, J. S.....1889-1902
Bals, Mrs. Lottie E.....1890-1909
Beeson, R. Katherine....1891-1909
Bridgeman, Gertrude L....1891-93
Bachtenkircher, J. H. .....
.....1892-1906; 1908-09
Brown, Lela I.....1893-95
Bedgood, R. K. 1894-1905
Burroughs, Zoelah .....
.....1894-1900; 1902-09
Brown, Sallie M.....1870-72

Blackburn, J. A.....1872-76
Blackburn, Dora 1872-76
Brawley, Dame 1874-77
Berleman, Hannah .....
.....1895-1902; 1904-07
Breckenridge, Laura 1892-1909
Buchanan, Emma 1896-1906
Bottsford, Ella M.....1896-97
Bringham, Leona 1896-1909
Balderston, Emma J.....1873-76
Burke, Mary 1873-87
Bryan, W. F. (Sub.).....1873
Black, Mollie 1874-75
Buzzell, Delos 1873-76; 1884-90
Beebee, Mrs. E. K. (Sub.)....1875
Baird, Hettie 1877-80
Bowen, S. D. (nee Eldridge)
.....1867-75; 1876-78
Burgesser, Mrs. (Sub.).....1876
Buzzell, Wilbur 1876-78
Blackburn, Mrs. H. R....1876-1909
Baker, Lucius 1877
Bohrer, Chas. J. (Sub)....1876-77
Buzzell, Mrs. E...1876-77; 1877-78
Breckenridge, Mrs. (Sub.)..1876-77
Burke, India 1880-91
Bringham, Amy (Sub.).....1904
Baldwin, Ira P.....1896-1903
Braithwaite, Lulu 1895-1909
Burghardt, Elizabeth 1897-1909
Beck, Rozella 1898-1909
Baker, Mary E.....1898-1909
Benton, E. J.....1898-1901
Boyer, Valley 1899-1909
Barton, Ina D.....1901-1902
Baker, Merlin 1902-1909
Barcus, Hugh 1902-1906
Bennett, Eleanor 1903-1909
Ball, Henrietta 1903-1909
Bues, Ada E.....1904-1909
Bennewitz, Loretta 1905-1909
Britton, Julia 1907-1909

C.

Clegg, Orpha (Sub.).....1886
Comstock, Sarah C.....1853-54
Cline, Mary G.....1853-55
Clark, Julia M.....1854-55
Campbell, E. M...1854-56; 1859-61
Conn, Mrs. E. M.....1854-58
Chamberlain, Mary 1856-57
Chestnut, Jennie 1856-57
Chamberlain, C. C.....1857-58
Clark, Julia 1857-58
Clemmens, Emma .....
.....1859-60; 1865-66; 1867-68
Chase, A. E.....1860-61
Crouse, Mrs. V. V.....1863-64
Couchman, Miss M.....1864-65
Cassell, Helen 1863-67
Consor, Florence 1866-72
Carde, Florence 1866-68
Compton, Susie ..1867-68; 1872-74
Church, Ada 1868-69
Carnahan, Miss A. L.....
.....1868-69; 1875-88
Clemons, Mary ...1870-75; 1876-90
Collar, Emma 1870-71
Creager, Mary 1872-80
Chute, Martha H.....1873-78
Cole, Annie (Sub.).....1874
Chute, Winona P.....1874-76
Caven, Eva 1874-78
Compton, Emma 1879-90

Cole, Annie 1879-95
Cowdrey, Fannie 1879-95
Connolly, Jennie 1882-94
Chizum, Flora (Sub.).....1882
Cowdrey, Ella 1884-85
Cumberland, Mary E.....1872-80
Creahan, Kate A.....1889-1909
Clark, Sallie 1889-96
Campbell, Rose 1889-91
Carroll, Mary 1894-95
Challis, Ruth 1894-1909
Caldwell, Alma 1896-1905
Cullen, Lizzie 1895-1906
Cloyd, Annie 1898-1907
Craigmile, Anna 1897-1909
Carson, Jennie 1899-1909
Clawson, Cora 1901-1904
Crane, Cecil 1906-1909
Cole, Annie Louise.....1907-1908
Chase, A. H.....1907-1909
Claven, N. A. N.....1907-1909
Cunningham, Alida 1907-1909

D.

Devault, Georgia C. 1856-70 (9 yrs.)
Dalrymple, W. F.....1866-67
Dakin, Lizzie 1866-68
Day, Mary M.....1868-74
Davis, Mrs. S. M.....1868-69
DeMotte, J. B.....1869-71
Dodd, Ida 1875-82
Doll, Maggie 1882-90
Doll, Kate 1884-1903
Donnolly, Rosella .....
.....1884-85; 1904-1906
Dwiggins, Lydia 1885-87
Deming, Gertrude 1856-57
Dolan, Maggie 1888-92
Dresser, Mattie 1895-97
Dettbenner, Ellis 1899-1909
Drake, Wm. A.....1899-1903
Darby, Helen 1905-1909
Deeds, Frances 1909

E.

Evans, Annie 1856-66; 1870-71
Evans, Thomas L.....1865-71
Eaton, C. W.....1866-67
Elliott, J. W.....1859-61
Eldridge, Lizzie ..1871-74; 1878-79
Eldridge, Prudence 1877-81
Eichelzer, Emma 1884-87
Evans, Lucy 1878-79
Erisman, Maggie (Sub.)...1882-83
Echton, Elizabeth 1890-91
Ellenga, Ella 1894-1909
Earl, Kate 1898-99

F.

Flint, Mrs. E. E.....1854-55
Florer, May 1855-56
Ferguson, Jennie 1870-79
Folkemer, Mary ..1871-74; 1876-80
Falley, Louise 1887-88
Felbaum, Tillie 1888-89
Fahnestock, Caroline 1894-1908
Furgeson, Kate 1898

G.

Gadgecomb, Orpha (nee Hathaway) 1853-62; 1867-70; 1873-86
Gregg, Miss J. H.....1855-57
Goodwin, Hannah 1856-61
Goodwin, Bessie 1861-64
Garst, William 1868-69
Gifford, W. D....1869-70; 1871-74
Gordon, Lizzie 1870-81
Garwood, Sylvia (Sub.).....1871
Greenlee, Jennie 1871-80
Ginn, Jennie 1874-77
Gordon, Florence 1876-80
Gass, Mrs. 1876-79
Groenendyke, Lydia (Sub).1876-77
Greenlee, Ida 1880
Gadgcombe, O. H.....1885-87
Guy, A. R. G.....1888-89
Gott, Mary 1889-92
Guest, Anna L.....1890-98
Grimesley, Bettie G.....1891-92
Glascock, J. L.....1893-1905
Griswold, Nora 1897-1901
Gaddis, Bertha 1897-1909
Guyer, Nina 1902-1906
Gatten, Mary 1906-1907

H.

Hoes, Margaret 1853-65
Huntsinger, Martha 1856-57
Hoyt, Emma 1862-63
Hill, Mollie 1863-64; 1865-66
Hoffman, David 1863-64
Hazlett, Mahala 1866-88
Harrison, Zeno S. (Music).1867-72
Haskins, Mrs. M. A.....1869-70
Henderson, Julia 1870-72
Harrison, Charles 1871-72
Hanson, F. E.....1872-80
Hughes, Minnie 1873-74
Hoilman, Miss S. J.....1874-84
Haworth, M. (Penmanship)...1876
Hall, Annie 1877-86
Herron, Emma 1878-81
Hanson, A. W.....1880-82
Helmer, Lucy M.....1881-83
Huston, H. A.....1880-84
Hand, Nellie 1884-1909
Holcraft, Lizzie (Sub)....
.....1885-86; 1886-87
Hoge, Miss M. V.....1865-66
Hoes, Frances E.....1863-68
Horn, Effa 1889-1909
Harmon, May 1890
Hunt, Ruth 1890-96
Hight, R. F.....1891-1909
Hudlow, Mary 1893-94
Horn, Florence 1893-1900
Hill, Flora 1893-1909
Harrison, Nellie 1896-1909
Hamsher, Wilma 1898-1902
Harding, W. F. 1901-1902
Hughes, Helen 1902-1907
Harris, Sarah 1904-1909
Hoyt, Leota 1907-1909
Hencke, Frida 1908-1909
Hoffman, Florence 1909

J.

Jackson, Helen M.....1859-63
Johnson, E. R.....1869-70
Jackson, Ada 1871-73
Jenners, Annie D.....1871-72
Jefferson, Mary 1874-1909
Jameson, Joanna (Sub)....1880-83
Jones, Eldorado 1882-87
Johnston, Lizzie 1889-91
Johnson, Otis 1893-94
Jeffries, Helen 1893-94
Jakes, Sadie 1894-95
Jackson, Minnie 1896-1906
Jackson, Clarinda 1897-1909

K.

Kilbourne, Emma 1854-56
Kulmer, Louise 1857
Kinnan, E. W.....1856-58
Kinnan, Annie 1856-57
Kingsbury, J. G.....1859-60
Kilbourne, L. S.....1859-62
Kyle, Sarah 1864-66
Kendall, Mrs. H. E.....1865-66
Kennedy, P. W. (Penmanship)
.....1873-74
Kellogg, Ida 1878-87
Kirkpatrick, Maggie 1871-73
Kellogg, Ida 1885-91
Koonse, Allie 1888-96
Kiefer, Daphne....1893-94; 1898-99
Kious, Effa 1898-1904
Krabbe, Amelia 1904-1909
Kreutzinger, E. P.....1907-1909
Kieff, Blanche 1908-1909

L.

Lyman, Mrs. 1862-67
Lawson, Charlotte 1861-63
Lockwood, Angeline 1861-63
Lohan, Mrs. M.....1863-64
Lord, Mrs. L. M.....1865-66
Leaming, Sallie 1868-73
Leavitt, Viola 1871-72
Leavitt, Libby 1871-72
Laughlin, A. (Sub.).....1874
Little, Mollie E.....1873-75
Lane, Conie 1879-80
Lynch, Mary 1882-88
Lutz, Flora 1888-1905
Lutz, Ella L.....1890-91
Lytle, J. R.....1891
Livengood, Carrie 1892-98
Lucas, Maggie 1895-1909
Lindsay, S. O.....1895-1909
Leiter, Maude 1897-1909
Labaree, Maude 1899-1909
Lesh, Laura 1901-1904
Lahr, Natalie 1902-1903
Linton, Elfrida 1908-1909

M.

Maynard, Laura 1853-54
Merrill, Ellen 1853-55; 1859-60
McGuire, Sam 1855-56
Moore, Lydia A.....1856-57
Miner, Jane 1856-57
McCorkle, Mary 1857-61
Moliere, James .....
(Supt. 1863-67)....1859-62
McCune, Mrs. J. M.....
.....1860-65; 1871-93
Munson, Miss E. E.....1860-62
Merrill, J. T. (Supt. 1867-87)
.....1864-67
Mahurin, Lizzie 1864-66
Mahurin, Miss S. A.....1864-65
McKinney, Lorena 1864-66
Markham, Ollie 1864-65
McCormick, Alice 1868-69
Mayerstein, M. 1869-87
Mackey, Mrs. H. M.....1869-70
Madden, Jas. H.....1870-71
Matthews, J. E...1870-71;1874-1906
McCreight, S. L.....1872-83
McCombs, Elia ...1877-85;1886-87
Mueller, Ida 1879-82
Murphey, Cora Belle 1879-1908
Miller, Lora (3 mos.).....1880
Merrill, Rose 1881-1909
Martin, Mrs. (Sub.).....1882
Milford, A. B.....1882-84
McCombs, Florence (Sub.)....1882
Mayerstein, Selma 1886-1905
Mayerstein, Hennie (Sub.)....1883
Magovern, Mary 1884-85
McHugh, Katie 1884-97
McLane, J. W.....1884-85
Miller, Maude (Sub.).....1884
McCombs, Adda 1885-94
Murphy, Anna 1886-93
McWirk, Maggie 1864-65
McBride, Mary 1871-80
Moore, Gussie 1889-97
McGrath, Fannie 1889-99
Medarris, Alta 1890-93
Marks, Augusta 1891-99
McCoy, Frances 1893, 1909
Montgomery, Helen 1893-94
McQueen, Violet 1895-97
Morrison, Lizzie G.....1896-98
Meyer, J. B.....1897-1906
Moore, Jessie 1897-1909
Meharry, Pearl 1899-1901
Martin, Marie 1900-1908
Marks, Lydia 1902-1909
Moore, Lora A. 1904-1907
Miller, M. W.....1906-1909
Matthews, Mary E.....1907-1909
Munch, H. F.....1907-1909
Miller, Edith 1908-1909

N.

Noyes, Collie P.....1855-58
Newcomb, J. W.....1856-58
Noyes, L. B.....1857-58
Noyes, Miss L. A.....1857-58
Niehus, Annie 1901-1909

O.

O'Leary, Mrs. J.....1863-65
O'Connor, Ella 1883-1909
O'Neall, Annie 1881-84
O'Mara, Bessie 1908-09

P.

Pyke, Rebecca 1855-56
Potter, Lucy 1856-60
Parker, Mrs. J.....1863-64
Pickerell, Mrs. M. (nee Pattison).....1863-66
Pierce, Miss A. M.....1863-66
Patt, Cynthia 1866-67; 1869-70
Poor, Susie 1867-68
Pease, Belle 1865-67
Pettit, Sarah 1868-70
Palmer, Marion 1872-75
Potter, Lizzie 1872-73
Peterson, Ella (Sub.).....1881
Peters, Clara 1880-82
Prass, Kattie 1881-86
Parsons, Rachal 1883-84
Pyke, Mrs. C. C. (Sub.)....1882-83
Prass, Emma 1886-1909
Park, Laura 1880-83
Peterson, Nannie 1893-96
Powers, Anna ..1894-96; 1907-1909
Plowman, Anna 1899-1907
Palmer, Laura 1905-1909

R.

Risinger, J. W.....1856-57
Russell, L. 1863-64
Reese, Susan 1865-66
Richards, Annie 1871-80
Rock, Ella 1871-72
Reed, Emma 1872-74
Ruggles, J. W. (Music)...1872-73
Riley, Anna 1875-80
Rank, W. M.....1873-86
Rinard, J. H.....1876-87
Rinard, Carrie 1886
Robinson, C. M. (Penmanship).....1877-83
Reed, Clara 1878-82
Richards, Mary 1879
Reser, A. O.....1883-89
Rainey, Mrs. L. A.....1864-66
Rowe, Martin (Sub.).....1875
Rizer, Kittie.....1889-99
Roberts, Lulu 1891-99
Reed, Worth 1891-1909
Reser, Newton 1889-99
Randolph, Mrs. W. E.....1897-1902
Robison, Cora 1899-1905
Rice, Rena 1902-1909
Roberts, Alta 1903-1904
Roller, Ernest 1903-1909
Ridgeley, Margaret 1904-1905
Roberts, G. P.....1907-1908
Rinard, Hazel 1907-1909
Robellaz, Myrtle 1907-1909

S.

Smith, Mary E.....1853-55
Skinner, Nancy 1853-55
Sterrell, Francinna 1855-56
Seamans, Lina 1855-56
Sawyer, H. W. (Music)....1855-56
Seamans, Lucy .....
.....1855-56; 1857-58; 1859-61
Seamans, Frank 1856-57
Seamans, Jane 1856-58
Smith, Margaret 1856-57
Sterrell, J. C. 1856-57
Spain, Sallie 1857-58
Seamans, Annie 1859-61
Styles, Mrs. E. 1860-61
Severson, Sallie 1861-64
Stratton, A. E.....1861-87
Stoops, Mary 1861-62
Summers, R. W.....1862-63
Seeley, Laura 1864-66
Scott, Callie 1867-71
Stanton, A. D.....1870-71
Smiley, M. F. (Penmanship).1869-70
Sullins, J. H.....1871-72
Sabine, Emma 1871-79
Stafford, Celina 1872-87; 95-96
Seamans, Evangeline 1873-75
Severson, P. B. (Music) ...1873-76
Sawyer, Rachel 1875-76
Speer, Georgia (Sub.) 1876-77
Stretch, Celeste 1877-78
Sherwood, Jno. B. (Sub.).....1880
Seiler, Michael 1880-81
Sullins, Clara 1880-84
Sullins, Agnes 1883-84
Steen, Sallie 1885-87
Stockton, Fannie 1881-84
Shaffer, Henry 1875-76
Strasbourg, Jas. M.....1866-72
Squires, Mollie F.....1867-72
Smith, Lillian 1880-92
Sullins, Frances (Sub.)....1884-85
Schimmelpfenig, Sadie 1887-95
Sullins, Frankie 1887-89
Shaw, J. B. 1888-89
Shoup, Della 1889-93
Stroms, D. E. 1890-91
Steen, Lizzie 1890-91
Strobel, Imogene 1891-96
Stangle, Luther 1894-95
Smith, Cecelia 1896-1909
Stansbury, Willie 1897
Stewart, Ruth 1897
Swan, Flora 1898-1902
Smith, Lydia 1900-1907
Sain, Adella 1900-1905
Shawcross, Winifred 1902-1909
Stuart, Marie 1903-04
Staley, Alta R.....1904-1909
Scott, W. J.....1905-07
Snoddy, Edith 1905-1907
Shively, Alma 1905-1909
Sherrill, W. S. 1906-1907
Smalley, A. W. 1907-1909
Snyder, Frances 1907-1909
Schwarm, Evalyn 1907-1909
Shock, J. H. 1907-1909
Shearer, Elizabeth 1909

T.

Thomas, Miss E...1859-60; 1861-62
Timmons, Mary 1860-63
Taylor, Louise 1857-58
Taylor, L. L. 1863-65
Temple, Anna G.....1871-74
Taylor, Jennie 1873-78
Tinkler, Carrie 1876-1909
Tefford, Florence 1880-88
Taylor, Mrs. W. C. L.....
(Music).....1882-87
Torr, Eva 1885-87
Teft, Laura 1870-71
Thomson, Mattie 1869-70
Terrell, M. M.....1856-58
Teel, Miss —— (Sub.).....1885
Taylor, Lizzie 1885-87
Thomson, Estella 1887-97
Teal, Hattie 1889-90
Throckmorton, Lizzie 1889-95
Tullis, Anna 1890
Thompson, Ella 1895-1909
Thomas, Emma W.....1895-1909
Trail, Clara 1899-1901
Taylor, Justine (nee Barton)
.....1902-1909

U.

Ulrich, Carrie 1871-72
Ullrich, Lillian 1894-1909

V.

Vawter, P. C.....1855-58
Vawter, Maria E.....
....1855-57; 1859-64; 1869-74
Vawter, Mattie ..1860-61; 1862-63
Van Dusen, Mary 1866-69
VanDusen, Ella 1868-73
Vater, Minnie 1878-83
Vernon, Jennie (Sub.).....1877

W.

Weaver, Alexander 1856-57
Wyman, F. C.....1859-63
Wales, A. J.....1863-66
Wardell, Mary 1863-67
Waterbury, Maggie 1863-73
Wiesenbaugh, Mattie 1869-71
Welch, M. E.....1870-73
Winsmore, Mrs. 1870-73
Watkins, Annie 1871-73
Williamson, Mary 1872-87
Woodmansee, Mary 1873-75
Warren, E. W.....1873-76
Wallace, S. A. (Sub.).....1874
Wilstach, Lizzie 1874-75
White, Lottie 1874-75
Weyher, Robt. ...1874-77; 1878-80
Winans, Grace (Sub.).....1880
Weaver, Belle 1882-85

White, Walter 1885-89
Wood, Mrs. Dr. (Sub).....1878
Wright, Miss M. L.....1860-65
Whittlesey, Mattie 1887-91
Wentz, Kate 1887-88
Wortman, Jennie 1888-89
Watkins, Winifred 1888-93
Walton, Mollie 1889-91
Watkins, Lottie 1891-1909
Wade, Lucy 1891-1907
Wurster, Emma 1894-96
Willoughy, Grace 1896-99
Waters, Margaret 1896-1904
Walters, Grace 1896-1902
Ward, Annie 1896-97
Westfall, Jennie 1896-99
Whitehead, Lavinia 1897-1900
Wilson, Alice 1901-1903
Wilson, Mabel 1904-1909
Wilson, G. W.....1904-1905
Wurster, Anna 1905-1909
Weakly, Mary I.....1906-1909
Woods, Alice 1906-1908
West, O. P.....1907-1908
Wooll, Jessie V.....1909

Y.

Young, A. H.....1877-79
Youndt, Emma (Sub.).....1876
Youngmeyer, Lillian 1905-1909
Yeager, Lois 1907
Yount, Alta 1908-1909

Z.

Zumpe, J. B.....1867-68
Zeller, J. A.....1885-94
Ziebold, Anna 1902-1909
Zook, Samuel E.....1908-1909

PRINCIPALS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The following is a complete list of the principals of the Lafayette high school from the first, in 1864, to the present, 1909:

1864-67—J. T. Merrill.
1867-72—James M. Strasbourg.
1872-76—Julius A. Blackburn.
1876-80—F. E. Hanson.
1880-81—Michael Siler.
1881-84—H. A. Huston.
1884-85—J. W. McLane.
1885-94—J. A. Zeller.
1894-1902—R. K. Bedgood.
1902-04—R. F. Hight.
1904-06—J. B. Meyer.
1906-09—A. W. Smalley.
1909—Joseph H. Shock.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
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